Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

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

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1869.

THE PARDON OF ILLICIT DIS-TILLERS. Ir is currently rumored that the conviction and sentence of George Mountjoy are to be followed by a vigorous effort to secure his pardon; that many active politicians, including Senators and Congressmen, are concerned in this movement; that desperate exertions will be made to convince the President that Mountjoy is more sinned against than sinning and that he is in every respect a proper object of executive clemency. We have no personal feeling against the criminal whose case has excited this lively interest, but we earnestly protest against the movement to shield him from the punishment inflicted by the Court. Of all classes of rogues, those least deserve mercy who systematically plunder the Treasury of the nation, and make a sport of its revenue laws. The thief who under the pressure of necessity pilfers a paltry article, or the ruffian who, under the impulse of passion, strikes a deadly blow, are more legitimate objects of executive elemency than the calculating villains who deliberately attempt to fill their coffers by defrauding the Government, and who, in committing this crime, freely resort to all others. The "whisky ring" has become the synonym and embodiment of every species of private and public rascality, and there must be something fearfully rotten in Den when the sentence one of its representatives is followed by attempts in high quarters to shield him from deserved punishment. It is now well known that during a large portion of Johnson's Presidential term the tax was scarcely paid on one gallon of whisky out of ten manufactured; and the burdens under which the masses groaned were fearfully increased by the systematic evasions of the tax laws by illicit distillers. Only a small proportion of men guilty of these frauds can ever be brought to justice; but, since the present administration is making vigorous efforts to detect and punish all who defy the amended laws, the public welfare is deeply involved in the rigorous enforcement of the new policy. Andrew Johnson did enough harm by pardoning counterfeiters and violators of revenue laws to consign his name to perpetual infamy for these offenses alone, and we trust that General Grant will not, even in the most remote degree, imitate this disastrous example. Congressmen and all other politicians should understand that mercy to fellows of the Mountjoy stamp is rank cruelty and injustice to the toiling millions who are compelled to fill the coffers which the defrauders of the revenue are perpetually striving to illegally deplete. The people are in no mood to regard with a lenient eye either the robbers of the Treasury or their aiders and abettors; and in this latter category they will henceforth class those who seek pardons for the leaders of the whisky ring. The moral effect of Mountjoy's sentence will be worth millions

champions of the sworn foes of honest tax-

to the Government, if the course of justice

is not arrested. His pardon, on the other

hand, will incite hundreds of designing

knaves to repeat his offenses. This fact

seems to us so clear that we shall esteem it

our duty to expose all efforts to secure his

release from prison, and to publish the names

of all prominent politicians who connect

themselves with this movement, so that the

public may know who are the friends and

OCEAN CABLE NEUTRALITY. THE peculiar circumstances attending the landing of the French cable upon our shores, and the difficulties that seem not unlikely to occur through the resistance of the United States to the unwarrantable assumptions of the French Government, together with the recent severance of the Cuba cable, indicate in a most forcible manner the necessity for some positive understanding between different governments with regard to them, and some international regulations for their protection and preservation. The people of the United States are particularly interested in this matter, as the most important cables in existence are the ones that connect this continent with Europe, and it is therefore eminently proper that we should take the initiative in pressing for the enactment of a definite international law with regard to them, which all civilized nations would consider binding under every circumstance. Secretary Fish, therefore, has issued a circular to our principal diplomatic representatives, urging the negotiation of a joint convention of the maritime powers of the world: and he suggests the following points as those which the President particularly desires to have acted upon:-

First. Suitable provisions for the protection of such cable lines, in times of peace and of war, against wilful or wanton destruction or injury. We have seen during the present year the submarine cable connecting Cuba with the United State cable connecting closs with the Catter states severed, and communication through it interrupted. The President proposes to prevent similar destruction and injury hereafter, by a joint declaration that such acts shall be deemed to be acts of piracy, and

punished as such.
"Second. Suitable provisions to encourage the fu-ture construction of such lines. Experience has already shown that the assumption by one nation to control the connection with the shores of another will lead to complications that may, unless arranged, result in preventing all direct telegraphic communi-cations between the two countries. The President deems that this can be best prevented in future by providing that hereafter no exclusive concession shall be made without the joint action of the two Governments whose shores are to be connected. In this way the capital of both countries will be enlisted, and at the same time possible causes of difference will be removed.

"Third. Provisions against scrutiny of messages

by Government officials. The President thinks that the right to establish such a scrutiny in favor of the power controlling either end of the cable is calcu-lated to lead to trouble, and had therefore better be

Mr. Fish enclosed with his circular a draft of a convention embodying these points, with the understanding that it is to be considered merely as a basis for discussion. The powers which are invited to join with the United States in the consideration of this matter are France, Portugal, Spain, Italy, North Germany, Austria, Russia, Belgium, Holland, Sweden and Norway, Denmark. Turkey, Greece, Venezuela, Brazil, the Argentine Confederation, Colombia, Bolivia, Pera, Ecuador, and Chili.

This proposition on behalf of our Government certainly suggests a practical and satisfactory solution of the principal difficulties that are likely to arise from the laying of ocean cables between the shores of foreign powers, and the points suggested in the circular of our Secretary of State are all admirably adapted for protecting the cables, for promoting their usefulness, and for securing the rights of the different nations. It is certain that the United States cannot submit to any such scandalously unequal arrangement as that under which the French cable is now operating, and if the chief maritime nations are not willing to join in a convention to settle the difficulties, present and prospective, on a broad international basis, our Government will be obliged to insist on some definite understanding for its own pro-

A SIGNIFICANT STORY.

THE Count de Shee, in his memoirs, which have just been published in Paris, gives a bit of gossip worth the attention of every young man in search of the sure road to riches. It is the secret of the lucky stroke, or the foresight, rather, by which Emile de Girardin, the great journalist, achieved success. De Girardin, a poor young fellow from the provinces, says the Count, had been in Paris about a year, living on the proceeds of one or two contributions to the reviews, when he was joined by Lesrolles, an old chum from the country, who had heard of his success and came to achieve like honors. Now Lesrolles could barely read and write, but he was full of dauntless pluck, and stubborn as a mule.

"We will become great authors," he said, sitting down beside De Girardin in his garret. In vain did De Girardin set before him the difficulty of obtaining admission for an article in one of the magazines.

"We will publish a magazine ourselves. then. We will become great journalists.' "But we have not a franc between us," rea soned his friend; "how will we buy paper and machinery?" "Go in debt for them." "How will we pay for contributions?" "Steal them," boldly replied Lesrolles. The idea struck De Girardin. A paper containing the cream of all the current journals-the thing was novel; there was success in it. "Go borrow some money," ordered Lesrolles, "while I write the prospectus." De Girardin succeeded in borrowing five hundred francs; the prospectus was written, promising the first issue of the paper in a week. "And its name?" said Lesrolles, pen in hand. be candid: call it The Thief."

Now comes the point of the story. Every sou of the five hundred francs they spent in advertising. Subscriptions poured in. People were not averse to becoming receivers of stolen goods when there was no danger of punishment. In the first year The Thief netted its owners fifty thousand francs. Every sou of this they spent in advertising a new journal, which proved as successful as the first. For five years their profits all went in the same manner. Lesrolles continued to be the business manager, although so ignorant that he was obliged, in counting up the subscriptions, to set down and add columns of figures yards in length, not understanding the rule of simple multiplication His friends used to find him at this work lying on his face on the floor upon reams of paper, pasted in strips.

"Every man has his method," he would reply, coolly, to their jokes. "I may not understand accounts, Messieurs, but I know the way to success."

The story points its own moral to journalists, and every other business man.

A STANTON MEMORIAL FUND. It is a well-known fact that Mr. Stanton, during his continuance in the War Department, expended not only his salary, but nearly his entire fortune, and that he died a poor man, leaving his family not in absolute poverty, but with a very slender competence. Mr. Stanton had the handling and disposition of hundreds of millions of dollars at a time when it would have been easy for him to have accumulated immense sums without seriously compromising his reputation. It is safe to say that not one cent of the people's money ever went into his pockets over and above his salary. On the contrary, the position in which he was placed obliged him to spend much more than he received, and he therefore drew upon his own resources, the accumulations of a laborious life. Under these circumstances, there is a manifest propriety in the people of the United States making some provision for the wife and children of the great War Secretary. Mr. Stanton was not only an honest man, but he was a great man, and it was to his able administration of the War Department that the defeat of the Rebellion was due quite as much as to the generalship displayed in the field. Generals Grant and Sherman and other commanders were the recipients of magnificent gifts of money and houses, that placed them in positions of pecuniary independence, and the family of the late Secretary Rawlins, who played a very subordinate part in the war in comparison with Mr. Stanton, has been provided for by a donation amounting to about fifty thousand dollars. It is true that Stanton refused to receive any such recognition of his services in his lifetime, but now that he has gone from us there is no reason why they should not be recognized in the person of his family. We un-

derstand that a movement has been inaugu-

rated among some of Mr. Stanton's friends | in Washington to raise a handsome sum of money for his family, and we hope that the wealthy men of this and other cities will extend their aid towards swelling the amount to an imposing figure. There are a number of excellent reasons why it is neither expedient nor proper for Congress to take action in such a matter as this, and if anything is done it must be by the liberality of private individuals. It may not be inappropriate to mention in this connection that Mr. Stanton's life was insured in this city for the sum of ten thousand dollars, so that his family is not in actual want.

A NEW PRO-SLAVERY SCHEME IN CUBA

A REMARKABLE scheme has recently been devised in Cuba for the perpetuation of slavery. The planters and merchants have not been unmindful of the dangers to which their favorite institution is subjected by emancipation in the United States, the increasing strength of the abolition sentiment of Spain, and the internal convulsions arising from the Cuban insurrection. To meet these extraordinary exigencies they propose to make a nominal declaration of freedom, and to silence the clamor of the outside world by a pretense that slavery is totally and forever abolished. But as a condition they propose that all existing slaves shall be held by their old masters as apprentices during the next ten years, and that continuous importations of negroes from Africa be permitted, with the understanding that all of the sable emigrants are to be subjected to a similar apprenticeship. Thus, while pretending to place themselves in harmony with the spirit of the age, these dashing speculators aim at a re-establishment of the slave trade on a grand scale, and at a perpetual replenishment of the corps of laborers on Cuban plantations from the slave marts of Africa. The exposure of this project, however, will scarcely fail to ensure its defeat. Even if Spain should be disposed to sanction it, the United States and Great Britain are too strongly committed against every form of the slave trade to permit the Cuban taskmasters to repeat an old wrong in a new disguise.

this morning is the announcement of the resignation of the French ministry, and the Emperor's selection of M. Ollivier to aid in forming a new cabinet, in which the legislative minority will have a proper representative. The Emperor announces his intention to apply in letter and spirit the Senatus Consultum of September 8, and he counts on the adhesion of the Corps Legislatif to the general interests of the country, no less than on that of M. Ollivier, to aid him in the task he has undertaken of putting into successful operation the constitutional regime. We give a full sketch elsewhere of M. Ollivier who is well known as one of the most consistent and persistent of the opponents of modern Cresarism, and his call to the Cabinet indicates the intention of the Emperor to counteract the influence of such extremists as Rochefort by securing for himself, if possible, the support of moderate Liberals like M. Ollivier. This is a shrewd move, but it promises nothing more on the part of the Emperor than he finds it convenient to perform: and if he can tighten his own grasp on power by seeming to yield something, he will not hesitate to make any promises or pretenses. So far as the Emperor is concerned. this move indicates merely that he finds it necessary to concede something to the spirit of the times, and the most promising feature of it is the substantial foothold that it gives the enemies of despotism, so that they will be able to press for further reforms with more effect than ever before.

THE MOST important cable news published

M. EMILE OLLIVIER. M. OLIVER EMILE OLLIVIER, who has just been called by the Emperor Napoleon to the head of his Ministry, was born in the city of Marseilles on the 2d of July, 1825. He adopted the profession of the law, and in 1847 became a member of the Parisian bar, at which he has become one of the most successful and popular advocates. When the reign of Louis Philippe gave way, in 1848, to the republic, with Louis Napoleon as Prince-President, M. Ollivier was appointed Commissary-General at Marseilles. Soon after he was made Prefect at Langres, but in 1849 he returned to Paris to resume the practice of his chosen profession, at which he continued without further interruption until 1857, when he was elected an opposition member of the Corps Legislatif from the Third Circonscription of the Department of the Seine (Paris.) His entrance upon Parliamentary life was signalized at the very outset by his participation in the most important discussions of the body of which he was a member, the questions in which he took a special interest being those relating to the laws respecting public safety, the intervention in the difficulties between Sardinia and Austria, which resulted in the Italian War of Independence, and the regulation of the

At this early period he was a confirmed Liberal, and during the Legislative session of 1860 he was one of the most distinguished and troublesome of a small group of opposition deputies known as "The Five." In the meantime, when M. Vacherot was prosecuted by the Government for the publication of a work entitled "La Democratie," M. Ollivier, in his capacity of advocate, undertook his defense in the courts, and in consequence of the peculiar style of his pleadings and arguments was suspended by the court from the exercise of his professional functions for three months. Against this harsh and summary ruling M. Ollivier appealed, but in vain. At the elections of 1863 M. Ollivier was re-elected to the Corps Legislatif from one of the Paris circonscriptions. At the opening of the session he made a report on the law relating to coalitions, which created a decided sensation. But he soon showed that he had been reconsidering the political policy which he had theretofore adopted, and displayed such unusual moderation in his speeches in reference to the Government as to cause his former political friends to become considerably alienated from him. This feeling was still further increased by his movements during the session of 1865. In this year he was elected a member of the Connell-General of War; and in July he retired from the bar of Paris, on being appointed Judicial Counsel and Commissary-General of the Viceroy of Egypt at the French capital. His political advances were frankly met by the Emperor, who about this time appointed him arbitrator of the difficulties which had arisen in reference to the Isthmus of Suez, and it was upon his report that the final decision was based, and the way cleared for the successful prosecution of the great canal project of M. de Lessens.

At the elections held last May M. Ollivier was a candidate a third time for membership of the Corps Legislatif. Desirous of still satting for a Paris constituency, he presented his name to the voters of the Third Circonscription; but, fearful of defeat, in con-

sequence of his having abandoned the radical opposition and taken his stand upon the platform of constitutional opposition and liberty under the Empire, he became also a candidate in the Department of the Var, a course which the result of the elections amply justified. In both districts M. Oilivier encountered no opposition from the Government, but in both he was confronted by an out-and-out radical-in Paris by M. Bancel, a former member of the Constituent Assembly, who had been extled after the coup d'etat of December 2, and in the Var by M. Clement Laurier, an eminent criminal lawyer. The chances in the Paris Circonscription were regarded as so even that M. Bancel followed M. Ollivier's example, and became a candidate in one of the country districts also. But the vote stood, for Bancel, 92,848; for Ollivier, 19,857. M. Bancel was also elected from the country district in which he had been a candidate, and chose to sit for that constituency, rendering another election necessary in the Paris district. M. Ollivier, although so overwhelmingly defeated in Paris, received the necessary majority in the Department of the Var, and took his seat at the opening of the recent extraordinary seasion of the Corps Legislatif as the acknowledged leader of the "Tiers Parti," or constitutional opposition. The general result of the elections showed that the day for personal government through the agency of an irresponsible ministry had gone by in France, and Napoleon at once began to show symptoms of a desire to fall in with the current of popular sentiment in the empire, for the sake of disarming the ultra radicals, and saving his dynasty from the fate. which befel the houses of Bourbon and Orleans. The Senatus Consultum was the first fruit of the reaction, and then came frequent rumors of a still further concession to the spirit of the age, in the shape of a responsible ministry. These rumors have gradually gained credence, until at last it is announced in the Journal Official that the old ministry has resigned; and a letter has been addressed by the Emperor to M. Ollivier, requesting him to name persons who will associate with himself to form a homogeneous Cabinet, faithfully representing the legislative majority, and resolved to apply in letter and spirit the principles enunciated in the Senatus Consultum. Under these auspices the constitutional regime at last begins in France, and the whole world will await with interest its development and result,

M. Ollivier has published numerous judicial works which have gained for him a high reputation. In 1856 he founded, in connection with Messieurs Mourlon, Demangeat, and Ballot, a periodical entitled the Revue de Droit Practique, in which most of his works have been first given to the public. He is the author, with M. Mourion, of "Commentaire sur les Saisies Immobilieres et Ordres," published in 1859, and of "Commissaire de la Loi du 25 Mars, 1864, sur les Coalitions," in 1864, and of other important works.

> SPECIAL NOTICES. 1 8 7 01

THE NEW YEAR BEING NEAR AT HAND, THE GRAND CLEARING SALE

NOW PROGRESSING AT

NOS. \$18 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

WILL BE

VIGOROUSLY PUSHED FOR THE FEW DAYS REMAINING

OF THE OLD YEAR. STILL FURTHER ACCOMMODATION OF PRICES!

CHESNUT STREET CLOTHING

BELOW MARKET STREET PRICES!

BOYS' CLOTHING) OF THE BOYS' CLOTHING FINEST QUALITY BOYS' CLOTHING AND BOYS' CLOTHING BEST STYLES. BOYS' CLOTHING BOYS' CLOTHING BOYS' CLOTHING AT BOYS' CLOTHING

BOYS' CLOTHING All Our Clothing Must be Sold Out, for

BOYS' CLOTHING

We will Carry None of This Stock Over.

It is the Finest Philadelphia, and can Be Bought now at Lower Prices than Ever.

COST

JOHN WANAMAKER'S

CHESNUT STREET CLOTHING ESTABLISH MENT.

NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET. A VALUABLE PRESENT

HOLIDAY S!

THE PARHAM

NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

We claim for this new machine the most perfect, simple, and reliable Lock Stitch Family Sewing Machine ever invented, and an examination will convince the most skeptical.

It is designed for every description of Family Sewing or Manufacturing purposes. It is adapted to a much greater range and variety of work than heretofore offered to the public. Every improvement that ingenuity can invent or

art suggest is applicable to this machine. All machines warranted. Call and examine. [12 24 6t

SALESROOM, No. 704 CHESNUT STREET. OFFICE OF THE SEVENTEENTH AND NINETEKNTH STREETS PASSENGER BAILWAY COMPANY, NINETEKNTH and MASTER Streets.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held at the Office, MONDAY, January 10, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at which time and place an election will be held for President and Five Directors to serve the epsting year.

12 29 30 CHARLES T. YERKES, JR., Secretary. NNUALBAL OF THE

DELAWARE ENGINE FIRE COMPANY, No. 4, to be given at MUSICAL FUND HALL, NEW YEAR! TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR. Positively no pass tickets. DANIEL C. DAVIS. Sucretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES. SPECIAL NOTICES. OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PRILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 2, 1899.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER ORNT, on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 3a, 1859. Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividence can be had at the office of the Company, No. 335 South THIRD Street.

treet.
The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 8 P.
L. from November 3: to December 4, for the payment of lividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as

OFFICE OF UNION MUTUAL INSUR-

The Annual Meeting of the Stock and Scripholders of

the Union Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphis will be held, at the Office of the Company, at 12 M. MON

DAY, January 10, 1870. At the same time eight Director will be elected, to serve the ensuing year.

12 22 till JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANU-

FACTURING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the BELL VIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY respectively, that assessments amounting to SIXTY PER CENTUM of the capital stock of said company have been made and payment of the same called for on or before the eighth day of February, A. D. 1870, and that payment of such a proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed is called for and demanded from them on or before the said time.

By order of the Board of Directors. 13 28 6w S. SHERRERD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HESTONVILLE,
MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER
RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLOEERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 2862 CALLLOWHILL
Street, on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 3 o'clook P. M.
An Election for a President and Five Directors to sorve
for ensuing year will be held at the same place and on the
same day, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.
18 28 12t CHAS, P. HASTINGS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 28, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fame Insurance Company will be held on MONDAY, the 19th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Ecompany.

An Electron for March

he Company.

An Election for Twelve Directors, to serve for the en

suing year, will be held at the same time and at the sam place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. WILLIAMS I. BLANOHARD,

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYL-VANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WAL

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA

The holders of the Six per Cent. Gas Loan, No. 7, due

January 1, 1870, are hereby notified that the Certificates of

said Losn will be paid at this office on that day, after

OFFICE OF THIRTEENTH AND FIF-TRENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share, clear of all taxes, payable ou and after the 1st day of January, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 1011 South BBOAD Street.

12 22 with D. BOYER BROWN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER.

to No. 19,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, in-

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Contributors to the PRESTON RETREAT will be held at the Retreat, HAMILTON and TWENTIKTH Streets, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, January 10, 1870, at 4 elock, for the purpose of electing twenty-four Managers, a Treasurer, and two Auditors, and of transacting such other business as may be brought forward.

ROBERT C. CORNELIUS, Secretary. Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

Stockholders of SOUTHWARK LIBRARY will be held at the LIBRARY ROOM on TUESDAY EVEN. ING. January 4, 1870, at 7% o'clock.

It. JOSEPH W. FLICKWIR, Secretary.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY .- THE

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 4th CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for Seven Directors, to

PANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free of State tates, has this day been declared, payable in cash on the 18th day of January, 1879.

12 22 20t.

Treasurer.

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COM-

PANY. Office No. 227 S, FOURTH Street,
PHILADRIPHIA, Dec. 15, 1839.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for Officers to sorre for the ensuing rear, will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ALBERT FOSTER,
12 14 28t.

THE MAHANOY AND BROAD MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1939.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 1 o'clock r. M.

ALBERT FOSTER.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NA-

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January rext, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. 12 lttJ13

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

The Annual Election for thirteen Directors of this Sank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 16 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 11 stuthist

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1839.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the bours of 10 o clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M.

12 15 mwil3t P. LAMB, Cashier.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPE-

rator of the Colton Deutal Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teath, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrons exide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 128:

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION

And devote their water the test without pain.

Office, WIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 35

DEST TO RENT_THE LECTURE HALL of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY, TESTH, shave

originated the annesthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, devote their whole time and practice to extraction

JOHN T. KILLE,

12 18 25t*

when an election will be I serve for the ensuing year.

Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1969.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.—Warrants registered

which time interest on the same will cease.

GAS WORKS, No. 20 S. SEVENTH Street, Dec

BENJAMIN S. RILEY, Cashier.

Рип. Арегрија, Dac. 20, 1869.

JOSEPH N. PIERSOL,

City Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA. Dec. 24, 1869.

WALNUT Streets.

ANCE COMPANY, N. E. corner THIRD and

THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, December 20, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth to be entitled "THE MARKET BANK," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to give hundred thousand dellars.

639 wt. 16

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meetings the Legislature of Penneylvania for the incorporation of Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth to be entitled THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wt J 16

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BANK OF AMERICA" to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thoman d dollars, with a right to increase the same to two millions of dollars.

BET DEBATE NOW GOING ON EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, at the old Rev. Stockton's Church, ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets, at 7% o'clock P. M., between Dr. GATES, of this city, and

Professor FISH, of Massachusetts.

Question. Does the Bible condemn modern spiritualism?
Gates on the affirmative and Fish on the aegative.

Admission 10c. Clergymen and Reporters free. [12 28 54] PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL-ROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869 DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the Sist instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT, has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped.

8. BRADFORD, witnessed and stamped.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA WEST CHESTER AND PHUADELPHIA
RAULROAD COMPANY.—The next Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be hald in
the HORTICULTURAL BALL, in the Borough of West
Obester, on MONDAY, the 1-th day of January, A. D.
1870, at 11 o'cleck A. M., when and where an Election will
be boild of Officers to serve the ensuing year.

By order of the Board.

LEWIS SMITH. Secretary

Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 407 WAL, NUT Street. Philadelphis, on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing at President and Ten Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. 12 28 11t EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary. **NESQUEHONING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY. Office, No. 122 S. SECOND Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1899.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an Election for President and Twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this Office, between the hours of twelve and two, on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1870.

W. B. WHITNEY, Segretary. OFFICE OF THE GREEN AND COATES STREETS PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FOURTH and COATES STREETS. COATES STREETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on MON-DAY, January 19, 1879, at II o'clock A. M., at which time and place an Election will be held for a President and twelve Diractors, as serve for the ensuing year.

12 27 28 31 J 3 5 7 8 10*

J. B. MOFFITT, Secretary.

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Arnual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an Election of Directors will take place at the Office of the Company, is Wilmington, on MONDAY, the 10th of January, 1870, at 1 P.M.

A. HORNER, Secretary.

NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD COMPANY—Office, No. 238 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1839.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockhoiders of this Company, and an Election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at their Office on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

12 29 lot C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COM-THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY. OF PHILADRLPHIA, Company's Building. No. 400 WALNUT Street, Dec. 24, 1899.
NOTICE. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of
the ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY will be
held on MONDAY, the 19th day of January next, at 16
o'clock A. M., at the Office of the Company.
An election for Tweive Directors to serve the ensuing
year will be held on the same day, at the same place, between the bours of 10 c'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 34 fmwtJ 10

ALEX W. WISTER, Socretary.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, WALNUT Street, S. E. corner of Fourth.
PHILADELPHIA, December 20, 1889.
NOTICE,—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Trustees to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office on MONDAY, January 3, 1879.
between 10 A. M. and 12 o'clock noon.

19 20 13t JOHN S. WILSON,
Secretary. Steckholders of the THIRTEENTH AND FIF-TRENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COM-19 20 12t

PANY will be held at the S. E. corner of BRUAD and CARPENTER Streets (entrance on Carpenter street), on MONDAY, the 10th day of Jsnuary, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of a President and five Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

D. BOYER BROWN, Sccretary, Philadelphia, Dec. 23, 1839.

12 24 23 JI 6 105.* THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869.

An election for thirteen Directors of the Company will be held at the office of the Company, Nos 4 and 5 EXCHANGE BUILDING, on MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870, between the hours of 10 c'olock A. M. and 1 c'olock P. M.

12 27 12t J. H. HOLLINSHEAD, Secretary. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the SUMMIT BRANCH RAIL. ROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 17th day of January, 1870, at 10 clock P. M., to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be presented.

WILLIAM B. FOWLE, 12 23 17t Secretary. RASPBERRY MIRINQUES

FRESH DAILY, AT MORSE'S, No. 902 AROH Street. 12 16 15trp BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. - THIS

splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; ne disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfuners; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
OAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILEOAD COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the light of January, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Cempany's Office, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue, at which time an Election for Twelve Directors will lake place.

J. MORRELL, Secretary, Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1869. STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LAN-TERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL MCALLISTER, No. 728 UHESNUT Street, second story.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED
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soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

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