SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS OPON CORBUNT TOPICS -- COMPILED BYERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Looking into Futurity.

From the N. Y. Tr-bune. The propensity of men (and sometimes of women) to look into outurity and to hazard prophetical guesses for the mere chance of being able to say, "I told you so," is harmless enough when it is confined to the weather, but we have noticed that it is sometimes capa ble of doing a great deal or mischief when it exhibits itself in politics. Oar own Rebellion was specially fruitful of vationation at home. Abroad, and especially in England, we have the authority of Mr. Cobden for the fact that nobody had faith in us except the intelligent middle and lower classes. The Pall Mail Gazette lately made the remarkable statement that "every prediction it had yet seen on the course of American affairs had turned out to be wrong." If we refer to these predictions again, it is in no spirit of self-sufficiency, but to own that during the war we sometimes attached too much importtance to foreign criticism, and especially to English criticism. But, on the other hand, it should be remembered that we were disappointed in the very beginning of our trouble. We were unwise enough to expect English sympathy. We supposed that those anti-slavery professions with which we were so familiar really meant something. We did not comprehend how a cotton famine could alter the moral aspect of a grave social question. We were loth to believe that even aristocracy itself could bear a mortal grudge against our democratic forms. We were working with such conscientious earnestness that it pained us to be distrusted. We had such perfect confidence in the restoration of the Union, that doubts of the result which we had so much at heart seemed to us not only unkind, but absurd. Yet it must be claimed upon our part that long before the close of the war the public mind had thrown off this nervous and irritable feeling. Gradual success restored self-confidence, until at last we reached precisely the point which we should have occupied from the beginning. We did

as a nation what every individual must do-

we worked out our own salvation, and deter-

mined, if we could not satisfy others, at least

to satisfy ourselves. We learned that the

future is always bright for those who strive

well and for worthy ends

The abolition of slavery is such an immense and predominant advantage that we are in danger of overlooking other and excellent results of the triumph of the Union. Next in value to honesty itself is a lively faith that it is the best policy; yet, so far as public affairs are concerned, this is a truth which no nation seems ever fully to have comprehended. "My country, right or wrong"-it has been always supposed that a man who could say this, without blushing or stattering, had reached the summit of patriotism. Long before the Rebellion broke out, we were continually told that the first thing to be secured was the perpetuity of the Union, without any thought of the morality of the means—a fallacy which confused even the masculine in-tellect of Mr. Webster, and made mere dotards of scores of able paliticians. For more than a dozen years the Capitol resonnded with predictions of the dissolution of the Union. It was taken for granted that we were powerless to preserve it should it be seriously assailed. It was the fashion to assume that after dissolution must come the deluge. During several succeeding administrations the country was controlled and directed mainly by its fears and forebodings. From the press, the pulpit, and the forum, there was a continual recurrence of warnings, the only result of which was fresh concession, as fresh demands were made upon us. It is a remarkable fact that the civil war came at last without any specific legislative provocation. Certain laws might have been considered by the South as injuries without impromiety, from the slaveholder's point of view; but the election of Mr. Lincoln was not an injury, and could not have been so regarded by reasonable men. After all, the pathetic predictions of the professional Union-saviers had little enough to do with the event. We quote for the encouragement of the public the acknowledgment of our English contemporary, breause the race of the prophets is still busy, and the veice of the creaker is still heard in the land. We are to be ruined by a return to specie payments. We are to be ruined by negro suffrage. We are to be ruined by a moneyed aristocracy. We are to be ruined by taxes. We are to be ruined by a new Rebellion at the South. We are to be ruined by an entirely fresh Rebellion at the West. We are to be ruined by Jones' little bill now before the House-ruined if it passes, and ruined if it does not pass. Our recent history is good for nothing if it fails to teach that we may calmly trust the future's hidden season, while we continue to recognize and to do the duty of the passing hour.

Much Ado About Nothing. From the N. Y. Herald.

There has been a misunderstanding between the United States Minister to Brazil, James Watson Webb, and Rear-Admiral Davis, of our South Atlantic squadron, which has resulted in adding to the archives of the State Department another heavy volume of correspondence. The Minister last fail, as a matter of paramount public duty, urged the Admiral to go with his whole squadron to the rescue of two members of our late Minister Washburn's legation in Paraguay, held under arrest by Lopez after Washburn's release, which was due to Webb's persistent demands. Webb had a talk with Davis on the subject of the two detained officials by Lopez, and then wrote Davis (October 6, 1868) a long letter, enclosing a still longer one from Washbarn, on the state of things in Paraguay. Davis responds (October 8): - "Since your opinion is formed without a knowledge of all the circumstances of the case, I may not possibly attach so much value to it as you seem to expect;" and that's all he has to say. Webb is fired up by this, and (October 9) writes to Davis a regular lecture, hot and sharp, but full of dignity, at the opening of which he says: - "On returning from the United States Consulate yesterday afternoon, when passing a Portuguese corner grocery known as 'Portuguese Joe's,' the propri-etor stopped my carriage and placed in my hands your official letter dated yesterday.' The lecture closes with this reprimand:

"Should this correspondence be continued, I request that you will send your official notes to me in the same manner that you have heretofore forwarded your private correspondence—
that is by a boat from the Guerriere direct to the delegation. Or if that should be inconvealent, please send your letters to our consulate, which is in close proximity to the fleet landing. It is not seemly that an official correspondence between the United States Minister and the naval officer in command tof a station, no between the United States Minister and the naval officer in command tof a station, no matter how exaited or humble his rank, should be test at a corner gracery to be forwarded when the proprietor of such groceries so the Minister's kitches. One proceeding of that nature is quite sufficient to indicate your contempt for the subject discussed, even if not intended to be personally offensive to your Minister."

Admiral Dayle south of the state of the subject of the subj

Admiral Davis replies (October 13) that the style, language, and imputations of the Minis-

ter's letter forbid, to the Admiral, the con- a religious nature, and, as affecting a very tinuance of the correspondence. Minister large and infinential ecclesiastical body, merits tinuance of the correspondence. Minister Webb then, after another letter to Davis, transmits the whole correspondence to Secretary Seward, with a long letter reciting the facts and circumstances, and suggesting that either the Admiral or the Minister should be censured or recalled. So far as the subsequent facts appear, however, Webb's advice was not followed; but a new minister (General McMahon) was sent up to Paraguay, with the squadron of Davis to back him, and on his appearance the way was opened by the Brazilians, and the two members of Washburn's legation left by him under arrest were delivered up by Lepez. Meantime Webb, having made a visit to Washington, has probably left

a rod in pickle for Davis. In the Webb-Davis correspondence it appears that the British Minister to Brazil, G. Buckley Matthew, was very active in pushing Webb up to his work. For instance (Outober 9), Matthew writes to Webb:-"Is your fleet going down to the river (La Plata) and up hope so. I declare to you I think we should have a general raid upon the wretch (Lopez), who, with such a foe as Caxias (the Brazilian commander), will go on for months." Webb gives two or three other notes from Matthew. showing that the lives of those two secretaries of Washburn (Bliss and Masterman) were in great danger, that Bites had been writing as if under torture, and that there was no time to be lost. Now, this Matthew (formerly H. B. M. Consul at Charleston) is a distomat of the same school as Webb. He is fond of a good dinner, lively company, gay dresses, pomp and ceremony, and 'fuss and feathers.' He stands to the ninth point of a hair on his official dignity, and instead of seeking to avoid an entanglement, has a decided liking for diplomatic hot water. It shows that he is wide awake and doing something. With two such heads together against Admiral Davis, his only resource was to stop the correspond-Otherwise they might have kept it up to this day, and swelled their Brazilian budget in the State Department to the magnitude of that of Seward himself on the Mexican ques-

We all know the peculiar weakness of Webb on a point of honor, and his readiness in getting into a scrape, even though it be the scrape of other parties. The Duff Green mahogany stocked pistol affair, the tragical Graves-Cilley affair, the "serio-comico" Tom Marshall Hoboken affair, winding up with Gevernor Seward's pardon, were only sharper illustrations of this cropping out in Brazil. In one of his letters to Davis Webb refers to still another case. He says (Ostober 10):-

"General Quitman, a Normern man and a classmate of mine, brought me a challeng from Brooks after his brutal assault upon Sam ner and my account of that infamous affair, and, in justification of his bringing the chal-lenge, he informed me that no Northern man could live quietly in the South unless he proclaimed himself more ultra upon the question of slavery than the slavenologis themselves. May not this be the condition of our country-men in the employ of Brazil? Be this as it may, the only purpose for which the United States squadron is stationed on this coast, at enormous cost to our Treasury, is to give protection to American commerce and American citizens, and to defend and violdicate the national honor, no matter by whom assailed."

Here, with Brooks, was an opportunity to be shot at which was wisely avoided; and justice to our Minister requires us to say that in all this correspondence with Davis he speaks more in sorrow than in anger. We presume, too, that there would have been no serious difficulty between Webb and Davis had not the Admiral left that letter to his Ministry for delivery at "Portuguese Joe's" corner grocery. As it is, let us hope that this tempest in a teapot between Webb and Davis is all over, and that his Excellency will be never again insulted by the delivery of a letter to him in his carriage from "Portuguese Joe's" corner grocery.

Georgia in Congress. From the N. Y. Times.

The status of Georgia in relation to representation in Congress is a subject that promises not a little vexation and embarrasment. The conviction is general among Republicans that some step is necessary to vindicate the integrity of reconstruction in the State; but what shape this vindication shall assume is a question about which both houses are evidently in doubt.

The Senate Judiciary Committee recom-mends the exclusion of Mr. Hill for reasons affecting the validity of an act which, under the law, is essential to restoration. The ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment is declared by the committee to have been simply 'pretended;" and subsequent "acts of usurpation and outrage" are cited as having placed the State "in a condition unfit to be represented in Congress." But these averments are not made the groundwork of any practical proposition. No remedy for the evils referred to-no mode of rectifying the wrong incident to fraudulent admission—is suggested The Senators whom the State has sent are not to be admitted; that is all.

The resolution reported from the House Committee on Reconstruction goes further. It embodies a series of allegations aimed at the right of the Representatives already admitted to seats, and designed to reopen the whole question of reconstruction in the State. It indicates the possibility of expelling members whose individual eligibility has been conceded, but whom it is proposed to make responsible for the unlawful and unjust proceedings of the Georgia Legislature. The interference of Congress with the view of undoing what that body has done, and starting afresh from the initial point of reconstruction, is clearly contemplated.

As thus presented, the position of Congress is incongruous and indefensible. Each house is undertaking to act for itself in a matter in which joint action would seem to be essential. The question no longer affects the standing of Sepators and members, concerning whose qualifications each house is the exclusive judge. It has gradually expanded until now it covers the right of the State to membership in the Union; involving considerations of a difficult and delicate sharacter, in comparison with which partisan gains or losses are of trivial importance.

If anything is to be done, the Senate and House should move in concert. The exclusion of Senators or the expulsion of members will not meet the requirements of the case. That step resolved upon, ulterior and much graver measures will be unavoidable; and these can-not be pendered too seriously or proceeded with too cautionsly. Universal suffrage, it must be remembered, exists in Georgia, and it may be possible for the Republicans of the State to assert their rights and purish the wrongdoers without further help than that which may be desirable to secure fair play at the polls.

Virginia.

From the N. Y. World. The situation in Virginia grows in interest. By the proposed new constitution, no "Rabel" who ever held a State office, from governor to constable, is to vote, nor is any one to hold office who cannot take the test oath, or "iron-'-provisions which would substantially erect the negroes and carpet-baggers into the sole constituent and official bodies of the State: and now, by late discussions, another proscriptive feature of the instrument is sider how we look at it from our standpoint

sp. cisl mention. It is this. In the course of those polemic heats engendered by discussions as to the sin of slavery, the Methodist Epis-copal Church divided into two branches, called respectively the M. E. Church North, and the M. R. Church South. Succeeding this schism, a controversy arose as to the ownership of property held in the name of the Methodist Church, the branch North claiming by fee-simple in all such property, and the branch South contending that ownership was to follow possession, or that the Northern communion should hold that portion of the original church property in the free States, and the Southern communion that part lying South. With this point indeterminate, the war came, and when at its close a civil government became operative in Virginia, the legislature thereof, at its session of 1866-7, passed an act vesting "all church property in the several congregations." this act, where the congregation was in communion with the M. E. Church North, the property went virtually to that body, and where the communion was with the M. E. Church South, went there. Almost immediately after the passage of this act, civil government was swept away in Virginia by the initiation of the scheme of military reconstruction, and, on the framing of a new constitution by the persons employed by Congress to that end, there was inserted in the instrument a provision intended to entirely do away with the settlement arrived at by the Virginia Legislature in the premises. The provision reads: -

"The rights of ecclesiastical bodies in and to the rights of ecclesinated dodles in and to church property conveyed to them by regular deci of conveyance, shall not be affected by the late civil war, nor by any antecedent or subsequent event, nor by any act of the Legislature purporting to govern the same: but all such property shall pass to and be held be parties set forth in the original deeds of reyance, or the legal assignees of such original parties holding through or by conveyance; and any act or acts of the Legislature in opposition thereto shall be null and vold."

Or, in two words, the M. E. Church North is to have all the property of the M. E. Church South, and this though ninety-five (95) per cent, of the Virginia congregations are in the latter communion. When, on the 25th inst., this matter was before the Reconstruction Committee, Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, asked the solicitor of the M. E. Church North whether that body "had any congregations to take possession of these churches," and received the respense that "they had no congregations at present, but if they could get possession of the churches, they had strong hopes of being able to build up congregations." Such is the church issue as presented by the proposed reconstructed constitution of Virginia.

The "new movement" in this State likewise assumes a startling interest. We have heretofore stated this to be an effort on the part of a few prominent Virginians to procure the ratification of the proposed constitution on condition that the restrictions on suffrage and office-holding be stricken out; but, in the light of fuller information, are reluctantly inclined to believe that, while this was at first the animus of the "movement," it has now degenerated into something very like a "ring" to build up a radical party within the State of better material than has gone to the formation of that organization heretofore. The editor of the Richmond Whig, which sustains the "movement" as originally meant, writes to his paper from Washington that it is vitally necessary to its success that General Grant and the Republican leaders be convinced that the people of Virginia will not use their enfranchisement for purposes of proscription—which is all very well—"or to build up a party to antagonize General Grant's administration, or to fill the public offices with men offensive to the Washington authorities," which is not so well, being in fact a plain matter of bargain and sale to the effect that Virginia may come in on guarantee that she sustains Grant, right er wrong, and puts none but radical proteges in power. It is proper to say that the editor of the Whig does not indorse this, writing only for information; but the facts narrated by him show very conclusively that, however honest and patriotic the intentions of those gentlemen favoring the "movement," it is not the purpose of the rogue Congress to even consider it save at the price of a direct adhesion to the radical party. That there will be this abasement, or that, if consented to, the people of Virginia will ratify it, are things we do not believe.

As another matter of interest in the Old Dominion, it appears that the 5564 offices of the State are soon to be shared out among such loil aspirants as shall have certified their eligibility by joining the radical party. Outside of this attempt to build up a branch of that organization within the State, there is no reason for thus subverting the whole fabric of State, municipal, and county organization; but, there being that reason, the most skilful and experienced public servants, from the judges of the Supreme Court down to tobacco inspectors, are forthwith to give place to interloping vagabonds or domestic sneaks. The government of cities, conduct of courts, probate of willis, collection of taxes, in one word, the entire domestic economy of the State, is to be forthwith put up as the pay of the partisan and price of the apostate. Such is a brief view of Virginia. There is no need to moral-ize on it. The land will never know peace till radicalism fall.

What Shall we do with the Mormons! From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The plan to crush out Mormonism by cutting up Utah and distributing the pieces to States and Territories adjoining, is indirect, tricky, unworthy of a great and powerful nation, and will not work. The only public, general objection to Mormon sm is to its polygamy. That is an offense against Christianity and morality, which civilization must cope with and overthrow. It is no defense of polygamy to say that it is better than the freelove associations which flourish unchecked in this and other Northern States, or than the unrestrained licentiousness of great American cities. But the fact, undisputed, that polygamy is no worse, if not less permicious in its general effect, than those other varieties of immorality, may fairly be cited by the Mor-mons as a resson why they should not be warred against and exterminated because of that offense, while older and more enlightened communities are allowed to be as immoral as they please. To punish the Mormons for polygamy while viler practices are tolerated almost unrebuked in old States is to discriminate unjustly, and to give to Mormonism the vantage ground of martyrdom. Surely, history has examples enough of the fructifying influence of persecution upon religious sects to warn us from making that mistake. This crime of polygamy is a tenet of the Mormon faith, as much so as any of the cherished creeds of any religion whatever. To us this may seem very strange. We may find it too hard to believe that human beings, in this age of the world, can stand up and justify it, and go to the stake for it, if need be. But habit is everything, and the custom which made polygamy a respectable institution in patriarchial times, and gives it the sanction of religion and protection of law in Tarkey, makes it appear regular and proper to the Mormons of Utah. We must not only conbrought in view. Singularly enough, it is of of observation, but how the Mormons look at

it too. Different ways may be suggested by which Mormonism may be peacefully extirpa-ted in the course of time, but there is one way by which the number of its adherents can

be vastly multiplied, and its existence inden-nitely prolonged, and that is by giving the Mormons cause to say justly that they are the subjects of invidious legislation-in other words, are persecuted.

The method proposed in Mr. Ashley's bill is, perhaps, the most offensive that could be devised. Instead of passing a law to punish polygamy severely, which would have been a direct step to the end desired, however inefficacions to attain it, Congress is asked to give up the Mormont and their large and valuable possessions to the mercy of adjoining Territories and States. The adjacent populations do not like the Mormons (nor the Mormons them), and their capidity and love of power would be gratified by having those fanatics in their grasp. The persecution which the General Government is unwilling to engage in directly would be cheerfully undertaken by the neighbors of the Mormons, when the reward of such a policy would be the enrichment of individuals and of the coffers of the State. The effect of this would probably be one of two things. Either the Mormons would adopt the ounning policy of abandoning the open practice of polygamy, while they secretly would keep it up, and by virtue of that secreey attract to themselves converts more rapidly than ever; or else they would leave Salt Lake City as they left Nauvoo, and go to New Mexico, or Oregon, or Washington Territory to found a new settle ment or settlements. The same causes which have led to their numerical strength and material prosperity in Utah would have the same effect wherever they go; and if they should think fit to break up into half a dozen camps, as they might, each one of these would be the nucleus for the formation of more Salt Lake cities, as large and rich as the orignal

Of the two evils it is probably better for civilization that the Mormons should be a sect alone by themselves, set apart and distinct, as they now are in their Salt Lake home, than that they should put on hypocritical airs and profess to yield to public opinion, while they gradually sap and debauch it. Sects may flourish the most in reality while the practices by which they play upon human passions are concealed beneath a veil of decency. There may be many persons in all parts of the country who would not object to being Mormons on the sly, but who would not consent, in the present state of public sentiment, to join them before the world. When Mormonism puts on the cloak and months protestations of virtue, then it will become a very powerful and dangerous agency to undermine Christian institutions.

How then shall Mormonism and polygamy be put down? Precisely as any other false religion is put down-by the peaceful dissemination of Christianity-by the spread of Christian civilization. Killing Mormons, banishing them, confiscating their property, will do no good, as we have shown, to say nothing of the inhumanity of such modes of procedure. In the light of Christian civilization, which will fast close all about Utah, Mormonism cannot exist. While the circumiacent regions are the homes of new settlers, who do not represent the highest development of morality and religion, Momonism has a lease of apparently vigorous life, for there is no striking contrast to exhibit its hideous fallacy to its deluded followers. But let the neighboring lands be filled up with. a Christian population, and Utah itself be gradually settled by the same class, as it surely will be in the course of time, and Mormonism will disappear, as all other heathenish religions do, by mere contact and comparison with Christianity. This is the slower way, but the only sure one. The completion of the Pacific Railroad may hasten this auspicious result much faster than any of us imagine.

Believing, therefore, as fully as Mr. Ashley does, that Mormonism and its corner-stone polygamy, ought to be effaced from the land, we have suggested the policy which we think will most quickly and effectually accomplish that good.

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Y. P.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY. YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY, YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the curest quality of Whisky manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia market and it is sold at the low rate of \$5 per gallon, or \$1.25 per quart, at the salesrooms, No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD,

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP transparent, and to male by all Druggists, 2 42

NOTICE, -1 AM NO LONGER EX tracting Teeth without pain for the Colton i Association. Persons wishing teeth ex-absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street, as suit all. DR. F. R. THOMAS.

CONCERT HALL THE EVERT OF THE SEASON. WIT, HUMOR, AND SATIRE, MR. DE CORDOVA

Will give THREE or his most HUMOROUS and POPULAR Lectures in this city in the following or ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 4
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 11.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 11.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18.
THE SPRATTS AT SARATOGA.

ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS. No extra charge for reserved seats.

Tickens for the course (reserved), \$1'50.

The sale of reserved seats with commence at 2 o'clock on MONDAY so ORNING, Seb. 1, st Gooda's Planc-rooms, No 203 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE. SPECIAL NOTICE.

To insure the comfort of all, and to avoid overprowding six seats will be sold on each settee, instead of seven, as called for on the diagram. Also,
to avoid interruption, the audience are most earnest
by and respectfully requested to be seated before
o'clock. Deora open at 7 o'clock.

1 29 if

VESSEL OWNERS AND CAPTAINS AS-OCIATION, Office, No. 309 WALNUT street, Philadelpaia. A convention of vessel dwaler and Captains of the several ristes, under the auspices of the Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association of the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, will be held at the PHILADELPHIA CORS EXCHANGE ROOMS, on February 3, 1869, at 1220 o'clock. All persons interested in vessels are invited

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN W. EVERMAN, President.

CHARLES H. STEELMAN, Secretary. 1 234t

NOTICE.—WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.

CAMPEN, N. J. Jas usry 16, 1869.

The Board of Lirectors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of national tax, payable to the Stockholders of this date on and after WEDNESDAY the 3d day of Forwary, 1869, at the Treasurer's Office in Camben. The stock Transfer Books will be closed from the date hereof, until the 4th Jay of February, 1869.

119 148 ECOR SEINS.

Treasurer W. J. R. R. Co.

NOTICE -ALL PERSONS ARE hereby cautioned against trusting any of the CREW of the schooper ISAAC OLIVES, Pannell, Master, as no debt of their contracting will be paid by either captain or consignee.

130 24 No. 129 South FRO VT Street.

PONTLADELPHIA AND BRIE RATL BOAD COMPANY, Uffice No. 230 WALNUI Street.

PHILADELPHIA. January 18, 1869. The Annual Meeting of the thockbolders of the PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILSOAD COM-PANY will be held at the office on MONDAY, the sth of February next at 10 o'clock A. M. At this meeting an election will be held for ten managers of the company, to serve for one year. The polls to close at 12 o'clock noon 123 smwth 21 GEORGE P. LITTLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYL VANIA BAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, No. 407 Walnut street, Jan. 6, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 e'clock P. M., and be reopened on SATURDAY, the 16th inst. A dividend has this day been declared of FIVE PRE CENT., clear of taxes, payable in scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into Seven Per Cont. Mor:gage Bonds of the Company, in sums of not less than five hundred dollars, on and after May lat 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. 1 8fmwim WILLIAM WISTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENN-SYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street,

PRILADELPHIA, Jan 21, 1889. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY. February 2d, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Managers for the ensuing year. E. G. GILES, Scoretary. 1 21 101

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1859.

NOTICE TO STUCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this
Company will be held on TURSDAY, the 16th day of
February, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Concert Hall,
NC. 1219 Che annu strast, Philadelphia.

The Annual Enction for Directors will be held on
MONDAY, the first day of March, 1869, at the office
of the Company, No 235 South THIRD Street,
127 175

COMMOND SMUTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 2055; WALNUT STREET.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, February 1, 1569, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for seven Directors to serve the ensuing year.

1 19 11t Secretary.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE cheapest and best article in the market for IT DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY ACID.

IT WILL NOT INJURE THE FINEST PABRIC. It is put up at WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE, No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, and for sale by most of the grocers and druggists.

The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILT-BERGER'S names on the label; all others are COUNTERFEIT. BARLOW'S BLUE will color more water than four tin es the same weight of indigo

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS spiendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Bye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the lit effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair non and beautiful, black or brown, bold by all Druggiets and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 18 BOAD bareet, New York.

NOTHING BUT ACTUAL TRIAL can give any just idea of the delicions, alry clastic softness of a bed made of the Elastic spouge, is unrivelled cleanliness and durability commend it. Its universal adoption seems a certainty. 83 m i w i

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC. COATINGS! COATINGS!

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Sign of the Golden Lamb,

ARE NOW RECEIVING NEW STYLES OF

FALL AND WINTER COATINGS. TO WRICH THEY INVITE THE ATTEN-TION OF THE TRADE AND OTHERS,

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LETTER FROM T MORRIS PEROT & CO. LETTER FROM T MORRIS PEROT & CO.

PHILADRIFHIA. Twelfth Month 8th, 1868.

Mesnrs. Farrel. Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street—Gents—1t is with great plessure that we add our teatimony to the vame of your Patent Champion Sale. At the destructive fire on Marketsteet, on the evening of the 3d mat. jour store was the centre of the confliggration, and, being filled with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, paints. Varnish, accould, etc., made a severe and trying test. Your Sate stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the burning floore into the cellsr among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day and found our books, papers, bank notes bills receivable, and entire contents at safe. It is supecifilly gratifying to us that your Safe came out all right as we had entrusted our most valuable books to it. We shall want another of your Safes in a few days, as they have our cuttre confidence.

Yours, respectfully.

Yours, respectfully, T. MORRIS PEROT & CO. HERRING'S) ATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the fictors in more than 500 accidental fires. Awarded the Price Medua at the World's Pair, London: victors in more than 600 accidental fires. Aw the Prize Medals at the World's Fair, Lo World's Fair, New York; and Exposition Univer

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C. HOWSON, Autorney at Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Princip
Office. Philadelphia.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.-THE OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STRAMSHIP COMPANY has been removed to No. 130 South THIRD Street,

At which place the Company's business will hereafter be transacted, freight engagements made, and passage ticketh aold.

Freights received and bills of lading signed at QUEEN Street Wharf. W. L. JAMES.

1 28 8t

General Agent. No. 180 South THIRD Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to sadis, settle, and adjust the account of ELIZABETH A. STIFES and OHARLES M. LUKEAS, administrators of JACOBSTITES, deceased, and to report describ tilea of the balance in the hands of the account will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, February 3, 1819, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at his office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

122 imwsti TROMAS J. WORRELL, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY

AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of CH ARLES LELAND, deceased.

The Additor appointed by the Court to anoth, settle, and adjust the account of A LBERT G THURP,

Jr., Administrator of the estate of said decedent, and to report distribution of the balance in the hadds of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUE-5DAY, February 9, 1889, at 3 o'clock P, M, at his odica, No. 118 B, BlxTH Street, in the City of Philadelphit.

I Elmwist THOMAS R, ELCOCK, And tor.

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