### THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1869.

# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOOR (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING. NO. 108 & THIRD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

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### FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1869.

#### The Cuban Bevolution and Emancipation.

VERY contradictory views are promulgated in regard to the effect of the revolutionary movements in Cubs upon emancipation. On the one hand it is alleged that the leaders of the insurrection have in some districts avowed a fixed determination to secure freedom not merely for themselves, but for the negroes; and some of the Republican journals of this country espouse the cause of the Cubans on the express ground that their triumph would ensure the abolition of slavery. On the other hand, it is said that the Cubans are inspired by feelings akin to those which prompted the rebels of this country, and that they are endeavoring to separate the ever-faithful lale from the mother country because they fear the revolution in Spain may be followed by a Spanish decree of emancipation. It is difficult to decide which of these theories is most worthy of credence. If we look at historic precedents only, we should be inclined to believe that the success of a Cuban revolution would immediately destroy the chains of negro slavery, for the downfall of Spanish rule was the signal for emancipation in Mexico and South America. On the other hand, in the French and British West Indies slavery was abolished by the home governments against the wishes of the colonists, and in the United States by the Northern portion of the Union against the bitter opposition of the slaveholding sections of this country. Spain has been by no means indifferent to the movement in favor of universal freedom; and while the cause of abolition possesses influential advooates at Madrid we have no knowledge of the existence of active anti-slavery agitators at Havana. Even under Isabella the political strength of the Spanish abolitionists was con stantly increasing, and their final triumphy under a more liberal government, can scarcely be prevented, if Cuba remains a dependency of Spain. It is also well known that one of the most potent agencies for the maintenance of Spanish authority has been the ever-pending threat that any symptoms of a successful Cuban revolt would be followed by a decree of emancipation, and Captain-Generals habitually display much stronger faith in the loyalty of negroes than in that of the Creoles. Slavery has some firm supporters in Spain, but its most fanatical and resolute champions are to be found among the owners of plantations in Cubs, and no people who are not daily subjected to the insidious and hardening influences of constant traffic in human flesh can willingly accept the hideous doctrines of proslavery propagandists. Whatever may be the political destiny of Cuba, she cannot long resist the tendency of the age towards the establishment of universal freedom. The century which has witnessed emancipation in Mexico, South America, the British West Indies, Russia, and the United States can scarcely close before freedom becomes as universal as civilization. Slavery is the offspring of barbarism, and it can exist hereafter only in the darkest nooks of the world, where the influence of its hideous parent is still paramount, where no ray of intellectual light or Christianity penetrates, and where the elementary principles of justice are unknown. If Cuba remains a province the voice of justice will finally prevail in the Spanish Cortes. If she gains her independence, it can only be by a struggle in which the bonds of slavery will be destroyed. It is probable that at the outset of the present movement her insurrectionary leaders hoped to gain a sudden triumph while the attention of Spanish insurrectionary chiefs was absorbed by their home labors, but failing in this, they cannot now throw off the Spanish yoke without giving a fatal shock to the system of servitude they have helped to fasten upon the tillers of theirplantations. BOSTON NOTIONS .- The recent annual message of the Mayor of Boston contains references to several features of municipal government peculiar to that city, viz .:- The Public Library, Public Baths, and the compulsory attendance of young bootblacks and newspaper-vendors at the public schools. The Public Library is the greatest glory of the Hub, and the Mayor announces, with a glow of pride, that "it now contains one hundred and forty-five thousand volumes, leaving behind it all other libraries in the United States except the library of Congress, which is in itself a congeries of other libraries recently massed together." He also states that the circulation of its books and the attendance at its reading-rooms are constantly increasing. The public baths are open during four months of the year, and in 1868 they were used 842,617 times; and this statistical statement seems to justify the conclusion that they "have had a most beneficial effect upon the general health of the population, besides proving a great means of promoting cleanliness." Two schools are set apart for licensed minors, which they are compelled to attend two hours during each school day throughout the year, and the Mayor announces that their attendance is increasing, as "the boys who follow their vocation of blacking boots, selling newspapers, and pursuing other callings, feeling obliged to obtain licenses, which they cannot obtain without proper approval, are compelled to be punctual in their attendance as comoch"

The Metropolitan Police Bill. Os Monday last we advocated the passage by the Legislature of a metropolitan police bill

for the city of Philadelphia. Such a bill has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Henszey. but it is not such a measure as we cau indorze, and it is to be hoped that it will not receive the sanction of the Legislature and Governor in its present shape. Mr. Henszey's bill is radically defective in many particulars Chief among these is the omission of the Mayor of the city from the Commission. Whether the Chief Magistrate of our municipality be a Republican or a Democrat, by virtue of his office he should, under all oircumstances, be a member of the Pollos Commission, if we are to have one. That he should be one of the Police Commissioners is demanded alike by the respect which is due to his office, and by a regard for the will of the people of the city, as expressed by them

at the polls. Again, the bill provides for the election of the members of the Commission by the people, the city being for that purpose divided into five police districts. This is quite as objectionable a feature as that which excludes the Mayor. The great object of such a commission is the removal of the Police Department from the domain of partisan politics. But the billin its present shape, will tend to increase, rather than diminish, the partisan oharaoter of the police force. When men are elected for the sole and exclusive purpose of dispensing patronage of this character, it will rarely occur that persons who are fully qualified for the position, and entirely untrammelled by party ties, will succeed in carrying off the prize. Not an aspirant for the office who might refuse to listen to the demands and dictations of ward politicians would have a shadow of a chance, as opposed to one who would be more obsequious for the sake of the influence which he would acquire by virtue of his posttion on the Board. If the Commission be not made up exclusively of the Mayor, the Presidents of Councils, and the judges of the courts, as we have heretofore advocated, it should certainly be elected by the Legislature or appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the State Senate. Or perhaps the ends of non-partisan impartiality could be attained by lodging the appointing power in the judges of the local courts, as has been done in the case of the Board of School Controllers.

Moreover, the man who are to constitute the Commission should receive a fair and adequate salary. If they are to devote their time and attention to the wants of the city and the necessities of the department, they should certainly be paid for their labor.

The subject was brought up in Select Council vesterday afternoon, and a protest against the bill in its present shape was indefinitely postponed by a bare majority of one vote. We trust that this action of the Select branch of Conncils will be reconsidered at the next meeting, and that both branches will unite in an effort to obtain a thoroughly impartial. non-partisan, and competent board for the administration of the police affairs of the city.

he Battle for the Ermine THE two branches of the State Legislature assembled yesterday at Harrisburg in joint convention, and proceeded to draw the committee of thirteen to whom is allotted by law the task of deciding whether Hon. M. Russell Thayer or Hon. Thomas Greenbank shall be Associate Judge of the District Court for this county. This afternoon a similar proceeding will be gone through with in relation to the President Judgeship, Hon. William L. Hirst vs. Hon. J. I. Clark Hare. The process of selecting the committee is cumbersome in the extreme, and somewhat resembles the Venetian election of Doge, which was a happy combination of chances and certainties, of inflation and contraction. The manner in which the choice is made may not be known to our readers. It is done by the shaking of tin boxes and shouting of names, which leaves the right of challenge to either party of all the Senators except eight, and all the House except eighteen. Each party then alternately strikes off one name until four Senators are left and nine members. These are sworu to deal justly, and their report is final. The result of the lots yesterday made the committee consist of eight Republicans and five Democrats, so that Judge Thayer is certain of at least a

away with this impression we heartly deprecate. It should be guarded with most jealous care from all vulgar approach, for in a pure, high-minded, and patriotic bench rests the best guarantee of our freedom.

What we have said is merely in application to the general principle of contests for such office, and has no bearing in the present cases further than that the gentlemen who are engaged in them are acting with moderation and dignity, and the only question possible is whether they do right in acting at all. I', however, the ends of justice only are aimed at, and in all the investigation sole attention be given to the true verdict of the people, we hope that no evil will flow from the innovation on established precedents.

Retrenchment as an Aid to Resumption. IT is evident that the nation, like an individual in financial difficulties, scarcely dars to hope to conquer fortune by any one bold stroke, nor can any single law provide with certainty for the early resumption and continuance of specie payments. It is equally evident that this end may be promoted in a variety of ways. One of the most important is the reduction of the national expenditures. The smaller the sum of money the Government is called upon to pay annually, the easier it can meet its obligations, whether the madium of payment be gold or greenbacks. The receipts from customs, in gold, during the present fiscal year, are estimated at \$170,000. 000, and may reach \$175,000,000. The tariff might be so modified as to still further increase this revenue, and perhaps in a short period to Taise it to \$200,000,000. That sum would not only provide for the interest on the Government bonds, but leave a balance, in gold, greater than the entire annual expenditures previous to the war.

It may be vain to hope that the annual appropriations of Congress will ever again be reduced to \$250,000,000 or \$200,000,000, but it is obvious that every approach to such reduction increases the ability of the nation to redeem its obligations in coin. It should constantly be borne in mind that the necessity for the departure from the policy of conducting the business transactions of the Government exclusively in coin originated in the extraordinary expenditures caused by the war, and one of the surest methods of extrication from present difficulties is the natural plan of retracing the path that led to them as far backwards towards old fashioned economy as the nation can safely go. The gap between the absolutely necessary expenditures of the Government and its possible gold revenue is not very wide nor deep, and as soon as this gap can be closed or bridged resumption will be natural and easy. It has been estimated by good authorities that the nation is robbed now of \$30,000,000 gold revenue per annum by enstom-house frauds. If this leak is stopped, and retrenchment is simultaneously the order of the day, the financial problem will be greatly simplified.

FON THE RESPONDE. -- Mayor Fox yesterday, in sppointing as his Chief of Police a gentleman who voted for General Tyndale, "in view of his eminent services in the late war," did a very upfair thing by the anti-war Democracy to whom he owes his election. Base ingratitude is the mildest term that the unterrified Fourth Ward can apply to this action of his Honor.

"A DISCREDITABLE PRESIDENT."-The Lon-



W RUSHTON, JR., Cashier. THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK. At the Annual Election beid yetterday the follow-ng Stockholders were elected Directors of the Bank

biy approved April 5, 1842:-Bonda and Morizages. Bills Receivable. Philadelphia City Stees. Pensolphia City Stees. Pensolphia City Stees. Pensolphia City Stees. United States Loan, 5 - 0, 1885. United States Loan, 5 - 0, 1887. United States Loan, 5 - 0, 1987. Uni 29,404 20 67,185 40 4 958 75 83,00 000 10 990 36 5,5 (5,00 20,000 30 20,000 0 25,000 0 104 000 0 50,0.0.00 1 937 : 20,718 43 10,000 10 53,493 53 18 500 00 4.570 7,6150 24,340 20 1.0000 6,600.00 2,897.73 ranklio Fire Insurance Co , 30 shares ..... 99318 20,000 00 11,752-82 WILLIAM G. CROWELL 1 13 61 Becretary. INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE JANUARY IS, 1860 The following gentlemen have been duly elected Directors of this company for fac year 1869. B. D. SHERNERD, CHAS. S. LEWIS, CHAS. MACALESTER, GEORGE U. CARSON, WM. S. SMITH, GEORGE H. STUART, SAMURL GRANT, JANN E. AUSTIN, SAMURL GRANT, JANN E. AUSTIN, THOS. B. WATTEON, BENNY G. FREEMAN. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, HENRY D. SHERRERD, Esq., was unani-mously re-elected as President of the Company, WILLIAM HARPER, 1 13 3t\* Secretary. THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY 1 HE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY. Office, No. 406 OH RENUT Street. PHILADELPHIA JAN. 15, 1853. At a meeting of the steck bolders of the Company heid the lith day of January, 1859, the following gen-tiemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year-(HAS, RICHARDSON, GEORGE A. WEST, WM. H. RbAWN, FKANUS N. BUCK, HFNRY LEWIS, JOHN W. EVERMAN HORDECAI BUZSY. At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this dept, CHARLES RICHARDSON was elected Presi-dent, WILLIAM H. RBAWN Vice-President, and WILLIAMS I. BLANCH ARD, 118 6t

COMPANY, No. 466 CHESNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1869. At a meeting of the Board of Di. ectors of the Fame

Secretary.

## UNDERWRITERS' SALE.

#### CLOTHING. READY-MADE

Slightly Damaged by Water.

Stock to be closed out immediately.

### PAINTER, READ & ELDREDGE,

### No. 321 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE .- SUPPOSED TO BE LOUT at the fire of Caldwell's jewelry store, on Chesnut street, on the morning of January 14 1849 the following numbered First Mortgage Atlantic Railroad Bonds, \$1000 each:-Nos. 81, 83, 138 140 164 170, 173, 344, 347, 348, 351, 352, 851, 355 356, 867, 359 860, 201 363, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 595, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 4.2 403, 405, All persons are notified against negotiating the same. WILLIAM COFFEN. No 2007 OHESNUT Street, 1 14 81.\* Philadelphia A MATEUR'S DRAWING-ROOM, BEVENTERNTH Street, above Chesnut, MISS PAULINE BREWSTER SMYHTE will deliver a Lacing at the above named place, WEDNESDAY, January 20. Subject-"AN APPEAL TO WOMAN." RESERVED REATH, ONE DOLGAR, To be had at TRUMPLER'S NO. 924 Chesnut street; COVERT'S NEWS STAND, Continental Hotel; and at the door between 10 and 2 o'clock. 1146t CONTINENTAL HOTEL COMPANY -The Annual Meeting of the stocknowns of the Continental Hotel Company, for the slee loo of Five Managers and the transaction of other business, will be held on EATURDAY, January 25, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the Hotel. J. LERSEANT PRICE, 1 15 7t MERCHANTS' FUND, -THE ANNUAL Meeting of the Merchants' Fund will be held at the roors of the Board of Trade, on TUESDAY AFTER YOON, the Into Inst., at 4 o'clock. Munbers and contributors are particularly requested to be present, WILLIAM H. BACON, 115 at Secretary. CONCERNING SKATING AND THE SKATING RINKS. Rink! Rint! What do you think? See how the people are waiting t Why ain't you done? We're ready for fun t When are we going to have skating? Skale! Skale! How long must we wall ? The ice is so slow in freezing ! The ice and the snow Are horribly slow This singular winter season. Rink! Rink! Surely we think You're a tedious thing to get open; But when you are done We'll have lots of fun In that queer old sort of a show-pen

Skating is good exercise, But the exercise of patience is good in its way; only it hasn't a way of developing the muncles. At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S there is not so much room for the exercise of patience, although there is room for prodigious piles of clothes and no end of cua-tomers. Everything being ready, nobody is

fair hearing of his claims. Of course, as party men, and as those who cannot but feel a deep indignation at the frauds perpetrated in our city, we feel a sincere conviction that both our candidates were duly elected, but laying aside all merely party feeling, we question whether, even if successful, there will be any good cause for rejoicing. This is almost the first time that there has been a contest for the position of judge. It has always been considered so complimentary a post, one of such dignity and honor, that it would be derogatory to strive for it. Its worth consisted in its being the free gift of the people in recognition of merit.

There is therefore to our mind something unseemly in this dragging of the ermine-this quarrel over the station. True it is that all of the contestants and sitting judges dany any direct interposition, and we believe their denial; but the fast that the judicial office has become so far political as to cause the parties to fight for the success of the respective nominees, is anything but consoling, when we reflect on the great issues in the hauds of the officers. Property, liberty, and life rest with the chosen man. Surely in his selection integrity and patriotism, not political feeling. should to a certain extent be the guide of action. And in a contest does not the office suffer degradation from this high standard ? And do we not to a certain extent imitate New York! We would have the judiciary surrounded so strongly by the bulwarks of respect, confidence, and awe, that those who are its members should be looked up to by all the community. Anything which tends to do expense of the State.

don Spectator thus refers to the action of the House of Representatives on the fantastic reudiation scheme advocated in Mr. Johnson's recent message to Congress;-"The incident is of very little practical importance, for the House of Representatives, after one day's delay -proposed to avoid any appearance of excitement-passed a resolution in favor of honesty by 125 to 6; but it will long be quoted as an arsument against republican government. It is in reality an argument only against Presidentini government. No minister of a constitutional State could have made such a proposal without a strong party at his back, but only in a republic could such proposal have had so little effect upon public credit. It is impossible to imagine an English Premier making such a speech, but it is impossible to imagine either, the ruin such a speech, if made, would produce. We should be in a state of barter in tweaty lour hours. The direct sovereignty of the people may result in the occasional elevation of unworthy men, for though Mr. Johnson is an accidental President, still he has held many offices; but that sovereignty corrects the evils it causes with singular effectiveness. A country in which a proposal of repudiation, made by the head of the State in the most distinct terms and on the most formal occasion, does not affect the innds one-half per cent. must be a country very confident in its own self-governing power-The cool way in which the American bondholders, threatened with the robbery of their all, look up, as it were, see that it is only the head of the Executive who makes the proposal and, confident in themselves and each other. go on buying bonds, in a singular testimony to the political sense, the sort of instinct about political facts, which is developed by republican institutions. A discredited President in America has not even the power of creating a ensation in the money market."

THE "GALAXY." - The publishers of the tiglary announce the remarkable fact that in a stogic monthi December last) their list of subscribers doubled. This is certainly a very great ncrease for so short a time. The Gauary has been before the public three years, and ha during that time accumulated a list of sub scribers which has now doubled in one month. and is still increasing very rapidly. The Galaxy has from the start maintained its position as a first class literary magazine, and is now resping the reward of its determined efforts to not only make a thoroughly good and readable magazine, but to compel the public to acknowledge its position. It is just here that many of the new periodicals fail. They do well for a short time, but success not coming as soon as expected, their character is allowed to run down, and finally all ends in a failure. It requires capital and determination to maintain for a long time the high standard which is now required until pecuniary success comes.

- Cherry trees were in blossom at St. Louis last Thursday.

-The members of the Itlinois Legislature farnish themselves with daily papers at the At the Annual Election beid generata, the follow ing Shockholders were elected Directors of the Ban for the cosming year:-THOMAE ROBINS, EENJ. G. GODFREY, LEWIS R. ASHHURST, G. ORGE W., MEARS, N. P. SHORTRIDGE, JOHN WFLSH, FD. Y. TOWNSEND, J. L. ERRINGES, FRANK T. BODINE, AUGUSTUS HEATON, GROEGE WHITNEY, HENRY FREAUT. HENRY FRFAUT. And at the meeting of the Directors held this day. Mr. THOMAS ROBINS was unaufmously re-elected President and B. B. COMEGYS Vice-President. 1136t B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYL VANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, No. 407 Walnut street, Jan. 6, 1859, DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Prepident, 11510t

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 3 s'clock P. M., and be reopened on SATURDAY, the 16th inst.

A dividend has this day been declared of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes. payable in scrip, bearing no interest, and conversible into Seven Per Cent. Morigage Bonds of the Company, in sums of not less than five hund, ed dollars, on and after May Bt next. The said dividend will be credited to the stock holders as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on SATURDAY, the 9th inst.

18inwim WILLGIAM WISTER, Treasurer. ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY. SECRETA'S'S OFFICE, NO 40 Broadway.} NEW YORK, 28th December 1888. } New YORK, 28th December 1888. } Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Rail-way Company will be held at the General Offices of the Company, NO. 40 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on "ATURDAY, the 20th day of January sext to consider and ap-prove of, or reject, certaic Constacts entered into with the Erie Railway Company; and the Columbus, Chicego, and Indiana Central Kailway Company, and for other purposes. The transfer books will remain ck sed until siter the meeting. W. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY, 114w

114w

114w Secretary, PHILADELPHIA AND R E A DING RALLHOAD COMPANY-Office No. 237 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA. December 20, 1868, DIVIDEND NOFFICE. The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January pext, and be reopened on TCENDAY, January 12. A Dividend of FIVE FER CENT has been de clarcd on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of Nail and site Taxes, payable in common stock on and siter January 2, 1868 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Commany on the 4th of January pext. All payable at his office. All offers for Dividends must be witnessed and

all orders for Dividends must be witnessed and i2 so 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

118 64

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COM-PANY, NO. 4180 CHESNUT Street. PRILADELPHIA Jan. 4. 1869. At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors and this day, a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share was declared, free of all taxes, peravie to the stockholders or their legal representa-tive on and after the 14th inst. Transfer books closed until the 14th inst. 1 4 12t WM. W. COLEMET, Treasurer,

THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB -The anotal meesing of the Contributors to the PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB will be held at the Institution, c ther of PINE and BEOAD Streets on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst. at 40 clock P. M.

BROAD Streets on WEDNESS will be submit-at to clock P M. The anual report of the Directors will be submit-ted, and an election held for officers to serve for the ensuing year. JAMES J. BARCLAY, Becretary. Insurance Company held this day, a dividend of THEEE PER CENT. was declared payable on demand, clear of all taxes, W. I. BLANOHARD, Escretary SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the shovenamed Company will be held at their Office, No. 275 WALNUT Street, on WEDN SEDAY, the 20th Instant, at 12 o'clock, when an Election will be held for Seven Directors to serve the the showename The Directors have thisday declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on demand, free of all taxes. CHARLES PLATT, 1 11 125 OFFICE INS. CO. NORTH AMERICA. for the ensuing year. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th and THE COUPONS OF THE LOMBARD AND FOUTH FTREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMFANY, due January 15, will be said on and after that date at the Union Na'ional Bang 112 bt\* THOMAS S. HARRIS, Treasurer, opened on the 21st instant 1 ifm wit C. R. LIN DSAY, Secretary.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY. - THE

0B BHC. 1 12 55\* Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be beid at their office, No. 400 Ch KeNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUES DAY, the 19th day of JANUARY Bert, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven Direc-tors to zerve for the enable year. JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary, Philadelphia, Dec. I7, 1888. 12 is dtJipe DR. NEILL HAS REMOVED FROM B oud and Sprace streets to No. 258 South EIGHTEENTH Street. [1 15 imw 31\* BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS

BATCHELORS HAIR DIE, -Inis spisodid Hair Dys is the beat in the world; the only true and perfect Bye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous ints; remedies the lil effects of bad dyes; invigorates and iseves the Hair soft and beautiful, bicket or brown, bold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and property applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOAD bireet, New York. THE CHICAGO JOURNAL SAYS:-

We have designed any special meation of the Elastic Sporge Company until we have ascertained that to y much of our foremost clineers have used the Finstic Spurge Mattreases and Pinows upon their back and prenchaced them to avery way worthy of full endome inst. Simwi

kept waiting, as they are for the skating. If what is already made up don't suit you, it will give us pleasure to take your measure, and have our suit ready in as short a time as anybody

PRICES STILL MIRACULOUSLY LOW.

### ROCKHILL & WILSON.

GREAT BROWN STONE HALL.

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

#### BANK REPORTS.

ELEVENTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE RE-PUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1869, RESOURCES. 141 000 00 132,121.10 Real estate (productive) ... -\$1,841,175.12 Legal-tender notes, coin, 358 842 00 and certificates. Sational Bank notes. 26,901.00 Fractional currency and 14,432 98 9,925 00 stamps ... Premiums Due from other banks ..... 547,214 97 957,315 95 5,899 86 Expenses and taxes ..... Total .... \$2,804,890.98 LIABILITIES. Capital stock .... \$1,000,000 00 irculation ...... 417,500 00 1,353,611 58 Deposits.... Profit and loss 33,279-35 Total. 82 804 390 93 JOSEPH P. MUM ORD, Cashler, 15 tuths6t THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE UNION COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, Offics, No. 40 WALNUS Street, Jan 12, 1869. At the ALNUS Street, Jan 12, 1869. At the ALNUS Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on the 11th day of January, the fol-lowing gentlemen were elected Directors for the en-PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1869, RESOURCES. Loans and Discounts, including lowing gentlemen were elected Directors for the en-suing year - John H. BROWN, NALBRO FRAZIER, J. L. ERRINGER, JOHN M. ATWOOD, BENJ. T. TREDICK, JAMES I. CLAGHORN, T. H. MONTGSAERY, GEORGE H STUART At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, F. RATCHFORD STARR was re-elected Presi-dent. and THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY re-elected Vice-President. ALEX. W. WISTER, 112 lutos 34 Becchary, \$1,945,959-87 52,813-25 161,178 02 100,362-93 6,084 61 753 20 Banking-house..... Expense Account. Cash Items. 12,451-45 Exchanges for Clearing-house this 236,685\*58 A. M. National Bank Notes and Fractional Currency. Balances in Approved Associations in New York 32,204.15 OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE 186,910 87 Legal-tender Notes and Specie. 470,105 94 \$3,015,509 37 LIABILITIES. Capital. \$300,000-00 Surplus. Profit and Loss. 40,000 00 10 368 83 222 425 00 1,932,721-04 Jirculation .... Due Individuals, Banks, etc.. \$2 505,509 87 Sworn to and subscribed by P. A. KELLER, Cashier, before me, this 5th day of January, 1869. EDW. H. WILLIAMSON, 113 St Notary Public. COAL. WILLIAM W. ALTER. LEHIGH COAL. Also, Lorberry and Locust Mountain-Depot, No. 957 North MINTH Street, Below Girard Avraue [1 15 ipil

Office, Cor. SIX'IH and SPRING GARDES-