# THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1869.

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

## Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Carrent Topics -Complied Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

#### THE BROKEN-DOWN GOLD SPECULA-TION.

From the N. Y. World.

The friends of Secretary Boutwell must not be permitted to mislead the country into believing that the blame of the late gigantic gold-gambling operation belongs wholly to the speculators who were its immediate authors, and that he and the party whose financial policy he administers are not responsible for it. The Republicans cannot thus make a scape-goat of the gold gamblers. If the cashier of a bank should go home at night without locking the safe, and the porter should leave the street door open and sink into the stupefaction of a drunken sleep, the bank would be robbed, of course; but the fact that there are burglars always ready to take advantage of such a chance would not be accepted by the bank directors as an extenuation of the guilt of their servants. If these nnfaithful servants should inveigh against the wickedness of the robbers, they would be met with derisive indignation. It is because society is infested with burglars that safes, and locks, and strict vigilance are needed: and it is because every commercial community abounds with bold, sanguine speculators that the Government should not place its own credit and the business of the country in their power. If the financial system of the Republican party were not fundamentally wrong and rotten, a band of speculators could not thus strike the legitimate business of the country with sudden paralysis and stagnation, and send distraction and panic through all the walks of commerce.

A bad system may be administered with varying degrees of skill. The power of the speculators has never been so great nor their operations so unsettling and mischievous as ander Mr. Boutwell. None of his Republican predecessors have had so few obstacles to contend against as he has. During the war the price of gold was subject to perpetual fluctuations by the result of battles and rumors of foreign intervention; but at no time during the war were there any such scenes in Wall street as were witnessed last Friday. During the four years after the close of the war, the Secretary of the Treasury had a vast, un-wieldy, enormous mass of floating debt to fund; but during those four years commerce and the public credit never reeled and staggered as they did in consequence of the recent operations. Mr. Boutwell has no difficulties to contend with, except such as inhere in the false system which was the same under his predecessors as under him. He found the Treasury full to overflowing, and has had a redundant revenue during the whole time he has been in office. It has been a period of peace; he has had the advantage of showing a monthly reduction of the public debt; he has been subject to no strain from any quarter, either by events or the pressure of deferred obligations; he has had a hundred millions of gold in the Treasury, and has been in a position to dictate and control (if he had known how to use his power); and he has been exempt from any other constraint than that which skill exerts over imbecility. But with all his vast resources, and all the strength and the advantages of his position, he has been outwitted and overruled, and the fluctuations in gold have been more sudden and violent, and the convulsions in business more ruinous, than at any time during the war, or during the settlement and liquidation of the enormous outstanding accounts which the war bequeathed to the following administration, It is for the interest of trade that the currency should have some steadiness of value; but under Mr. Boutwell it has undergone the most jerking fluctuations without any disturbing causes either in the amount of the circulation, the state of the foreign exchanges. the movements of trade, or the turn of politics. The system which puts such dangerous power in the hands of speculators is of course bad; but Mr. Boutwell's predecessors had to administer the same system under disadvantages from which he is free, and yet unsettling speculation never ran so wild as it does when he is sailing in perfectly smooth water. If Mr. Boutwell were a competent officer, the credit of the Government should have steadily improved under his administration, and the improvement have been manifested in a steady and gradual decline in the price of gold. The resolution passed by Congress, at its last session, declaring the debt payable in coin, was favorable to his aims, as it removed one of the chief causes alleged by the Republicans for the low state of the public credit. The constant laudations bestowed by the Republican press, from month to month, on his success in diminishing the public debt, were propitious. The great and increasing amount of gold in the Treasury gave an imposing appearance of strength. And yet the price of gold, which was only 131 at the time of his accession to office, was carried up to 162 after seven months of his boasted reductions of the public debt. Without any special activity of the speculators, gold ranged constantly higher than he found it; and when they put forth their strength to create a "corner," the price went up like an unballasted balloon. With all his advantages and all his abounding resources, the public credit, under his management, has constantly deteriorated. Nothing could have been more maladroit and clumsy than his course during the recent excitement. If he had been going to interfere, his interference should have been earlier, and have saved the business of the country from disaster. The avowed object was to bring down the price of gold, and keep it at a reasonable figure. But if it was allowable for him to use the resources of the Treasury to lower the price, it was equally allowable to lower the price, it was equally allowable for him to adopt the same means to prevent its rise. By interfering on Wednesday, he could have prevented the extreme and vio-lent fluctuations which inflicted so much mis-chief. By doing nothing till Friday after-noon, and then giving sudden notice of his new-born intention, he added to the violence of the fluctuations. If he had stood aloof, and allowed gold to be run up with a view and allowed gold to be run up with a view to take advantage of the high price as a seller, his motives would have been at least intelligible. If he had sold the Government gold at prices ranging from 150 to 160 when those prices were ruling, that might be assigned as a reason why he permitted the gigantic speculation to proceed without check. But instead of profiting by the state of the market and selling gold when it was highest, he first brought down the price to a lower point than it had reached in a long while, and then he made a large sale. His object was not to get the best price for the Government gold, but simply to regulate the market; but if it is his business to regulate the market, he ought to have begun earlier and have prevented the disasters to which he applied a too tardy remedy. In this busy I tral power'

season of the fall trade, when merchants | have millions of dollars' worth of goods in the warehouses which they are daily withdrawing to supply their customers, a sudden of rise in the price of gold, attended by fears. that it will go higher, compels them to buy in advance for future use in the payment of duties. Mr. Bontwell was an unmoved spectator while they were paying 160 for gold which they may not have occasion to use in two or three weeks; and as soon as they had got this heavy load on their hands he immediately breaks down the market, and causes gold to be sold for 182. He cannot expect to be popular with the mercantile public after causing them this needless, vexations loss. If he had persisted in his non-interference their rivals would have had to pay duties at the same rate with themselves, and they could have made up their loss from their customers. As it is, they feel that they have been shamefully swindled in consequence of the Secretary of the Treasury not knowing his own mind,

and changing it with a suddenness which baffled calculation. By standing aloof until after the speculation culminated, he compelled those who had duties to pay within the ensuing three weeks to buy gold at extravagant prices; and by interfering then he enabled rival importers to monopolize all the profits. The effect of Mr. Boutwell's management is, that some merchants have to pay thirty per cent. higher duties than others. He cannot shift the blame from his own shoulders by laying it to the speculators; for he permitted the speculation to go on, stubbornly refusing to give any intimation that he would check it, when nothing was easier than for him to have nipped it in the bud.

SENATOR SUMNER AND CUBA.

From the N. Y. Times. Mr. Senator Sumner thinks the Cubans are

in no sense entitled to be treated as belligerents, and that in reference to Spain "the true rule for us is non-intervention, except in the way of good offices." We are not prepared to contest the soundness of this conclusion, which, like every deliberate expression of that statesman, is entitled to great respect. Assuming his view to be correct, it would have been a source of great satisfaction to the many thousands who perused his speech if he had helped them over some of the difficulties which beset the path of nonintervention which he indicates.

It is true that Cuba has no government nor territory occupied by her armies. And yet it is not disputed that the entire creole population is more unanimous in its hostility to the Madrid Government than the population of the United States is at this moment in their lovalty to the Government at Washington.

Again, Cuba has precisely the same grounds for revolting against Spain that some of the other American colonies, Massachusetts Bay being one of them, had for revolting against England - taxation without representation. Now does Mr. Sumner think France transgressed the line of duty in acknowledging the independence of the American colonies at a time when they were far less unanimous for emancipation from the European thrall than the people of Cuba are now? Again, the Cubans have had reason to expect before this either their independence or representation in the Government. In resenting its refusal to them, they but follow in the line traced out for them by the leading statesmen of Spain. In a memoir written by General Jose de la Concha, on the political condition and Government of the Island of Cuba, in 1851, he wrote:--

"If the Government did not count upon strong conservative elements among the population; if it were bound to consider the latter entirely hostile and ready to revolt at the first favorable moment, far would it be from me to recommend the least effort to uphold Spanish rule there. On the con-trary, I would only raise my voice to advise the Government to give its attention at once to procure some settlement which, saving the national honor, would avoid the immense sacrifices and the sad con-sequences of a state of things wherein the support of the Spanish flag would depend exclusively on the material force of arms," No one pretends that the state of things has not arrived when the recommendation General Concha promised should be made: and it is notorious that offers of mediation have been made by the United States to Spain by which a settlement of her difficulties with the colonies could have been effected with a due regard for the national honor. To these offers Spain says :- "Let the Cubans lay down their arms, and then we will discuss your proposals for a settlement, not before.' Such are Spain's notions of the requirements of national honor. But there is higher authority for the hopes which Cuba has been encouraged to entertain, and which she is now trying to realize by arms.

Or, taking counsel of our neighborly sympathies, shall we say to Spain: "The Cubans are denied the rights which belong to all men, being represented in the Government which taxes their property; they are practically unanimous in resisting this oppression; they have shown sufficient force as bellige rents to drive you to our ports for vessels and arms with which to crush them; they form no integral part of the main body of your Empire, but are separated from it by a thousand leagues of ocean; we will help you by our mediation to effect an honorable arrangement with them, but you cannot have belligerent privileges in our ports which are not equally enjoyed by your disaffected colonists.

These are the issues upon which the public would have been glad to hear Senator Sumner; they are the issues upon which the Government at Washington will be glad to have light. They are practical issues, about which there is a great deal of deep and anxions feeling, of conscientious doubt in this country. In their final docision we shall mark an important epoch in the history of the republic.

DOWN WITH THE GOLD GAMBLERS! From the N. Y. Sun.

There are laws for the suppression of common gambling houses, which the police and the courts occasionally enforce. If the civil authorities have the power to shut up the places where faro and roulette lure men to ruin, why should not the same principle apply to the Gold Room, where not alone the fortunes of the participants are staked, but where the peace and prosperity of the commonwealth are daily imperilled? In the gambling "hell," as the place where games of hazard are played is very justly termed, the welfare of individuals only is jeoparded. The risk is well defined. There are certain chances in favor of the "Bank," and the player stakes his own or somebody else's money with his eyes open. No "respectable" gambling-house keeper nowadays resorts to marked cards or loaded dice, but, content with the percentage in his favor, "plays on the square," and, if he loses, pays his money with the same seeming indifference with which he would rake in his gains.

Ordinary gambling may lead John Jones, clerk, to rob his employer, or beggar his family, and blast his own reputation, and there is the end of it; yet the law denounces the practice as immoral and criminal, and society makes war upon the common gamester, and consigns him to the common jail. But when brokers, bankers, and capitalists, men occupying leading positions in the business community, engage in colossal gambling operations, by which monetary values may be so depreciated as to bring thousands to rain; when the national securities may fall in price so seriously as to obstruct the whole course of Government; when the bread of the poor man may be enhanced in cost, and the value of his labor be lowered; when all the necessaries of life are appreciated, all the essential elements that make up a well-ordered state of society are disorganized and overturned, and there is no assured stability anywhere, are we to be told that there is no remedy to reach the case? Gambling conducted on so gigantic a scale becomes legitimate and respectable, forsooth, no matter how disastrous its consequences to the community at large ! Out upon such canting stuff! The men

who conspire to "corner" gold are no more respectable than the men who play across the green table. The latter, if they be not utterly destitute of the "honor" that is said to obtain even "among thieves," scorn to take more than the chances of the game, while the former resort to deliberate fraud. Knowing that they hold the game in their own hands, that nowhere but of them can the commodity they buy of their dupes be obtained, they go on inveigling men into their toils, and, having secured an artificial scarcity of the article they sell, put up the prices to any fabulous figures their want of conscience may dictate. This, if it is not gambling, as its votaries assert, is certainly downright swindling. By superior cunning and the power of combination, they get their victims into a "corner," and then offer them the alternative of being robbed or ruined. We have no sympathy with the bulls or bears. They are alike indifferent to us, as individuals, whether they lost or won in the late encounter; and were the consequences of these transactions visited solely upon them, their practices might perhaps be tolerated. But their machinations are productive of such wide-spread disaster to innocent parties all over the country, that they assume the mag-nitude of a public evil which demands sup-pression. It is a conspiracy against trade and commerce in which they are engaged, and our statutes provide for the punishment of such a conspiracy. The law of conspiracy has been repeatedly invoked against laboring men seeking to uphold the price of their labor; why should it not be applied to these conspirators upon a grander scale ?

of cowardice drawn from that fact might be unwarranted. That aide and second lientanant of the war f 1847 was a division commander in the war of 1861, and served as such from the first Bull Run to Appomattox Court House. The facts here stated come directly from him, and we are empowered to say that his name is quite at the service of General Geary if General Geary chooses to apply at this office for it. Of such stuff are radical military heroes

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#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COM-MITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS as follows, viz — TUESDAY, September 28. West Chester Hon. U. Delano, Hon. John Allison, Middleburg, Snyder county Governor J. W. Geary, F. H. Rauch, Esq. Bedford Thomas J. Bigham, Esq. Tionesta, Foreit county - Hon. G. W. Scofield, Washingten - General Harry White, Condersport, Potter county - Hon. John Scott, Fittsburg - Hen. William D. Kolley, Coatesville - General John M. Thayer, Reese Davis, Esq.

Indiana-Hon. A. Wilson Henszey, General Joshua T.

Indiana-Hon, A. Wilson Henszey, General Joshua T.
 Owen. WEDNESDAY, September 29.
 Reading-Hon, Henry Wilson, United States Senator from Massachusetts.
 Obester, Delaware county-Hon. O. Delano, Hon. John Allinon.
 Smethport, McKean county-Hon. John Scott.
 Olearfield-Govarnor J. W. Geary.
 Columbia-General John M. Thayer, United States Sena-tor; Resee Davis, Esq.
 Norristown (Even'ng)-Gov. J. W. Geary, Hon. C. De-lano, Hon. John Allison, Benjamin Haywood, Esq., J. M. Vaniferslice, Esq.
 North Wales, Montgomery county-Governor John W.
 Gears, Hon. C. Delano, Hon. John Allison, Benjamin Haywood, Esq., J. M. Vandesslice, Esq.
 Haverford, Deleware county-Hon. A. Wilson Henszey.
 Harrisburg-General John M. Thayer, U. S. Senator;
 Reese Davis, Esq.
 White Horze, Chester county-Hon. Thomas J.
 Bigham.
 Allentown-Hon. William Williams.

White Horse, Chester county-Hon. Thomas J. Bigham.
Allentown-Hon. William Williams.
Allentown-Hon. Work, W. Townsend.
FRIDAY, October 1.
New Holland-Governor John W. Geary.
Allentown-General John M. Thayer, U. S. Senator:
Reeze Davis, Esq.
Altona-Hou John Allison.
SaTURDAY, October 2.
Berrysburg, Dauphin connty-Governor John W. Geary.
Germantowa, Philadelphia-General John M. Thayer,
U. S. Senator: Reese Davis, Esq.
Beavor Falls-tion. John Allison.
Upland, Delaware county-Hon. W. Townsend.
MONDAY, October 4.
Pittsburg-Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H.
Bucher Swope, Esq.
Pittsburg-Lon.

Parker's Landing, Vengango county-Governor John W.

Mauch Chunk-Hon. A. Wilson Henszey, General John

Mauch Chung - Hon - Captain G. W. Curry. Northumberland - Captain G. W. Curry. Lancaster - Hon, William D. Kelley. New Alexandria - Hon, William Williams, Colonel A. S.

uller. New Garden, Chester county-Hon. W. Townsend. TUESDAY, October 5. Beaver-Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Woone, Fee.

Beaver-Hon, John Scott, Hon. C. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq. New Brighton (Evening)-Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq. Oil City, Venango con.ty--Governor J. W. Geary, Bloom-burg-Hon. James Pollock. Milton-Captain G. W. Curry, Sharon-Hon, John Allison. West Newton-Hon, William Williams, Colonel A. S. Fuller.

Fuller. WEDNESDAY, October 6.

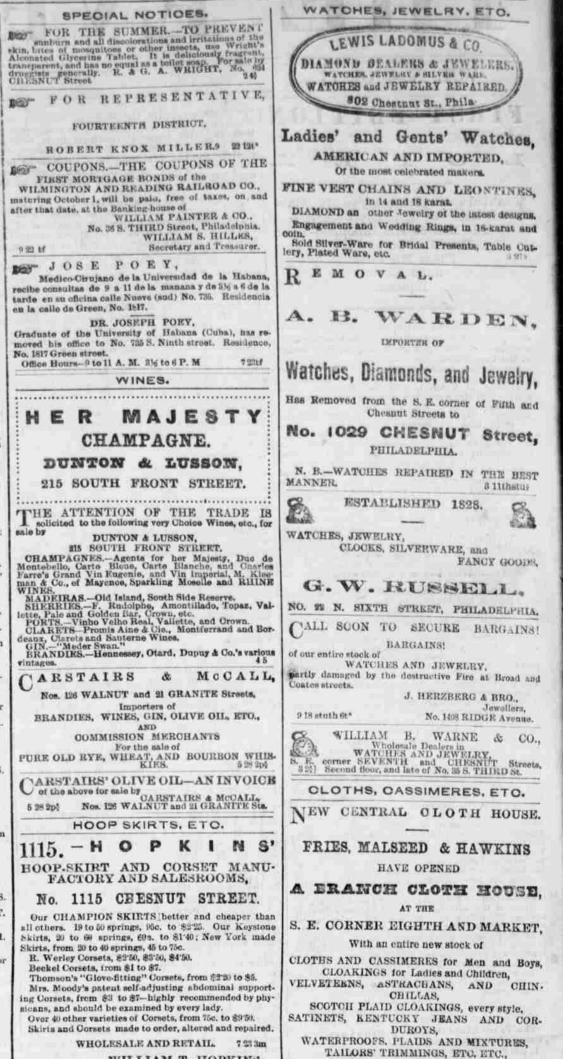
WEDNESDAY, October 6.
 Titusville-Governor J. W. Geary.
 New Castle-Hon, John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
 Muncy-Hon, James Pollock.
 Catavissa-Captain G. W. Curry.
 New castle-Hon, John Allison.
 Harrison City-Hon, William Williams, General William
 Blakely, Colonel A. S. Fuller.
 THURSDAY, October 7.
 Mercer-Hon, John Sett, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
 Kittanning-Hon, G. A. Grow.
 Butler.

Butler. Newton, Delaware county-Hon. A. Wilson Henszey. Berwick-Capitan G. W. Curty. Irwin's Station-Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S.

Lewisburg-Hon. James Pollock, General Joshua T. Owen.

Ween. FRIDAY, October 8. Meadville-Gov. J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.

Bucher Swope, Esq. Tyrone. Ephrata, Lancaster county-Hon. J. W. Forney, Major A. K. Calucon. Millville-Captain G. W. Curry, Sunbury-Hon, James Pollock. SaTURDAY, October 9. Erie-Gov, J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott. Corry-Hon, G. A. Grow. Shamokin-Hon, A. Wilson Henszey. Lebanon-Hon, James Pollock. Freeburg, Engder county. Albion, Frie connty-H. Bucher Swope, Esq. Jamestown-Hon. John Allison. McAllisterville.



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The present Regent, Serrano, only two short years ago, in a report to his Govern-ment about Cuba, of which he was Governor-General, wrote as follows:-

"It seems to me that I understand well the actual tendencies of the Cubans; I endeavored to gain their friendship and to listen with impartiality to their friendship and to listen with impartiality to their friendship and to listen with impartiality to the Government of her Majesty, influenced by the loyalty of my character and the most sincere con-viction that the grievances of the Cubans are just, that their aspirations are lawful, that there is no reason why, Spaniards like ourselves, they should not have a free press, nor a proper representation in Government, and all those constitutional guaran-tees to which the Spaniards of the Peninsula have a right; that there is no reason why a military and absolute government, from the highest to the low-est grades in the scale, should be the only regime for the Antilles; and that the moment has now pre-cisely arrived, let not the Government forget it, to take advantage of the internal and external circum-stances which favor political reform. urgently de-manded by the Spaniards of the Antilles, and which it is just and prudent to grant without delay."

Further on in the same document the Regent says:-

"In the present state of civilization, we cannot The ware present state of civilization, we cannot conceive ary country resigning itself to be governed by an absolute power, and still less can we conceive that any province should resign itself to be arbi-trarily and absolutely governed by the representa-tion of her sister provinces, for here there is not only the want of guarantees and securities that exist under an absolute regime, but the humiliation of being placed under people of the same country."

The man who only two years ago wrote this brief but pregnant statement of all-sufficient reasons for the Cubans declaring themselves free and independent, is the present chief magistrate of Spain.

Now, assuming what the highest political authority in Spain concedes, that the Cubans had a right to revolt; that they are practically unanimous; and that Spain has not of herself the requisite force to reduce them to submission, the question which it would have been highly satisfactory to us and the public to have had treated by Mr. Sumner, if he felt at liberty to treat this subject at all is, what is our duty as Americans? What is the duty of the Government at Washington in view of the various considerations we have presented? Shall they say to the Cubans, "We are sorry for you, but these gunboats are sold at a good price, and we can't interfere with the business of our ship-builders. Your cause is just, but you are too weak to hold out against Spain. You had better give up the contest and make the best terms you can with your oppressors. True, a foreign State helped us to our independence, but we have a claim for a few mil. lions from England that some people pretend will be compromised if we treat you as a neu-

AND AND A SALES AN

### GEARY'S VALOR.

From the N. Y. World. Here is another fact to supplement Geary's record in the Mexican war.

The World has heretofore published the opinion his regiment and the community trom which it was recruited entertained of his character and conduct. Now we have something to show how just that opinion was. During the battle of Contreras, fought August 19, 1847, General Scott sent an order to General Quitman for a detachment of two regiments to support the troops engaged. General Quitman's aide intended to select Barnett's New York regiment and Geary's Pennsylvania. But no field officer of the latter could be found with the regiment, and so the aide was compelled to substitute the Palmetto regiment, although its Colonel (Butler) was ill at the time. This Colonel was killed next day, as the discreet Geary probably would have been had he not been out of the way when the order came to his regiment. The story that Geary was undiscoverable at this critical moment got home to Pennsylvania, and elicited a bitter attack upon that hero from a Pennsylvania paper. This paper came to Geary's notice when our army was in occupation of the city of Mexico and after General Quitman had returned to Washington, though the aide in question was still at headquarters. Thereupon, Colonel Geary and his lieutenant-colonel, who was equally implicated, sought out this aide, set forth the slanderous report which was current in Particular and the state of in Pennsylvania against them, and asked him, a second-lieutenant fresh from West Point, to give them, two field-officers, a certificate of courage! This the aide promptly and de-cidedly declined to do, on the ground of the glaring impropriety of an officer of his rank certifying the character of officers of theirs, and pointed out to them that the exhibition of such a testimonial as they asked for would bring more discredit upon them than even their allowing the charge of cowardice to go unanswered. Moreover, he informed them that he would not contradict the article, for that the statements of fact in it, as to their invisibility when wanted, were perfectly correct, though the inferences free nitron oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 365

| McAilisterville<br>Miffin, Was William Williams Colonal A S. Fullor   | WILLIAM T. HO  |
|---|--|
| Latrobe-Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S. Fuller,<br>Upper Darby, Delaware county-Hon. W. Townsend.<br>MONDAY, October II.   | WINDOW GLASS.  |
| MONDAY, October II.<br>Danville, Montour county-Gov. J. W. Geary.<br>Harrisburg-Hon. James Pollock.<br>Mont Pleasant-Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S.<br>Fuller,  | "WINDOW GLA  |
| GEO. W. HAMEBELY,<br>M. S. QUAY,<br>W. J. P. WHITE,<br>S. F. GWINNER,<br>JOHN COVODE, Chairman.<br>Secretaries.<br>928  | EVANS, SHARP &   |
| HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN IN-<br>VINOIBLES, FIFTH and LIBRARY Streets,<br>SEPTEMBER 25, 1989.   | Works, where they are now making 10,0<br>day.  |
| ORDER No. 4.  | They are also receiving shipments of   |
| Members will assemble at Headquarters on  | FRENCH WINDOW G  |
| TUESDAY EVENING, September 25, 1869,<br>at 7 o'clock, sharp, for Parade, and to attend the Mas<br>Meeting at Broad street and Girard avenue.<br>By order of GEORGE TRUMAN, JR.,<br>Chief Marshal.   | Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass,<br>Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass,<br>offer at<br>LOWEST MARKET RATH  |
| JOSEPH K. MCCAMMON, Ass't Marshals. 9   | CARPENTERS AND BUIL  |
| CALED B. KIMDER, ABST MARMAN. 9   | R. R. THOMAS &   |
|   | Doors, Blinds, Sash, Si  |
| The TANNERS will attend promptly, sharp seven   | A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL |
| o'clock P. M., TUESDAY, September 28th, at PARSONS'   | N. W. CORNER OF  |
| HOTEL, to attend meeting at Court House.  | FIGHTEENTH and MARKET  |
| By Order of Committee.  | Concerning the property in the state of  |
| JACOB STANGER, Marshal.   | DAILY EXCURSIONS   |
| CALVIN T. LYNCH,<br>MILTON COPERTHWART,<br>Adjutants.<br>9 27 24  | verly, Burlington, and Bristol, by<br>boat JOHN A. WARNER Leav<br>phus, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock<br>inrning, leaves Bristol at 6'50 o'clock A. M. J<br>P. M. Stopping each way at Rivertan, Torre-<br>lusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 co   |
| REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS  | P. M. Stopping each way at Riverten, Torre<br>lusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 co   |
| will be addressed by<br>JAMES M. SCOVEL   | still, to obtain   |
| AND   | LEGAL NOTICES.   |
| CHARLES J. HOLLIS,<br>at the following places —<br>TUESDAY EVENING, September 22, 7% P. M.<br>WATERFORD,<br>The ladies are invited to attend.<br>9 21 9t FRIDAY, October I.<br>SATURDAY, October I.   | E STATE OF JOHN W. GRIGG.<br>testamentary having been granted by the<br>the city and county, of Philadelphia upon<br>JOHN W. GRIGG, deceased, all persons in<br>on the deceased are requested to notify the<br>nud all persons indebted are requested to motify the<br>to GEORGE W. Bli<br>No. 928 S. FIFTH<br>Or to CHARES B. I<br>8 20 mfw   |
| AT MASS CONVENTION, CHEW'S LANDING.   | IN THE COURT OF COMMON PL  |
| OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY<br>RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 33 WALNUT<br>Street. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.<br>The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified<br>that they will be eritided to subscribe, at par, for one<br>share of new stock for each eight shares or fraction of<br>eight shares of stock that may be standing in their respec-<br>tive names at the closing of the books on the 30th inst.<br>Subscriptions will be payable in cash, either in full at<br>the time of subscribing or in instalments of twonty five<br>per cent. each, payable in the months of October, 1869, and<br>the context and the 1850. | 1 THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILA<br>MARIE PRENOT, by her next friend, etc.,<br>PRENOT, County of Phila<br>PRENOT, County of the second second<br>PRENOT, Respondent. Sir Please take<br>the Court have granted a rule on you to show<br>divorce a vinculo matrimonii should nut be de<br>above cause, returnable on SATURDAY, Oc<br>at 10 A. M. Personal service of this notice;<br>count of your absence. S. DAVIS<br>9 22 34 37, 30 10 6 <sup>2</sup> Attorney for   |
| Stock naid for in full by November 1, 1869, will be en-   | WIRE WO  |
| titled to participate in all dividends that may be declared<br>after that date.<br>On stock not paid for in full by November 1 next, in-<br>terest will be allowed in instalments from date of pay-   | GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GU   |
| ment.<br>Subscription books will be opened October 1, and closed<br>November 1, next.<br>CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH.<br>Treasurer.   | store fronts and windows, for factory and<br>windows, for churches and cellar window<br>IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balcor<br>cemetery and garden fences.  |
| PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.<br>The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has declared a<br>quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT.,<br>pay able at their office, No. 303 WALNUT Street, on and<br>after Friday, October 15, 1869.<br>CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH  | Liberal allowance made to Contractor<br>and Carpenters. All orders filled with p<br>and work guaranteed.   |
| 9 21 10t Treasurer.   | ROBERT WOOD &  |
| PANY, No. 2054 WALNUT Street.   | 73 stuthem No. 1186 RIDGE Aven   |
| OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COM-<br>PANY, No. 305/4 WALNU'S Street.<br>Notice is hereby given that certificate No. 303, for ONE<br>HUNDRED SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF<br>THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, issued to<br>Clinton G. Stees, dated July 18, 1866, has been<br>transferred on the books of the Company, but the certifi-<br>cate has not been surrendered. All persons are hereby<br>cationed against buying the same, as the certificate be-<br>longs to the company. R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.<br>Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1869. 934 If  | WIREGUAF<br>FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUM<br>TORIES, ETC.   |
| cattioned against buying the same, as the certificate be-<br>longs to the company. R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.<br>Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1862. 924 tf  | Patent Wire Ralling, Iron Bedsteads, of<br>Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and ev  |
| DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OFE-<br>rator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the   | of Wire Work, manufactured by<br>M. WALKER &   |

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No. 11 N. SIXTHStreet.

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