#### SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Toples-Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

MR. WELLS HIMSELF.

From the N. Y. Nation. The low opinion of American honesty entertained in various countries of Europe often excites the indignation of American travellers, and many of them, knowing how unjust it is, ascribe it to rancorous hostility to our institutions. But, then, those who are most familiar with the way in which opinions are formed in foreign countries are aware that most of whatever disrepute the national character rests under with regard to all that class of virtues included under the term bona fides, is the handiwork of a portion of the American press. The bitterest reviler of America and Americans has never ventured on such foul charges and foul insiguations as some of our contemporaries hurl nearly every day against men who are put forward by American society as about as good specimens of the American man as it is capable of producing. We we were told the other day by an American of distinction—and his experience has been that of hundreds—of the bitterness of the mortification which he endured when in Germany during the impeachment trial, at finding himself an object of daily condolence on the part of his German friends touching the corruption of Senators Trumbull, and Fessenden, and Grimes, three of the foremost statesmen of the party of virtue. And then, there was no use in his denying it or trying to explain it. It was not in a Southern paper they saw the story, nor yet in the foul-mouthed organs of Northern Copperheadism, who make vilification one of their ordinary weapons of party warfare; but in the New York Tribune, the mouthpiece of the best element in the Northern population, and which had up to the time of impeachment been holding these very men up to the admiration of mankind.

We bid fair, too, in Mr. Wells' case, to furnish Europe with another reason for believing in our utter rottenness. Mr. Wells has had everything done for him that American society can do. He has been well born, well bred, and furnished with the best education the country affords. He has lived with the best men of his day, and has won and enjoys their esteem. He has displayed very remarkable powers of analysis and induction in a field of social science which until now can hardly be said to have been explored in this country, and has for this reason been selected by the Government to perform the very important duty of supplying the data for legis-lation on matters of finance and taxation during a period of great public difficulty and, indeed, peril. If ever man has given the State guarantees for his good behavior, it is he. And yet what do foreigners learn about him from the organ of the sober, virtuous, religious, reading, writing, and thinking Northern public? Why, that the minute he secured an official position, and through it, influence on public opinion, he sold his services to a foreign government and to foreign traders, and, in consideration of a certain sum in "foreign geld," agreed to suppress material facts, manipulate figures, and con-struct deluding arguments for their benefit, and for the deception and impoverishment of his own countrymen.

Of course, everybody here knows how false these insinuations are; but then, unfortunately, their silliness and absurdity prevent people feeling the downright wickedness of them, and visiting the men who invent and propagate them with the indignation they deserve. These slanders do, however, in one way, recoil on the heads of their authors, inmuch as they excite, first, distrust, and then hostility towards the cause they are intended There is no cause which will bear being lied for. Even the Christian religion, strong as are its claims on the respect of mankind, has suffered, and still suffers terribly, from attempts to spread it by falsehood, and slander, and misrepresentation of opponents; and what it cannot bear we may be sure protection cannot.
One marked result of the attacks on Mr. Wells has been the steady growth of his authority, and the steady increase of confidence in the statements and conclusions of his reports. Nothing, it is safe to say, has ever appeared on this class of subjects which has produced such a profound impression on public opinion. His conclusions, it is true, have borne hard on the whole theory and practice of protection; but there was only one way of upsetting them or destroying them, and that was, showing either that his facts were not facts or that the reasoning based on them was incorrect. This has not been done; and for this, naked assertions that Mr. Wells has been bribed, and that he has been guilty of suppression and distortion, are not proper and sufficient sub-

There is talk just now among some of the more rabid high-tariff men about not only suppressing his report as far as Congress is concerned, but "kicking him out" of the Republican party; but then, we presume, wiser counsels will provail. The suppression of the report by the House would, of course, only increase the number of its readers, and Mr. Wells would be followed out of the Republican party by such large numbers of the present members that we doubt whether enough would be left to carry on the business of the concern afterwards with any degree of success. There is a class of men in the party who have always been a little anxious to get rid of its brains, finding the thinking faculty a nuisance, and, almost as soon as a man gives evidence of reaching his conclusions with his head, get up a movement for his expulsion. Mr. Trumbull and the late Mr. Fessenden had a narrow escape, but they did escape; and their example has had a very encouraging effect. If the protective system will not bear discussion-and from the dislike of the high-tariff men to permit the circulation of Mr. Wells' report, and the refusal of the Tribune to print it, it apparently will not-it certainly cannot stand, and there is not the slightest use, as we have more than once said, in claiming a quasi-sacred character for it, as some of its friends seem disposed to do, and treating people who question its value as bad men, to whom plunder or treason would not be particularly disagreeable. It is a theory of taxation like another, of human origin, and that not a particularly respectable one. Large numbers of some of the best, and, on all other things, at least, wisest men in the modern world condemn it, and think it a stumbling-block in the way of human progress, and some of the foremost States are gradually abandoning it. Protectionists must, therefore, be reasonable and patient, take off their sacerdotal robes, and lay aside their cursing instruments, and come down into the

A BLACK RECORD.

From the N. V. Tribune. The undisguised appeals to party spirit in the addresses of Lieutenant Governor Beach and Speaker Hitchman in taking the chairs respectively of the Senate and Assembly of our State, are novelties in our history, but not necessarily consurable. Truth is always preferable to falsehood; and, since the legis-lation and government of our State are to be moulded and animated by intense devotion to the interest of a party, it is well that the fact should be so bluntly proclaimed. These ad-dresses are but echoes of the more elaborate and pretentious partisan malignity of the colossal fraud which usurps the Governorship of our State. But one passage in Hitchman's harangue is so grossly untruthful as to render its rebuke and exposure an imperative duty. It is that wherein he says:-

"The enfranchisement of an enslaved race, which resulted from that struggle, they (Democrats) not only accept, but they recognize the obligation of ele-vating and advancing that race to the highest condi-

tion of which it is capable. Thus much for the professions of Speaker Hitchman. Now let us consider them in the

light of history.

By the original Constitution of our State, framed by her Revolutionary patriots during their desperate struggle for independence, no difference was made or recognized between whites and blacks. Slavery then existed in our State, and slaves were conceded no political rights; but every black freeman was allowed to vote on precisely the same conditions with white freemen. So they did without objection for over forty years, or until the Constitutional Convention of 1821-a body overwhelmingly Democratic-which at once commenced a foray on the rights of the poor and powerless handfull of free blacks. A majority of the Democrats would have disfranchised them altogether; but a minority demurred, and, uniting with the twenty or thirty Federalists, secured the rights of suffrage to a fraction of the blacks-to all of them who had lived three years in the State, and owned \$250 worth of real estate, free and clear of incumbrance or debt. And that has ever since been our fundamental law. Thrice-in 1846, in 1860, and in 1869-have decided efforts been made to change it, so that the invidious discrimination against blacks should be wiped out; but the Democratic party has rallied all its forces to defeat these appeals for justice and equality.

The Democrats of this State have just voted their full strength against negro enfranchisement, after having fought it in our late Constitutional Convention with inhuman pertina-Not less than one hundred distinct propositions were made by them in that Convention, and several weeks wasted, with intent to insult, defame, and humiliate the blacks, so as to make all possible capital out of the antipathy with which they are regarded by the lowest and basest, most ignorant and prejudiced whites. From the beginning to the end of that Convention, as also in the canvass before the people, no chance of flouting the unhappy African race, or heap-ing odium on those who stood up for their rights, was left unimproved.

Mr. Hitchman asserts that his fellow partisans "accept" the enfranchisement of the four millions of our countrymen who were formerly slaves. Indeed! When did they begin to accept it? Certainly, not while there was a prospect, a shadow of hope, that it might be prevented or defeated. Up to the hour in which the last shackle fell from their limbs, the Democratic party denounced emancipation as usurping, outrageous, a measure of disunion, and at least equally unjustifiable with secession. "It has united the South and divided the North," was their stereotyped outcry. Their last two candidates for President-McClellan and Seymour-were its especial antagonists. Their journals stigmatized Lincoln's proclamation of freedom as an incitement to wholesale arson, rape, and murder. If ever a party was unanimous and vehement in condemning any great public measure, the Democrats were

thus hostile to emancipation.

No thanks to that party, slavery is dead.

Its resurrection is beyond human power. But the blacks are still hated, despised, vilified, and in every way defamed and degraded; and that is the present business of the Democratic party. The civil rights bill was opposed by this party precisely as emancipation had been. So long as it was possible, blacks were excluded from street cars, as they still are from stages in this Democratic city. In States like Kentucky, where Democracy bears undivided sway, they are not allowed to give testimony against whites. Wherever it is still possible to imbrute and trample on them, Democracy is now intent on that achievement.

The fifteenth amendment is simply a barrier to such proscription and degradation, so far as the right to vote and hold office is concerned. Of course, the Democrats oppose it every-where, and to the bitter end. No Democratic legislature has ratified or will ratify it. No Democrat has voted for or now supports it. Our Democratic Legislature has made haste to use its fraudulently acquired power expressly to rescind, so far as it can do so, its ratification by the preceding Republican body. The Democratic leaders insisted on doing this before a committee was appointed or any provision made for preliminary scrutiny of bills or resolutions. Every Democrat but one voted for the repeal.

Is it not stupendous effrontery, in view of these well-known facts, for Mr. Hitchman to profess that his party recognizes the obligation to elevate and advance the blacks? The negro has borne up manfully against half a century of Democratic hate, cruelty and oppression. Ought he now to be slimed with such barefaced, loathsome hypocrisy?

SHALL WE BUY CUBA?

From the N. Y. Sun. Two of our contemporaries recenty published an erroneous report that negotiations for the sale of Cuba to the United States have for some time past been going on between the rulers of Spain and the President of the United States. The Herald makes this announcement in the form of a telegram from Washington. It is alleged that "our Minister in Madrid has sounded both Serrano and Prim as to their willingness to sell Caba to the United States, and that he has the highest assurances that both those prominent statesmen are favorable to the project, and are only waiting a favorable opportunity to con-summate it." The information of the Times is conveyed in a letter from Havana. "There is hardly any doubt," says the writer, "that the actual Government in Spain is in treaty with the insurgents and the American Goverment. To mention this fact openly would be the signal of their downfall, and the immediate entrance of Prince Alfonso as future King of the Spaniards, with Lersundi as Regent during his minority."

That Prim and Serrano are not unwilling to sell Cuba to the United States is probably arena among the rest of us, and give and take in the common secular game of political fistions. Fair play is all they are entitled to, and that they shall certainly have. The

young men, it is true, are mostly on the other side, but for the there is no help.

A BLACK RECORD possession of Cuba with unreasoning passion. In their eyes that colony is not only a source of boundless wealth, it is the last important relic of the epoch when Spain was an imperial power, bearing sway in every part of the world. This sentiment of the Spaniards has withheld their rulers from all open attempts to replenish their bankrupt treasury by the sale of the island; and we are able positively to affirm that they have not yet made any overtures of sale to General Sickles or Mr. Fish, and that General Sickles and Mr. Fish have not made any overtures of purchase to

> And yet it would not be surprising if the Spanish Government should soon find itself in a condition to attempt to sell the island. The tone of discussion upon the Cuban question in the Spanish press has notably varied during the last year, and indicates a radical change in the popular feeling. At first the journals of all parties savagely scouted the idea of allowing Cuba to be separated from the mother country; now most of them admit that separation would be advantageous, but they insist that the Cuban insurrection must first be put down. That event, however, is evidently as far off as ever; and we may expect ere long to have an opportunity of saying whether we will buy Cuba, and how much we will pay for it. No matter who holds power in Madrid-whether Prim or Topete, or the Duke of Montpensier, or the Prince of Asturias, or the republic-this conclusion is equally probable.

MORE MONOPOLY—CONSUMMATION OF A GREAT JOB.

From the N. Y. Herald. The report of the purchase of the so-called French Atlantic cable by the other cable company and the Western Union Company is very likely to be true. The men went to Europe to endeavor to make that purchase. It was in their interest, as purchasers, that has been made all the clamor against the French company; and it seems to have been in their interest and by their procuring that the State Department assumed an attitude hostile to the new enterprise, and even that there was inserted in the President's Message a passage calculated to dishearten the European owners, All this was the job of the would-be buyers. Their purpose was to cheapen the property by showing to the European capitalists that it might eventually prove a dead loss in their hands. Now, therefore, if the report be true. we shall hear no more of the movements to tear up the French cable because France will not permit an American cable to be landed on her shores; we shall hear no more of all the ridiculous and ingenious clamor against this

enterprise, for it no longer stands in the way

of the gigantic monopoly that controls our telegraphic system to the injury and oppression of the people.

But we shall hear, we trust, a great deal more of Mr. Washburn's bill, for there is more need for it now than ever. Our people, we are afraid, scarcely realize the importance of the telegraph in the concerns of daily life, or there would be a general irresistible pressure upon Congress to pass a law assuming absolute and specific control over this greatest of the agencies by which the multifarious operations of society are carried on. Before the telegraphic strike is over, however, it is possible that there may be a change in this regard. Just now the overworked and underpaid agents of this great machinery are in rebellion. Although the capital on which the telegraph company ought to pay a dividend is only fifteen millions they call it forty millions, so as to hide their exorbitant earnings. They pay a dividend on the forty millions, and as the fictitious excess of twentyfive millions takes up a nice slice of the earnings, they pleacd poverty and cut down the wages of their subordinates. Thus the operators are sacrificed to a fiction. Against this sacrifice they are in rebellion, and as the

thus the country may to a great degree be left without telegraphic facilities. In that event we are certain that the people wiil have forced upon them some adequate sense of the vital importance of this means of communication in all commercial transactions; and it is possible that their perception of this may induce a pressure that will force the tardy legislators at Washington to take such steps as will no longer leave the telegraph in hands in which it is subject to such abuses as those from which the people suffer in its present management.

employment is a branch of highly skilled

labor they may paralyze the company, and

## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page. ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA-THIS DAY. PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. R. A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZRY, GEORGE N. TATHAM,

CI.RARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

bhip Ferdinand, for Antwerp; brigs Hermes, for Laguayra; and Ellen P. Stewart, for Sagua, went to see resterday.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamship Wyoming, Capt. Teal, for Savannah—C, D. Weed, Joseph Schooley, M. B. Priestly, wife, and infant, T. Edgerton, wife, and son, Robert Cameron, B. Cehen, Mra M. C. Stager and son, B. Moore, D. Ackerman, Miss M. A. Schull.

MEMORANDA.
Ship Castine, Wilson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liv speed 22d ult. Steamship Hunter, Harding, hence, at Providence 5th Steamship Hunter, Harding, hence, at Providence 5th instent.
Steamship Aries, Wiley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 4th inst.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 6th inst.
Berques Athemais, Burch, and Grass Bohr Nijadank, Eindoff, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 14th uit.
Ba que Sir Colin Campbell, Murray, sailed from Ouxhaven 22d uit. for England.
Harque Islace R. Davis Hand, for Philadelphia, sailed from Micasian 15th uit.
Earque Sarah Payson, Dakin, hence, at Halvoet 22d uit.
Brig Samuel Welsh, Darrah, at Oporto 18th uit., from New York.
Brig Nauevitas, Trask, hence for Bath, at Holmes' Hole th inst. Ith inst.
Schr M. A. Grier, Gray, hence, at New York 6th inst.
Schr Adelia, Tratton, for Philadelphia, cleared at St.
John, N. B., Sist ult.
Schr Gov. Eurten, Gilman, hence for Roston, passed
Hell Gate 6th inst.
Schrs Fawn, Kelley, and T. T. Tasker, Allen, hence, at
Roston 6th inst. Solar Win. Bement, Penny, honce, at New Bedford 5th Emma R. Graham, Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed

Pensacola lith ult.

Schrif., Q. O. Wisbart, Mason, went to sea from Charles
ton 4th inst. for Georgetown, S. O., and New York. MISCELLENY.

The Government steam-tender Maria, which accompanied the iron-clad Misntonemah from New York for Heston, ran against that vessel mar Gay Head, about 320 A. M. of the 4th inst., and was almost instantly sonk. James Burns, eiler; James Cummings and John Cole, firemen; and Wm. Jones, cook, who were below at the time of the collision, were drowned. The officers and the remainder of the crow, numbering 13 in all, were saved, and have returned to Brooklyn. The Maria kept about a quarter of a mile ustern of the Miantonemah until about 2 30 on the day of the collision, when her feed pips broke, and ahe drew up to the Miantonemah to communicate previously to making for smooth water. It was during this dangerous proximity that the collision occurred.

from Salem 4th inst. Schr Mary R. Hickman, White, hence, at Richmond 5th

Schr Argus Eye. Thomas, for Philadelphia, cleared at

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS

SPECIAL NOTICES. OFFICE OF THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY, No. 20 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 toe bours of 12 and 1.P. M.

ED. PEACK.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER PHILADELPHIA, Doc. 23, 1939. - Warrants registered to No. 59,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, in terest ceasing from date. JOS. F. MARCER,

OFFICE OF THE UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, S. E. COTHEF FIFTH AND CHES NUT Streets. The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at their Office on WEDNESDAY, January 12, 1570, at 11 o'clock A. M.

O. F. BETTS, Secretary.

City Treasurer.

DEST OFFICE OF UNION MUTUAL INSUR ANCE 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 beld, at the Office of the Company, at 12 M. MON-DAY, January 10, 1870. At the same time eight Directors will be elected, to serve the ensuing three years.

12 22 1410 JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1868.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY respectively,
that sessessments 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.
19 28 6w S. SHERRERD, Secretary. OFFICE OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER BAILWAY COMPANY.

RAILWAY COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Tre Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 2562 CALLLOWHILL Street, on MCNDAY, January 10, 1570, at 2 o'clock P. M. An Election for a President and Five Directors to serve for consuing year will be held at the same place and on the same day, between the bours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

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

The Albania of the Stockholders of the Fame Insurance Company, No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 28, 1889.

The Albania 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 Twolve Directors, to serve for the emsuing 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,

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 par 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. 13 12t

W. W. COLKET, Treasurer.

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

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. onsuing year. 1239 CHARLES T. YERKES, Jn., Secretary.

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

COATES STREETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1889.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Clorpany will be held at the Office of the Company, on MON DAY, January 16, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an Election will be held for a President and welve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
12 27 29 31 J 3 5 7 8 10 J. B. MOFFITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNION MUTUAL INSURANGE COMPANY, N. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets.

The Directors of the Union Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia have this date declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the stock and outstanding script payable, free of United States and State tax, on demand 15515

JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE UNION PASSENGER RAIL BROWN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLLAR AND FIFTY CENT'S per share, clear of taxes, payable at this office on and after Monday, the loth instant, until which time the transfer book will be closed.

W. H. KEMBLE, 1566.

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

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an Election of Directors to sorve for the ensuing year, will be beld at their Office on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 13 o' clock M.

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

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, Office No. 226 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the abovenamed Company, and an election of Directors to serve for ensuing year, will beld at their Office on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

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

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADRIPHA. 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,
12 14 23t

Secretary.

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

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1889.

The Abusel 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.

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 40-clock P. M.,
when an election will be held for Seven Directors, to
serve for the onsuing year.

JOHN T. KILLE,

JOHN T. KILLE,

12 18 25t\* Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1869. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL 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 1 o'clock P. M., to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be presented.

12 28 17t Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Contributors to the PRESTON RETHERAT will be held at the Retreat, HAMILTON and TWENVIETH Streets, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, January 19, 1870, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of electing twenty-four Managers, a Tressurer, and two Auditors, and of transacting such other business as may be brought forward.

ROBERT C. CORNELIUS, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1899. 12 28 1st

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the loth of January, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Company's Office, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue, at which time an Election for Twelve Directors will laze place, J. MORRELL, Secretary, Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1869. BED" THE PARHAM NEW FAMILY SEWing Machines are manufactured at Nos. 221 and 23: S. FIFTH Street, and for sale on terms to suit all, at the salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street. 14 6t

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE An election for thirteen Directo s of the Company will be held at the office of the Company, Nos 4 and 5 EXCHANGE BUILDING, on MONDAY, Jan. 19, 1870, between the bours of 10 colock A. M. and 1 oclock P. M. 12 37 12t

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S AL-CONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily uses makes the skin delicated soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists. S. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION

originated the anaesthetic une of NITBOUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to exte orth without pain.
Office. RIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPErator of the Colton Desital Association, is now the puly one in Philadelphia who, devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by from nitrous exide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 20 EVERY ONE SHOULD CALL AND change, No. 704 CHESNOT Street. 14 St

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COM-PANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, De cember 28, 1869. - Notice is hereby given, that the Transf enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Tan 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 Com-pany 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 FES RUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIREC-

UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 113 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, November 20, 1869. 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

TORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS

January next.

The transfer books will be closed on the list day of Deember 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. J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAIL-ROAD OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM ROAD 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 Janu-ary 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 Coupens 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. D. H. PAIGE, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAIL ROAD OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM ROAD OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 17, 1829.—The Seven Per Cent. Interest Coupons (Bonds of 1894) due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Eugens Kelly & Co., No. 21 Nassau street, New York.

10 W. 101. C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President. 12 81 12t C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President

OFFICE OF CALIFORNIA AND ORE-GON 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,

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYL-YANIA RAHROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WAL NUT 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 WAL-NUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of clotting a President and Ten Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. In 28 litt EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL-ROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOUR III Street. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869. DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed or FRIDAY, the 3ist instant, and reopened on TUESDAY anuary 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 vitnessed and stamped. S. BRAOFORD,

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 Cempany, in the City of READING, on MONDAY, the leth day of January, 1670, between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

HENRY C. JONES, Secretary, 1870.

PANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.
Notice is hereby given to the Stocknolders 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.
12 23 20t.
Treasurer.

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 Jacuary, 1879, will be paid at the offices of the Company in Philadelphia and Baltimore, on and after the 3d proximo, on presentation of the coupous thereof, numbered 11.

ROBERT D. BROWN, 12.31 2w

ROBERT D. BROWN, Treasurer.

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY,
Office No. 417 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1869.
Notice is hereby given that the semi-annual interest on
the Common Bonds of the SUSQUEHANNA CANAL
COMPANY, falling due on the lat of January, 1870, will
be paid on and after the 3d proxime, at the First National
Bank of Philadelphia, on presentation of the coupons for
the same, numbered 34.

ROBERT D. BROWN,
12 31 2w
Treasurer. 12 31 2w

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 prosentation at the office of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO. No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, New York.

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man & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

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