THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1870.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Carrent Topics Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

DOES A FEE LICENSE COUNSEL TO DEFEND DISHONESTY? From the N. Y. Times.

We are going to touch on a very delicate and difficult subject, but it is one to which we can hardly help coming, after what we have said on various occasions during the last three or four months with regard to the relations of the bar to the judiciary, and to the community at Isrge. Moreover, the question which we are going to ask is one which, we venture to say, has risen a hundred times in the mind of every honest man who has watched the course of the Erie litigation in our courts during the last year or two. It is this.—The defects of our judicial system being what they are, and the character of judges being what it is, what is the duty of counsel in the matter of using these defects, and the bad character of the judges, in aid of the schemes of notorious scoundrels? To come down to particulars—or, as Lord Bacon says, to clothe our case in circumstances—is it, or is it not, the duty of leading men at our Bar to place their professional services at the disposal of Fisk, Gould & Co., and, in consideration of cash down, use all the ability they possess, and all the advantages the admitted faults of our law and the admitted dishonesty of our judges give them, to help these worthies in carrying out any attacks on the property of other people which may suggest themselves to them ? We believe it is not denied that Fisk and Gould's dealings with the property of the stockholders of the Erie Road has been in the nature of a swindle, or, at all events, a gross breach of trust; and we believe it is not denied that these breaches of trust would not have been possible if our judicial system and judges were what they ought to be. Remember, we are not now talking about technical breach of trust, and we hope, therefore, no lawyer will give himself the trouble to write us a letter showing us that Fisk and Gould are not fraudulent trustees under the statute. What we mean is, that they have, in the eyes of the community, and beyond all manner of doubt, destroyed or appropriated, or failed to preserve, immense amounts of property belonging to others, and committed to their care; and it is believed, and has never been denied, so far as we know, that they during this swindle had corrupt relations with at least one Judge on the bench, which have made hirs their subservient tool, and prevented him ever denying any order for which they asked! They occupy, in short, the position of enemies of nearly everything the community holds dear, poisoning its morals as well as its jurisprudence through their career. We know very well that the general rule is

that it is the business of the lawyer to put the legal machinery in motion for every man who pays him, and that it would not do-in fact, might often operate as a denial of jus-tice-for lawyers to scrutinize too closely their client's probity. Any such practice, even if it were possible, would often operate as a denial of justice. We know, too, what license some practitioners and moralists have claimed for the advocate, both in the choice of his causes, and in his manner of conducting them. Brougham's celebrated definition of his duty to his client, every schoolboy is familiar with: though Brougham spoke of his duty after he had accepted the retainer. We trust, however, that for the honor of human nature, no bar has ever acted on any such pride, as to take all causes that were brought to them, without any regard to their merits. Nearly every lawyer, in fact, draws the line somewhere, and adopts some principle of selection. Some will not take criminal or divorce cases; others will not appear in certain courts, and others will not appear except in cases involving very large interests. One of the rewards of success at the Bar, indeed, is the increased liberty of choice it gives the lawyer as regards the character of his business. To a man of high character and aims, and sensible of his obligations to his country and to civilization, it gives a chance of coming very near the popular ideal of the advo-cate, of the defender of the oppressed, the pursuer of the wrong-doer, the very ear of justice herself. We believe we may say, without hesitation, that the usage of the Bar of all civilized countries imposes on the leading men of the profession the duty of refusing the briefs of notorious rascals, or helping them in any way in the perpetration of moral frauds. A case was reported the other day in the Queen's Bench in London, in which a woman of light character sued an attorney for not defending an action, and letting judgment be taken against her by default. He proved that he refused to defend it for her, as she admitted the claim, and only sought for delay, and that her expectation that he would defend it was excited by a mistake of his clerk. The jury found for him without hesitation, and the Lord Chief Justice strongly commended him, and stated his course as that which was incumbent on all respectable practitioners; and yet the standard of professional morals in England is not nearly as high among the attorneys as it is among the barristers. Of course, it may be said, and probably will be said by any lawyer: -- "If I refuse to accept the retainers of scoundrels, they will go to some one else, who will accept them, and then the result will be the same in the end." But then keeping a brothel or any other disreputable calling may be defended in the same way. Some one is sure to keep as many as there is demand for, and why should not you? Besides, we deny that it makes no difference who brings the cases of rascals into court, as long as they are brought by some one. It makes a great deal of difference. If they are brought by men from the lower walks of the profession, because none others will bring them, the very fact stamps them with moral opprobrium, and calls the attention of the public to their real nature. Public sentiment receives no great injury from seeing a Tombs shyster defending lottery policy dealers or mock auctioneers, but public sentiment would derive serious injury from the entrance of Mr. Evarts or Mr. O'Conor on that line of business. Every time, in short, a man in any conspicuous position, who is honored for his talents or learning or industry, leads people to believe that he cares for nothing but money in the prosecution of his calling, he undoubtedly weakens the popular faith in the very existence of morality. And there is no denying it, good men have been not a little pained and shocked to see that Fisk and Gould have been able to find their legal agents among the foremost jurists in the country, and even among the members of Henry Ward Beecher's church.

are not ordinary. We are approaching in this State one of the gravest orises a civilized community has ever had to encounter, and grave crises call for plain speaking. The bar, we repeat, is the guardian of our jurisprudence and our judicial morals, and if it is going to resolutely refuse the trust, and even its foremost men take for their motto "The Devil take the hindmost," the people ought to know of it in time.

THE TELEGRAPH OPERATORS' STRIKE From the N. Y. World.

Telegraph operators are commonly a more intelligent class than so-called working-men. yet there has been for many months among the latter class no strike so needless and so incapable to command public sympathy as this of the former class, on their own showing, appears to be.

The right of telegraph operators or any other wage-receivers to combine to resist a reduction of wages, or to obtain an increase of wages, we do not dispute, but, on the contrary, would uphold, if it were powerfully disputed. This right, however, is not to be dissociated from their duty not to inflict such evil upon themselves and inconvenience upon the public as they are now inflicting, without sufficient and certain cause. It cannot have been the duty of the operators' organization to order a strike before every reasonable attempt was made to effect with their employers a fair conciliation of differences. It can never be the duty of that or any other similar organization to claim, as they impliedly claim, exclusive power to settle the amount of wages they will receive. That is as palpably unjust a claim as if the Western Union Company should claim exclusive power to settle the amount of work they will receive or wages they will pay.

Wage-receivers in this country will never advance themselves to the position of strength and public respect which they should deserve and receive until they can learn to consider themselves as but one of two parties to a bargain-entitled, indeed, to an equal voice which only the power to combine and to strike work if need be can render audible to narrow-minded and avaricious employers, but not entitled to more than an equal voice, not entitled to an exclusive voice. The workingmen of Great Britain understand their interests better. Strikes are there growing more infrequent every year; courts of conciliation or arbitrament are multiplying.

On the state of facts disclosed by the operators for themselves, and by the company for itself, public sympathy, which is reason-ing and desires to be just, will go with the company. The officers of the company scarcely claim what they are entitled to claim -a right to have half a voice on the question of wages and work. They claim the right to an exclusive voice on the question of how many men in this office, how few men in that, a thrifty conduct of their business enjoins them to employ. Under the limitation suggested, that the relation of wages to work where they have but half a voice remains unaltered, this exclusive right cannot be denied them by operators or anybody else. It is needful to the good management of their business-is an essentially cardinal part of it. It is the hinge of profit or loss. As towards wagereceivers, it may be regarded as analogous to the right maintained by them of withdrawing many men from work, under the constraint of organization, who would prefer in their own private interest to continue work at wages repudiated by the striking autho-

One result of this telegraph strike is likely rule. No body of lawyers have ever man-aged to rid themselves so completely of all sense of moral responsibility and intellectual abling telegraph companies to dispense with their captious querulousness and determina-tion to find fault any how. His assertion a good many brigades in their present army of operators. It is claimed, indeed, that such an instrument has been invented by Mr. Little, and that it will be put in operation over the wires of the National Telegraph Company when those wires got themselves built.

which, however regretable, possessed no great | they might pay at any time thereafter within | to the American republic without money and importance for the public. But these times | the next fifteen years. The bulk of our debt | without price. Mr. Fish will not need to buy the next fifteen years. The bulk of our debt now exists in the form of these "five-twenties," drawing six per cent. interest. A much smaller amount consists of "ten-forties," drawing five per cent. The "five-twenties" are all now within the Government's reach, having been issued more than five years ago; the "ten-forties" become so in 1872 or 1873.

We say that we ought to begin forthwith the funding of the five-twenties in a consol or long bond, payable specifically in coin, exempt from taxation, and (partly in consequence) drawing an interest of but 4 to 41 per cant. We insist that, with good management and a good income, one thousand millions of our present debt may soon be funded in such a consol; saving to the Treasury fifteen to twenty millions of interest per annum.

As we have already stated, the vital condition precedent of such a conversion is present financial strength. If we are too poor to pay our debt if we would, we cannot borrow at low interest the means wherewith to redeem our bonds now drawing a rate too high for a thoroughly solvent nation, too low for one that is insolvent. If we are too dishonest to pay if we could, we can hardly borrow at In order to fund our debt in the proposed consol, we must convince the capitalists of either hemisphere that we can and will pay to the uttermost farthing. And the best way to convince them of this is to keep pay-

All this we have urged again and again for years. We urged it when the policy of pay-ing was nowise complicated with other questions. We urged it before there was any President Grant or Secretary Boutwell, though we are very glad that there are now a President and Finance Minister who also commend the policy of proving our national solvency by paying. We have quoted the President's late message and the Secretary's simultaneous report, not at all as authority, but because their positions confirmed our own, and the considerations whereby they were maintained seemed to us irresistible.

The N. Y. Times tells its readers that

"Funding the debt at a lower rate of interest is an operation for the future. It is impracticable now. With our six per cents below par, it were folly to think seriously of floating a four per cent. security at that rate.'

-How much below par are our six per cents.? And how much have they appreciated within the ten months of General Grant's administration? They certainly have risen more than balf-way to par within that brief term, during which we have paid off some eighty millions of our debt. Who doubts that they will be above par at the close of ten months more of the same sort? Why not keep the road that we have thus far traveled so suc cessfully?

-"But how will that enable us to fund at four per cent?"

Possibly, not at all. But let it be settled and understood that never, never shall we stop paying till our debt is wiped out, and every one will know that our Consols must steadily appreciate. And, while a six per cent. that the Treasury may call in tomorrow or next year may range very little above par, a 4 or 41 that has thirty years to run, and which is certain to grow scarcer with the lapse of each year, may command a higher price. All depends on our ability, reinforced by our determination to get out of debt.

The adversaries of the paying and funding policy face a dozen ways at once. They clamor for resumption and against resumption; they would have the cart before the horse, or the horse riding in the carb-any or every thing that is impracticable or irrelevant. We must resume before we fund; but we must neither resume nor fund for several years yet. Govtion to find fault any how. His assertion that the greenbacks are payable on demand is a fair specimen of their missiles. Now we want specie payment resumed, and the national debt funded in a conso bearing a low interest-each of them so soon as may be-and we do not desire that either be postponed to the other. Let us resolve to pay ten millions per month of the principal of our debt, and keep doing it, and both re-sumption and funding will come about as naturally as March suns and rains insure fin disappearance of winter snows. Resumption and funding are twins, and cannot be made antagonists. Hasten their welcome riumph !

them, and they will not desire any more intimate relation with him than that of an enemy. All that is Spanish they hate by a natural instinct, and Mr. Fish they justly regard as Spanish.

It is vain for the Secretary of State to trump up these Spanish false reports for the postponement of his doom. He is in office not because he is fit for it, but because he gave presents to General Grant; his official conduct has covered the administration and the country with inextinguishable shame, and no quantity of Spanish canards can suffice to keep him in office much longer. The American people do not require any Spanish lawyers or Spanish fathers-in-law to administer their affairs.

THE BURDEN OF TAXATION. From the N. Y. Albion.

Contraction, whether in personal or national expenditure, is not a pleasant process; it is so much easier to expand—to trim our sails to the favoring winds of prosperity-than to take in canvas and make all taut against an impending storm. And still, unpleasant as the task is, it is precisely what the American people are now called upon to submit to. During the war, when gold, the standard of values, was rising in premium with rapidity, the opposite sensation was afforded. Mer-chants with heavy stocks of merchandise were constantly and agreeably employed in "marking up" goods for which they found a quick sale, as people were anxious to exchange a depreciating currency for something possessing intrinsic value. This was the era of sudden wealth, when families with settled incomes derived from real estate, or other sources, found the purchasing power of their money suddenly curtailed, but when nearly all those in business found the amount of their receipts largely in excess of any depreciation in the intrinsic value of the circulating medium. This con-dition of things lasted until the close of the war, when the issue of paper money and the immense expenditures of the Government suddenly ceased.

From that period until the present the tendency of monetary affairs has been towards contraction, and fortunate is it for the commerce of the country that the process was not more sudden or violent than it has been. Gold is now only about twenty per cent. above par, and this decline in the premium from 260, the highest point reached since the suspension of specie payments, has been accompanied by comparatively little derangement of the interests of the business community. That commerce is, to a certain extent, prostrated and industry paralyzed is a fact. but it may be accounted for by the operation of other causes than the contraction of the currency. The nation is saddled with an enormous weight of taxation-a weight which would tell terribly upon its energies in the most prosperous times, and which is made none the lighter by the fact that the country is passing through a financial crisis with respect to its circulating medium. Taking both these depressing influences into consideration, it is matter for astonishment not that trade is at a stand still, but that there are so few complaints and so little real distress. There does not seem to be much actual want among the laboring classes, and although a general dullness pre-vails, it is evident that matters are not yet at their worst. They are bad enough, however, and it should be the duty of the political economist and statesman to inquire as to the proper steps to be taken to alleviate the

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEF OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COM-FANY, No. 51 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, De cember 28, 1999 - Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of Wells, Farge & 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 23d day of JANUARY, at 10 e'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'alock P. M. for the purpose of holding the annual ELFOTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company. The books will be RE-OPENED on the 7th day of FEB RUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M. 12 SI tF7 GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

10 OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIREC TORS 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 list day of Dacember 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.

DOF OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAIL-ROAD OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, December 17, 1889.-The SIX PER CENT. interest coupbns of first mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific Railread of California, due January 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 NASSAU Street, New York. O. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President. 12 31 15t

19.01 15k

ST 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 31 154 D. H. PAIGE, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAIL. ROAD OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 17, 1889.-The Seven Per

Cent. Interest Coupons (Bonds of 1883) due Jan. 1, 1970, 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.

BOT OFFICE OF CALIFORNIA AND ORE-GON RAILROAD, No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 17.-The Six Per Cent. Interest Cou pons 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, 13 31 15t Vice Presiden

ROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOUR I'H Street. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed or FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY

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 registere on the books of the Company on the list instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, 12 22 600 Treasurer.

Treasurer. EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COM-PANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869. Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Com-pany that a Dividend of Three (3) par Cent., Iree of. State taxes, has this day been declared, parable in cash on the 15th day of January, 1870. 12 23 20t. Treasurer.

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, Office No. 417 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 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 TDEWATER CANAL COMPANY, falling due on the lat of January 1800. 401 because

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

BRIDAL, BIRTHDAY, AND HOLIDAY

PRESENTS.

Au Bon Marche.

The One Dollar Department contains a large assortment of FINE FAENCH GOODS, embracing DESKS, WORK, GLOVE, HANDKERCHIEF, AND

DRESSING BOXES. in groat variaty. DOLLS, MECHANICAL TOYS, and TREE TRIM.

MINGS. SILK FANS, LEATHER BAGS, POCKET ROOKS.

CHINA VASES and ORNAMENTS, JEWELRY, ETG

From \$1.00 to \$50.00.

Call and examine our Paris Goods. Party and Evening Dresses made and trimmed from French and English fashien plates. Fancy Costumes for Masquerades, Balls, etc., made to rder in forty-eight hours' notice, at

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S LADIRS' DRESS TRIMMINGS, PAPER PATTERS DRESS and CLOAK MAKING ESTABLISHMENT. N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut, PHILADELPHIA. 36 stuth5 CENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS. DATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWER' Made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRES GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street. 11 9 TRY OUR \$2.25 SHIRT. TRY OUR \$2'50 SHIRT. TRY OUR \$2 75 SHIRT. TRY OUR \$3 00 SHIRT. TRY OUR BOYS' SHIRTS. They are the cheapest and best fitting SHIRTS sold. One trial will make you our customer. T. L. JACOBS & CO., 11 17 2mrp No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.

J. W. SCOTT & CO., No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, our doors below Continental Hotel. 5 276m HOSIERY, ETO. NOW OPEN AT HOFMANN'S BOSIERY STORE. No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET. GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS, GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS. GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS. GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, LADIES' MERINO VESTS, LADIES' MERINO BRAWERS, LADIES' CASEMERE VESTS. CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,

LADIES' COTTON VENTS AND DRAWERS. Also, a very large assortment of [4 7 wals

GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL-

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

January 11, 1870. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT, has been declared on

In ordinary times we might treat their re-

Mr. Little's invention is now attracting considerable attention from experts in telegraphy, and the philosophy of it is worth stating briefly. Intelligence is sent over tele-graph wires by a continuous electric current broken at longer or shorter intervals, the breaks, too, varying in length. These breaks and these intervals between the breaks made at the transmitting end, or heard or recorded at the receiving end, constitute a sign language, easily translated from dots and dashes into letters and words. The present limits upon the speed of transmitting this sign lan-guage are two. The human hand cannot make more of the needful muscular contractions in an hour than those required of an operator in sending say 1000 words. At the receiving end the capacity of the ear to discriminate sounds from silence, and sounds of varying length from each other, may pass the muscular limit of the hand, but certainly it has a limit of its own. Little's invention undertakes the extension of both limits. He breaks the current ten times faster than figures can push and withdraw. He records these breaks, in all their variety of interval and of length, faster than the ear can hear. It hears only a continuous hum at either end. The breaks are made by passing properly perforated paper, itself non-conducting, through the course of the current. They are recorded on properly sensitized paper in which the chemi-cals are decomposed by the electric current and leave a stain corresponding to every perforation in the paper-ribbon at the transmitting station, and, of course, are as easily read. An essential part of the invention is the perforating machine, which, since it can work not much faster than a Morse operator, must be reduplicated and each manned by a separate operator to keep even one wire busy. The saving is expected to be in the cost of the less skilled labor required for the perforators and the fewer wires required to carry a given amount of business.

SHALL WE FUND OUR DEBT IN AN AMERICAN CONSOL?

From the N. Y. Tvibune.

Great Britain owes four thousand millions of dollars; the United States but twenty-five hundred millions. The annual interest on the British debt is \$120,000,000; on ours, very nearly the same. In other words, we are paying as much interest on the two thousand millions of our debt that bear interest as

Great Britain pays on double the amount. Ought we to let this mortifying contrast continue indefinitely without making an energetic effort to efface it ?

We cannot plead that those who contracted the debt placed it beyond our present reach. On the contrary, they, though struggling desperately for the life of the republic, and spending millions per day in a most exhausting civil war, foresaw that peace would soon enable us to borrow at far lower rates than were then attainable. So, when they borrowed at 7 3-10 per cent., they borrowed for three years only, and when they borrowed at six per cent. they borrowed for no inore than

FISH MAKING FIGHT. From the N. Y. Sun.

The Hon. Hamilton Fish is making figh n a new direction against the republicans o Cuba. He published recently in the Herald with all the authority of his great name as statesman, a positive declaration that th Cuban revolution is all over, and that there are now no republicans in the whole island except a few bands of robbers who lurk in the mountains, and who must soon sur render to Mr. Fish's friends the Spaniards, o else perish of starvation. The revolution having been thus suppressed by Spanish arms Mr. Fish announces that he is going to buy the island, and annex it to the United States We have often heard this tale before; and now it is nothing but an attempt on the part of Mr. Sidney Webster and Mr. Fish to humbug the American people, and escape from the disagreeable complication in which they are personally involved. This one, the son-in-law, is counsel for the Spanish Govern ment; the other, the father-in-law, is Secre tary of State. The lawyer would naturall like to make money out of commissions of the purchase of Cuba; the Secretary of Stat wishes to keep an elevated office for which h is utterly unfit, so that he can continue to b a great man contrary to the decree of nature. Between them they get up this story of the failure of the revolution, and this project of buying the island.

As for the revolution having broken down, that is something we have heard of before. General Dulce used to report it more than a year ago; De Rodas has never ceased to send elegrams to Madrid to the same purport; and Mr. Fish has told it on every occasion for these three months-on what ridiculous authority his recent communication to Congress demonstrates. Nevertheless the re-publicans have steadily gained strength in Cuba, and the Spanish forces have required constant reinforcements to save them from the necessity of abandoning the island. And the falsehood is just as false when published new by Hamilton Fish as when published by a Spanish Captain-General at Havana during every month of the year.

The purchase of Cuba might have been practicable a year ago, and we are not certain that it may not still be practicable. Every day that it is delayed diminishes the value of the island; and if it is put off much longer, we shall not be likely to pay very extrava-gantly for the property. As it is, the best thing in Cuba is the Cuban people, a brave, determined, steady set of men, resolved never to submit to the despotism of Mr. Webster's Spanish clients and Mr. Fish's Spanish friends. For these people we shall not need to give a great deal of money. They are lations with their legal advisers as an incident | five years, though with a stipulation that | Americans born, and will naturally gravitate

situation.	c outen to anothere the	1870, will be paid phia and Baltin sentation of the
SPECIA	L NOTICES.	12 31 2w
COMPANY, No. 3 NOTICE - The annual serve for the ensuing 1 WEDNESDAY, Januar, 1 P. M. 1 476*	THE DIAMOND COAL w WALNUT Street. a dection for Seven Directors to ear will be held at the office on y 12, between the hours of 12 and MD. PKACE. President.	Notice is here the Common I COMPANY, f be paid on and
ALC: NO	THE CITY TREASURER, ec. 28, 1969Warrants registered	Bank of Philad the same, num
	t on presentation at this office, in-	12 31 2w more THE
1223	JOS. F. MARCER, City Treasurer.	TEENTH ST
OF PENNSYLVANIA,	THE UNITED SECURITY CE AND TRUST COMPANY S. E. corner FIFTH and CHES- PHILADELPHIA. Dec. 31, 1899. for Directors of this Company will on WEDNESDAY, January 12, C. F. BETTS, Secretary.	PANY will b CARPENTIER MONDAY, the M., for the elect serve for the elect other business Philadelphia
OFFICE OF FACTURING CO Notice is hereby given VIDERE MANUFACT that assessments amount of the assurial backs of a	THE BELVIDERE MANU- DMPANY. BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1869. to the stockholders of the BEL- URING COMPANY respectively, ating to SIXTY PER CENTUM sid company have been made and	ROAD COM ROAD COM PENNSYLVA PANY in Phi 1870, at 1 o'cloc year, and trai sented. 12 28 17t
day of February, A. D. I proportion of all sums called for and demanded time. By order of the Board 12 28 6w	lied for on or before the eighth 870, and that payment of such a of money by them subscribed is if from them on or before the said of Directors. S. SHERRERD, Secretary.	CAM Annual CAMBRIA II Office, No. 400 DAY, the 18th when an elect serve for the 90
COP OFFICE O MANTUA, AND RAILWAY COMPAN	FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER Y.	Philadelphis
	PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 37, 1969. O STOUKHOLDERS. of the Stockholders of this Com- ir Office, No. 3562 CALLOWHILL anuary 10, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. ident and Five Directorato serve held at the same place and on the ours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. AS. P. HASTINGS, Treasurer.	NOTI applicati Legislature of Bank, in accor- to be entitled located at Phi thousand dolla millions of doll
Rear OFFICE. OI	F THE PHILADELPHIA ER BAILWAY COMPANY, No.	ter NOT
At a meeting of the B Dividend of ONE DO	PHILADELCHIA, JARMARY 3, 1870. and of Directors held this day, a LLAR and FIFTY CENTS pur- of all targe, payable to the Stock- opresentatives, on and after the ks closed until 10th mat. W. W. COLKET, Treasurer.	the Legislature Bank, in accore to be entitled BANK, to be two bundred a increase the sa
OFFICE OF 1	THE GREEN AND COATES ILADELPHIA PASSENGER NY, TWENTY-FOURTH and PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 37, 1883.	Action of the second se

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 37, 1989. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Com-party will be held at the Office of the Company, on MON DAY, January 10, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an Election will be held for a President and twelve Directors, to serve for the coming year.

weive Directors, to serve for the onsning year. 12 27 19 31 J 35 7 8 10* J. B. MOFFITT, Secretary.

DET 19 31 J 33 7 8 10 J. R. MORTITI, Societary, DET OFFICE OF UNION MUTUAL IN-SURANOK COMPANY, N. E. Corner THIKD and WALNUT Streets. PHILADELPHIA, Jan 5, 1870. The Directors of the Union Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia have this date declared a dividend of SIX PFR CENT. on the stock and outstanding scrip, payable, free of United States and State tax. on demand. 1554 JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

the Hai to at tho five

BOOM OFFICE UNION PASSENGER RAIL-WAY COMPANY, TWENTY THIRD and BROWN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1870. The Board of Directors have this day declared a divi- dend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY URNTS per share, clear of taxes, payable at this office on and after Monday, the John Instant, ustil which time the transfer book will be closed. 1564 W. H. KE MBLK,	GL sol
NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY- Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street. PHILADRIVENTA, December 27, 189. The Annual Meetics of the Storkholders of this Com-	Antos

The Annual Meeting of the Mockaway for the ensuing pray, and an Election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at their Office on TUESDAY, the Ith cay of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M. Er 20 Itt C. R. LINDSAY, Sucretary.

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, Office No. 206 WALNUT Streat. PHILADELPHILA, Dec. 31, 1860. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company, and an election of Directors to serve for essening sear, will bedd at their Office on WEDNESDAY, its litte day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 of lock M. 12 31 180. O. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL OAFITAL, 22,000.000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agonts, FIFTU and WALNUT Stroots

the Preferred Bonds of the SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY and the Priority Bonds of the TIDEWATER CANAL COMPANY, falling due on the lat of January, 18%, will be paid at the offices of the Company in Philadel- phia and Baltimore, on and after the 3d proximo, on pre- sentation of the coupons thereof, numbered 11.	Also, a very large assortment of [4 T waty COTTON WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.
12 31 2w ROBERT D. BROWN, Treasurer.	WINES AND LIQUORS.
SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, Office No. 417 WALNUT Street. PHILADEL.PHILA, December 20, 1839. Notice is hereby given that the semi-annual interest on the Common Bonds of the SUSQUEHANNA UANAL COMPANY, falling due on the Ist of January, 1876, will be paid on and after the 3d proximo, at the First National Bank of Philadelphis, on presentation of the coupons for the same, numbered 3d. BOBERT D. BROWN, 1231 2w Treasurer.	HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE. DUNTON & LUSSON. 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Steckholders of the THIRTEENTH AND FIF. TEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY OM. PANY will be held at the S. E. corner of BROAD and CARPENTER Streets (entrance on Carpenter street), on MONDAY, the lobb day of January, 1870, at 16 o'clock A. M., for the election of a President and five Diroctors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other busineess as may be presented. D. BOYER BROWN, Scoretary, Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1832. 12 24 22 JI 6 1057 THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the SUMMIT BRANCH BAIL- ROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD COM- PANY in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 17th day of January, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., to cloct Directors for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be pre- sented. NILLIAM B. FOWLE,	THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by DUNTON & LUSSON, BIS SOUTH FRONT STREET. MAMPAGNESAgents for her Majesty, Duo de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farte's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kles- man & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moseile and RHINE WINES. MARTING, Sparkling Moseile and RHINE WINES. MARTING, Cold Island, South Side Reserve. BHRRHIESF. Rudelphs, Amoutillade, Topas, Val- tette, Pale and Golden Bar, Chowa, etc. MOLTERASF. Rudelphs, Amoutillade, Topas, Val- tette, Pale and Golden Bar, Chowa, etc. MARTS Vinho Velho Real, Vallete, and Crown. CLARETS Fromis Aine & Cis., Montferrand and Bor- deaux, Charsts and Saaterne Wines Gin"Meder Swan." BRANDIES Heonessey, Otard, Dupuy & Oo.'s various vintages.
CAMBRIA IRON COMPANYTHE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUES- DAY, 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 Susuing year. JOHN T. KILLE,	C ARSTAIRS & MCCALL, Nos. 125 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets. Importers of BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETO., AND
Philadelphis, Dec. 16, 1969. 12 18 254*	COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the sale of PURE OLD RVE. WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHIS.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvanis 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 thousan d dollars, with a right to increase the same to two millions of dollars. 620 wtb 10	PURE OLD RYF, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHIS- KHES. 528 204 CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & MCCALL, 528 205 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.
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 BUTCHLERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand collars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 620 wt J 10	FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE J. WATSON & SON, Of the late firm of RVANS & WATSON, FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for this incorporation of a Eark, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE FRANKLIN BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 639 wij19	
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next mosting 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 oue hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 630 wtJ 10	ROOFING. R E A D Y E O O F I N G A This Rooting is adapted to all buildings. Is can applied to STREP OR VLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. R is readily put on building the expense of tin. R is readily put on
THE PARHAM NEW FAMILY SEW- ing Machines are manufactured at Nos. 224 and 226 S. FIFTH Street, and for tale on terms to suit all, at tho salesroum, No. 761 OHESNUT Street. 14 66	at one-half the sayenes of tin. It is readily put on Shingle Rocks without removing the abingles, thus avoid ing the damaging of ceilings and furnitare while under going repairs (No gravel used.) PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOPS WITH WRITONY ELASTIC PAINT. I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at shor notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gailon
COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin siter using WRIGHTS AL- CONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, N. & G. A. WRIGHT, N. & G. A. WRIGHT,	the best and cheapest in the markot. 217; No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates. TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS,
243 No. 624 CHESNUT Street. COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the ancetbotic use of NTROUS OXIDE. OR LAUGHING GAS. And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without psin. Office. FIGHIH and WALNUT Streets. U.35	AND ROOFERSRoofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Streat, the AME- RICAN CONCRETER PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid com- plex roof covering, the best ever offored to the public, with trushes, cann, buckets, etc., ror the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof. Light, Tight, Durable. No crack- ing, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or best. Good
DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPE-	ing, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or host. Good for all olimates. Directions given for work, or good work- men supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One pricet Call Raminel Judge!

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The approximate an orbitaling a straight of the second sec ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, kind, old or new At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AME-RICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their sold com-plex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, wild intushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof: Light, Tight, Durable. No crash-for all clinutes. Directions given for work, or good work-men supplied. Care, promptoese, certainty! One prior (Call Examine). Judge! Accents wanted for interior counties. 4244 JOSKPH LEKDS, Principal.

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