Continued from the First Page.

to cool by abstinence, in lieu of it. I should not so much mind a little accession of flesh; my bones can well bear it. But the worst is, the Devil always came with it, till I starved him out; and I will not be the slave of any appetite. If I do err, it shall be my heart, at least, that heralds the way. O my head! how it aches! The horrors of digestion! I wonder how Bonaparte's dinner agrees with him."—*Moore's Life*, vol. ii. p. 264.

From all the contemporary history and literature of the times, therefore, we have reason to believe that Lord Byron spoke the exact truth when he said to Medwin:—

"My own master at an age when I most required a guide, left to the dominion of my passions when they were the strongest, with a fortune anticipated before I came into possession of it, and a constitution impaired by early excesses, I commenced my travels, in 1809, with a joyless indifference to the world and all that was before me."—*Medwin's Conversations*, p. 42.

Utter prostration of the whole physical man from intemperate excess, the deadness to temptation which comes from utter exhaustion, was his condition, according to himself and Moore, when he first left England, at twenty-one years of age.

In considering his subsequent history, we are to take into account that it was upon the brain and nerve-power, thus exhausted by early excess, that the draughts of sudden and rapid literary composition began to be made. There was something unnatural and unhealthy in the rapidity, clearness, and vigor with which his various works followed each other. Subsequently to the first two cantos of "Childe Harold," "The Bride of Abydos," "The Corsair," "The Giaour," "Lara," "Parisina," and "The Siege of Corinth," all followed close upon each other, in a space of less than three years, and those the three most critical years of his life. "The Bride of Abydos" came out in the autumn of 1813, and was written in a week; and "The Corsair" was composed in thirteen days. A few months more than a year before his marriage, and the brief space of his married life, was the period in which all this literary labor was performed, while yet he was running the wild career of intrigue and fashionable folly. He speaks of "Lara" as being tossed off in the intervals between masquerades and balls, etc. It is with the physical results of such unnatural efforts that we have now chiefly to do. Every physiologist would say that the demands of such poems on a healthy brain, in that given space, must have been exhausting; but when we consider that they were checks drawn on a bank broken by early extravagance, and that the subject was prodigally spending vital forces in every other direction at the same time, one can scarcely estimate the physiological madness of such a course as Lord Byron's.

It is evident from his Journal, and Moore's account, that any amount of physical force which was for the time restored by his first foreign travel was recklessly spent in this period, when he threw himself with a mad recklessness into London society in the time just preceding his marriage. The revelations made in Moore's Memoir of this period are sad enough: those to Medwin are so appalling as to the state of contemporary society in England, as to require, at least, the benefit of the doubt for which Lord Byron's habitual carelessness of truth gave scope. His adventures with ladies of the highest rank in England are there paraded with a freedom of detail that respect for womanhood must lead every woman to question. The only thing that is unquestionable is, that Lord Byron made these assertions to Medwin, not as remorseful confessions, but as relations of his *bonnes fortunes*, and that Medwin published them in the very face of the society to which they related.

When Lord Byron says, "I have seen a great deal of Italian society, and swum in a goudola; but nothing could equal the profligacy of high life in England * * * when I knew it," he makes certainly strong assertions, if we remember what Mr. Moore reveals of the harem kept in Venice.

But when Lord Byron intimates that three married women in his own rank in life, who had once held illicit relations with him, made wedding visits to his wife at one time, we must hope that he drew on his active imagination, as he often did, in his statements in regard to women.

When he relates at large his amour with Lord Melbourne's wife, and represents her as pursuing him with an insane passion, to which he with difficulty responded; and when he says that she tracked a rival lady to his lodgings, and came into them herself, disguised as a carman—one *hopes* that he exaggerates. And what are we to make of passages like this?—

"There was a lady at that time, double my own age, the mother of several children who were perfect angels, with whom I formed a *liaison* that continued without interruption for eight months. She told me she was never in love till she was thirty, and I thought myself so with her when she was forty. I never felt a stronger passion, which she returned with equal ardor. * * * *

"Strange as it may seem, she gained, as all women do, an influence over me so strong that I had great difficulty in breaking with her."

Unfortunately these statements, though probably exaggerated, are, for substance, borne out in the history of the times. With every possible abatement for exaggeration in these statements, there remains still undoubted evidence from other sources that Lord Byron exercised a most peculiar and fatal power over the moral sense of the women with whom he was brought in relation; and that love for him, in many women, became a sort of insanity, depriving them of the just use of their faculties. All this makes his fatal history both possible and probable.

Even the article in *Blackwood*, written in 1835 for the express purpose of vindicating his character, admits that his name had been coupled with those of three, four, or more women of rank, whom it speaks of as "licentious, unprincipled, characterless women."

That such a course, in connection with alternate extremes of excess and abstinence in eating and drinking, and the immense draughts on the brain-power of rapid and brilliant composition, should have ended in that abnormal state in which cravings of unnatural vice give indications of approaching brain-disease, seems only too probable.

This symptom of exhausted vitality becomes often a frequent type in periods of very corrupt society. The dregs of the old Greek and Roman civilization were foul with it; and the apostle speaks of the turning of the use of the natural into that which is against nature, as the last step in abandonment.

The very literature of such periods marks their want of physical and moral soundness. Having lost all sense of what is simple and natural and pure, the mind delights to dwell on horrible ideas, which give a shuddering sense of guilt and crime. All the writings of this fatal period of Lord Byron's life are more or less incense histories of unrepentant guilt and remorse or of unnatural crime. A recent writer in *Temple Bar* brings to light the fact, that the "Bride of Abydos," the first of the brilliant and rapid series of poems which began in the period immediately preceding his marriage, was, in its first composition, an intense story of love between a brother and sister in a Turkish harem: that Lord Byron declared, in a letter to Galt, that it was drawn from *real life*; that in compliance with the prejudices of the age, he altered the relationship to that of cousins before publication.

This same writer goes on to show, by a series of extracts from Lord Byron's published letters and journals, that his mind about this time was in a fearfully unnatural state, and suffering singular and inexplicable agonies of remorse; that, though he was accustomed fearlessly to confide to his friends immoralities which would be looked upon as damning, there was now a secret to which he could not help alluding in his letters, but which he told Moore he could not tell now, but "some day or other when we are *veteranus*." He speaks of his heart as eating itself out; of a mysterious *person*, whom he says, "God knows I love too well, and the Devil probably too." He wrote a song, and sent it to Moore, addressed to a partner in some awful guilt, whose very name he dares not mention, because

"There is grief in the sound, there is guilt in the fame."

He speaks of struggles of remorse, of efforts at repentance, and returns to guilt with a sort of horror very different from the well-pleased air with which he relates to Medwin his common [illegible]

generally as oppressed by a frightful, unnatural gloom and horror, and, when occasionally happy, "not in a way that *can* or *ought* to last."

"The Giaour," "The Corsair," "Lara," "Parisina," "The Siege of Corinth," and "Manfred," all written or conceived about this period of his life, give one picture of a desperate, despairing, unrepentant soul, whom suffering maddens but cannot reclaim.

In all these he paints only the one woman, of concentrated, unconsidering passion, ready to sacrifice heaven and defy hell for a guilty man, beloved in spite of religion or reason. In this unnatural literature, the stimulus of crime is represented as intensifying love. Medora, Gulnare, the Page in "Lara," Parisina, and the lost sister of Manfred love the more intensely because the object of the love is a criminal, outlawed by God and man. The next step beyond this is—*madness*.

The work of Dr. Forbes Winslow on "Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Nerves" contains a passage so very descriptive of the case of Lord Byron that it might seem to have been written for it. The sixth chapter of his work on "Anomalous and Masked Affections of the Mind" contains, in our view, the only clew that can unravel the sad tragedy of Byron's life. He says, p. 87:—

"These forms of unrecognized mental disorder are not always accompanied by any well-marked disturbance of the bodily health requiring medical attention, or any obvious departure from a normal state of thought and conduct such as to justify legal interference; neither do these affections always incapacitate the party from engaging in the ordinary business of life. . . . The change may have progressed insidiously and stealthily, heving slowly and almost imperceptibly induced important molecular modifications in the delicate vesicular neurine of the brain, ultimately resulting in some aberration of the ideas, alteration of the affections, or perversion of the propensities or instincts. . . .

"Mental disorder of a dangerous character has been known for years to be steathily advancing, without exciting the slightest notion of its presence, until some sad and terrible catastrophe, homicide, or suicide, has painfully awakened attention to its existence. Persons suffering from latent insanity often affect singularity of dress, gait, conversation, and phraseology. The most trifling circumstances stimulate their excitability. They are martyrs to ungovernable paroxysms of passion, are inflamed to a state of demoniacal fury by the most insignificant of causes, and occasionally lose all sense of delicacy of feeling, sentiment, refinement of manners and conversation. Such manifestations of undetected mental disorder may be seen associated with intellectual and moral qualities of the highest order."

In another place Dr. Winslow again adverts to this latter sympom, which was strikingly marked in the case of Lord Byron:—

"All delicacy and decency of thought are occasionally banished from the mind, so effectually does the principle of thought in these attacks succumb to the animal instincts and passions.

"Such cases will commonly be found associated with organic predisposition to insanity or cerebral disease. . . . Modifications of the malady are seen allied with genius. The biographies of Cowper, Burns, Byron, Johnson, Pope, and Haydon, establish that the most exalted intellectual conditions do not escape unscathed.

"In early childhood this form of mental disturbance may, in many cases, be detected. To its existence is often to be traced the motiveless crimes of the young."

No one can compare this passage of Dr. Forbes Winslow with the incidents we have already cited as occurring in that fatal period before the separation of Lord and Lady Byron, and not feel that the hapless young wife was indeed struggling with those inflexible natural laws, which, at some stages of retribution, involve in their awful sweep the guilty with the innocent. She longed to save; but he was gone past redemption. Alcoholic stimulants and licentious excesses, without doubt, had produced those unseen changes in the brain, of which Dr. Forbes Winslow speaks; and the results were terrible in proportion to the peculiar firmness and delicacy of the organism deranged.

Alas! the history of Lady Byron is the history of too many women in every rank of life who are called in agonies of perplexity and fear to watch that gradual process by which physical excesses change the organism of the brain, till slow, creeping, moral insanity comes on. The woman who is the helpless victim of cruelties which only unnatural states of the brain could invent; who is heart-sick to-day and dreads to-morrow—looks in hopeless horror on the fatal process by which a lover and a protector changes under her eyes, from day to day, to a brute and a fiend.

Lady Byron's married life—alas! it is lived over in many a cottage and tenement-house, with no understanding on either side of the woful misery.

Dr. Winslow truly says:—"The science of these brain affections is yet in its infancy in England." At that time it had not even begun to be. Madness was a fixed point; and the inquiries into it had no nicety. Its treatment, if established, had no redeeming power. Insanity simply locked a man up as a dangerous being; and the very suggestion of it, therefore, was resented as an injury.

A most peculiar and affecting feature of that form of brain-disease which hurries its victim, as by an overpowering mania, into crime, is, that often the moral faculties and the affections remain to a degree unimpaired, and protest with all their strength against the outrage. Hence come conflicts and agonies of remorse proportioned to the strength of the moral nature. Byron, more than any other one writer, may be called the poet of remorse. His passionate pictures of this feeling seem to give new power to the English language:—

"There is a war, a chaos of the mind,
When all its elements—convulsed—combined,
Lie dark and jarring with perturbed force,
And gnashing with impenitent remorse,
That juggling fiend who never spake before,
But cries, 'I warned thee!' when the deed is o'er."

It was this remorse that formed the only redeeming feature of the case. Its eloquence, its agonies, won from all hearts the interest that we give to a powerful nature in a state of danger and ruin, and it may be hoped that this feeling, which tempers the stern justice of human judgments, may prove only a faint image of the wider charity of Him whose thoughts are as far above ours as the heaven is above the earth.

A MEDIÆVAL BANQUET.

On the 15th of June, 1368, Lionel, Duke of Clarence, second son of Edward III, of England, was married at Milan to the Lady Violante, a daughter of the princely house of Visconti, which then ruled Lombardy. The wedding-banquet of the illustrious couple was a striking example of mediæval profuseness, as the following particulars will amply show.

The banqueting-tables were arranged in the open court before the palace of the Visconti, in the Piazza dell' Arenga. Among the guests admitted to the private table of the bride and bridegroom were the Count de Savoy, the Bishop of Novara, and the illustrious poet, Francis Petrarch, then in the zenith of his fame. At another table, a hundred of the most beautiful ladies of the court displayed their gorgeous toilets, studded with pearls and other precious stones, their extravagant use of which is a frequent subject of censure with the contemporary historians.

The banquet was composed of eighteen different courses, ushered in with the utmost pomp, and accompanied by appropriate presents for the newly-married pair. The first course, as a mark of peculiar honor, was served up in duplicate to the bridegroom's table, and was composed, among other dishes, of two small porklings entirely gilded, with fire in their mouths; and small, gilt fish, called porcelletti. As presents, two of the choicest greyhounds which could be procured, with their appropriate trappings, were led round and exhibited to the company. The second course consisted of gilded hares and pike, with twelve greyhounds and six goshawks as presents. The third entry was a large gilt calf in a silver dish, and an infinity of small gilt trout; twelve sporting dog, of various breeds, with velvet collars and silken leashes, as presents. The fourth course—attended by twelve couple of sporting dogs, and twelve beautiful falcons, with bells, hoods, etc., of silver—was principally of gilt partridges, quails, and roast gilded trout. The fifth course, of gilt game of all kinds, and large gilt carp, was accompanied by a similar present of hawks to the fourth, only that they were enriched with hoods covered with costly pearls.

With the sixth entry, the solids of the feast and the more cumbrous presents commenced—beef and capons with garlic sauce, sturgeons whole in water; and twelve steel cuirasses of exquisite finish, buckled and studded with silver, for the bridegroom. The seventh course sounds novel to our ears—capons, game, and fish served up in lemonade; and, as presents, twelve matchless suits of Milan armor, twelve tilting-saddles, and twelve lances. The eighth entry, pastry, beef, and huge eel pies, with twelve more suits of war armor. The ninth course and its successor were more moderate, consisting of meat and fish, jellies, and lampreys; with gold coins, gold cloths, silver basins, and flasks filled with Malmsey and Vernaccia wines, as presents. The eleventh course of this never-ending banquet was of kids accompanied by six horses, with saddles, lances, targets, and helmets in like number. The twelfth, hares and other game, with six large coursers, with saddles and golden trappings. The thirteenth service, venison and beef, with six war horses, with gilded bridles, bits, and full heraldic trappings and housings. The fourteenth, fowls, capons, etc., dressed in colored sauces with citron; and six light, jousting coursers, with gilded bridles, red velvet cloths, and halters. The fifteenth, peacocks' tongues, more carp, of which the Italians and French were particularly fond, vegetables, and fruit: as presents, a ducal hood, mantle, and lower robe, covered with pearls, and lined with ermine. The sixteenth, rabbits, peacocks, ducks, etc.; and a huge silver basin, containing one large ruby, one large diamond, a large pearl, and some other choice specimens of precious stones. The seventeenth course was rural and pastoral in comparison, being cheese, Parmesan, even then famous among epicures, and other products of the dairy, with the very appropriate present of twelve fat cows. For the eighteenth course—fruits, sweetmeats, and various wines—was reserved the most costly present. Two splendid chargers—one called the *Lion*, the other the *Abbot*—were presented to the Duke of Clarence by his princely father-in-law; and seventy-seven similar steeds for his principal knights and barons. The bridegroom's table at this unconscionable feast, which must have lasted many hours, was served by twelve principal knights of the duchy; pages of lower rank, but all of gentle blood, attending on the other tables, and taking charge of the various presents.—*Appleton's Journal.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, December 28, 1869.—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be CLOSED on the 19th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The Transfer Books will be opened on the 22d day of JANUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED on the 25th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company. The books will be RE-OPENED on the 7th day of FEBRUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M.

12 31 4t7 GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 113 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, November 29, 1869.

The Board of Directors of the American Merchants' Union Express Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS ($3) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 31st day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of January next.

By order of the Board.

12 31 15t J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, December 17, 1869.—The SIX PER CENT. interest coupons of first mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, due January 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 NASSAU Street, New York.

12 31 15t C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 27, 1869.—The Coupons of the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid in gold coin on and after that date, at the National City Bank, New York.

12 31 15t D. H. PAIGE, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.—The Seven Per Cent. Interest Coupons (Bonds of 1882) due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 21 Nassau street, New York.

12 31 12t C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD, No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The Six Per Cent. Interest Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of the California and Oregon Railroad, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the Banking House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau street, New York.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

12 31 15t

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a President and Ten Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

12 28 11t EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY. (SOUTHERN BRANCH.)

Coupons of the Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this road due on 1st prox. will be paid on and after that date, free from Government tax, by

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
12 31 15t No. 51 WALL Street, New York.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD 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 31st 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.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
12 22 60t

EAST PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that the Annual Meeting and Election for President and Eight Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of READING, on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1870, between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

HENRY C. JONES, Secretary.
PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1869. 12 30 9t

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The next Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in the HORTICULTURAL HALL, in the Borough of West Chester, on MONDAY, the 24th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., when and where an Election will be held of Officers to serve the ensuing year.

By order of the Board.

A. LEWIS SMITH, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 1869. 12 28 11t

NESQUEHONING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY. Office, No. 122 S. SECOND Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

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, Secretary.
12 28 11t

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an Election of Directors will take place at the Office of the Company, in Wilmington, on MONDAY, the 10th of January, 1870, at 12 M.

A. HORNER, Secretary.
12 28 11t

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, 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 taxes, has this day been declared, payable in cash on the 15th day of January, 1870.

RICHARD COE, Treasurer.
12 23 20t

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 400 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 serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1869. 12 18 25t*

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the S. E. corner of BROAD and CARPENTER Streets (entrance on Carpenter street), on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 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, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 23, 1869. 12 24 2t J 1 6 19t*

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the SUMMIT BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 17th day of January, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be presented.

WILLIAM B. FOWLE, Secretary.
12 28 17t

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Contributors to the PRESTON RETREAT will be held at the Retreat, HAMILTON and TWENTIETH Streets, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, January 10, 1870, at 4 o'clock, 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. 12 28 11t

THE COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1870, of the first mortgage bonds of ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY (First Division Branch Line) will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 12 31 12t

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SABINE, MILLER & DULLES, Agents, 2 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

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

R. & G. A. WRIGHT, 2 45 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no 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 Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 1 1yMwS

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY, No. 302 WALNUT Street.

NOTICE.—The annual election for Seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office on WEDNESDAY, January 12, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.

ED. PEACE, President.
1 4 7t*

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 59,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.

JOS. F. MARCER, City Treasurer.
1223

OFFICE OF THE UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, S. E. corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1869.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at their Office on WEDNESDAY, January 12, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.

C. F. BETTS, Secretary.
1 1 10t

OFFICE OF UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, December 20, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stock and Scripholders of the Union Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia will be held, at the Office of the Company, at 12 M. MONDAY, January 10, 1870. At the same time eight Directors will be elected, to serve the ensuing three years.

JOHN MOSS, Secretary.
12 22 tj10

OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1869.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the BELVIDERE 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.

S. SHERRERD, Secretary.
12 28 6w

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

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 2562 CALLOWHILL Street, on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. An Election for a President and Five Directors to serve 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.

CHAS. P. HASTINGS, Treasurer.
12 28 12t

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 10th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company.

An Election for Twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the same time and at the same place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.
12 28 11t

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4130 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1870.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per share was declared, free of all taxes, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 13th inst. Transfer Books closed until 10th inst.

W. W. COLKET, Treasurer.
1 3 12t

OFFICE OF THE SEVENTEENTH AND NINETEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, NINETEENTH and MASTER Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held at the Office, MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at which time and place an election will be held for President and Five Directors to serve the ensuing year.

CHARLES T. YERKES, JR., Secretary.
12 29

NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY—Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders 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.

C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.
12 29 11t

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, Office No. 226 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company, and an election of Directors to serve for ensuing year, will held at their Office on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.
12 31 18t

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 15, 1869.

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 2 o'clock P. M.

ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.
12 14 22t

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

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869.

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 P. M.

ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.
12 14 22t

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, and devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.

Office NINTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3t

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 914 WALNUT St. 1 3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE PARHAM NEW FAMILY SEWing Machines are manufactured at Nos. 324 and 326 S. FIFTH Street, and for sale on terms to suit all, at the salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street. 1 4 6t

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 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

12 27 12t J. H. HOLLINSHEAD, Secretary.

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, Office No. 417 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 20, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that the semi-annual interest on the Preferred Bonds of the SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY and the Priority Bonds of the TIDEWATER CANAL COMPANY, falling due on the 1st of January, 1870, will be paid at the offices of the Company in Philadelphia and Baltimore, on and after the 3d proximo, on presentation of the coupons thereof, numbered 11.

ROBERT D. BROWN, Treasurer.
12 31 2w

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, Office No. 417 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 20, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that the semi-annual interest on the Common Bonds of the SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, falling due on the 1st of January, 1870, will be paid on and after the 3d proximo, at the First National Bank of Philadelphia, on presentation of the coupons for the same, numbered 34.

ROBERT D. BROWN, Treasurer.
12 31 2w

EVERY ONE SHOULD CALL AND examine the Parham Sewing Machine before purchasing. No. 704 CHESNUT Street. 1 4 6t

WINES AND LIQUORS.

URBANA WINE COMPANY'S

Imperial Champagne,

A Pure, Rich and Trusty Wine, made after the French method, superior to any American and many brands of imported

CHAMPAGNE,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES B. WEBB,

WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS,

12 16 thstu10t PHILADELPHIA.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON.

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Engenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kiesman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.

CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets, Importers of BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC., AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the sale of PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL, 5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO. N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts. PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, Importers and Manufacturers of White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINO PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 1 §

M. MARSHALL, DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES, Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St. 10 21 thstu6m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of JAMES W. FASSITT, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARIA E. FASSITT, Executrix of the last will and testament of JAMES W. FASSITT, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, January 18, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and WALNUT Streets (second floor), in the city of Philadelphia. HENRY S. HAGERT, Auditor. 1 4 1uths5t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of JOHN MINSER, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of GEORGE S. STIMBLE, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of the Estate of JOHN MINSER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 113 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. WILLIAM L. DENNIS, Auditor. 12 30 thstu5t*

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON, Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON, FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE STORE, NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, 8 31§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada

MERRICK & SONS SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia. WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE, Regulated by the Governor. MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE, Patented June, 1868. DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE AND RO EXTRACTOR. For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf J. VAUGHN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK. JOHN E. COPE.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Phil