THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 11

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Coluions of the Londing Journals Upon Carlout Toples-Complied Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

SHALL VIRGINIA COME IN? From the N. Y. Tribune.

Many subjects will be pressed upon the attention of Congress forthwith; yet we deem none of them more important or more urgent than the restoration of Virginia to her proper place in the councils of the Republic. It was, in our view, a blunder not to admit her at once, and without division or demur, on the meeting of Congress last month. We entreat the Republicans of both houses to deal with this matter promptly and decisively.

We know what can be said-much of it with truth, all with plausibility-against un-conditional admission. It is quite true that many Virginians firmly believe that they were right in resisting the authority and arms of the Union-that their State had a right to seceds from the Union for any reasons, good or bad, that she deemed sufficient-that the United States made war on Virginia, invaded her, etc., etc. These opinions are, in our view, at war with history and with common sense. We hold that the authority of the United States and that of the State over the region known to geographers as Virginia was alike perfect—that the State had no more right to extrude the authority, the officers, the processes, and the mails, of the United States, from that region than the Union had to extrude those of the State. We hold, therefore, that the State, in thus extruding the Federal authority, committed a flagrant usurpation and declared an unjust war, and that the attitude and efforts of the Union were defensive from first to last-that is to say:she fought to vindicate her rightful authority, and the State to subvert it. On every point. we hold the Union clearly right, and the State. in so far as she resisted the Federal authority and arms, utterly wrong.

What then ?

When the Parliament and people of Eng-land expelled James II and called William III over from Holland to fill the throne which Parliament had declared vacant, there were many whose judgment and consciences re-volted at the national decision. These were a minority in England, but they were a majority in Ireland, in Scotland proper (the Highlands), and in some of the colonies. Many of those who regarded their oath of allegiance to James as still valid and binding were among the best men in the three kingdoms, embodying a full share of its learning, piety, and genuine loyalty. Suppose William had insisted that each of these should repeat of his adhesion to James or be forever disfranchised and proscribed, would that have been wise or just? Would not the realm have been distracted and weakened by such an exaction?

Certainly, no such was made. Present and future loyalty any established government has a right to exact of all subject to its sway; it cannot justly require them to renounce and undo the past.

"But the Rebels," it is urged, "are still malignant, still bitter, still implacably inimical to Unionists, but especially to the blacks. They will use the power you propose to give them to crush out their loyal neighbors and fellow-citizens."

Doubtless, there are those in Virginia, and in every Southern State, who thus feel and act. We cannot reasonably expect millions to unlearn at a word all they have supposed true and renounce all they have believed. . You cannot reasonably expect men reared in the belief that slavery was the true condition of

From the N. Y. Herald.

We submitted to our readers yesterday, in our Washington despatches, a carefully prepared summing up of the negotiations be-tween the United States and Spain on the Cuban question since the appointment of General Sickles as our Minister at Madrid. Although from a mistaken departure, as we think, the initial and successive steps and incidents in these negotiations, as detailed in this statement, make the whole case perfectly clear and consistent in reference to the course pursued by Mr. Secretary Fish and our Minis-ter, and in reference also to the embarrassments of the Spanish Government.

The preliminary proposition of General Sickles on the 3d of September last to the provisional government at Madrid, it thus appears, was simply the friendly offices of the United States in behalf of an amicable settlement between Spain and the Cuban revolutionists. This offer being favorably received, our Minister, pursuant to instructions, next submitted a basis of settlement, embracing four propositions,-First, Cuban independence; second, indemnity to Spain; third, the abolition of slavery; fourth, the cessation of hostilities. The proposed indemnity to Spain, to be guaranteed by the United States, in plain English, was the payment of one hun-dred millions of dollars for the island. In answer to these propositions Senor Silvela, the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, submitted as an indispensable condition prece-dent that the Cubans lay down their arms, and that next the question of a separation from Spain be submitted to the people of the island in an election under the Spanish authorities. Mr. Fish could not entertain these propositions, and thought that the election under the conditions suggested would be a mockery. Finally, the propositions from Spain assumed this shape:—First, a disarm-ing by the Cubans; second, indemnity to Spain for Spanish property destroyed, to be guaranteed by the United States; third, a free election to the Cubans on the question of separation from Spain; fourth, a general am-

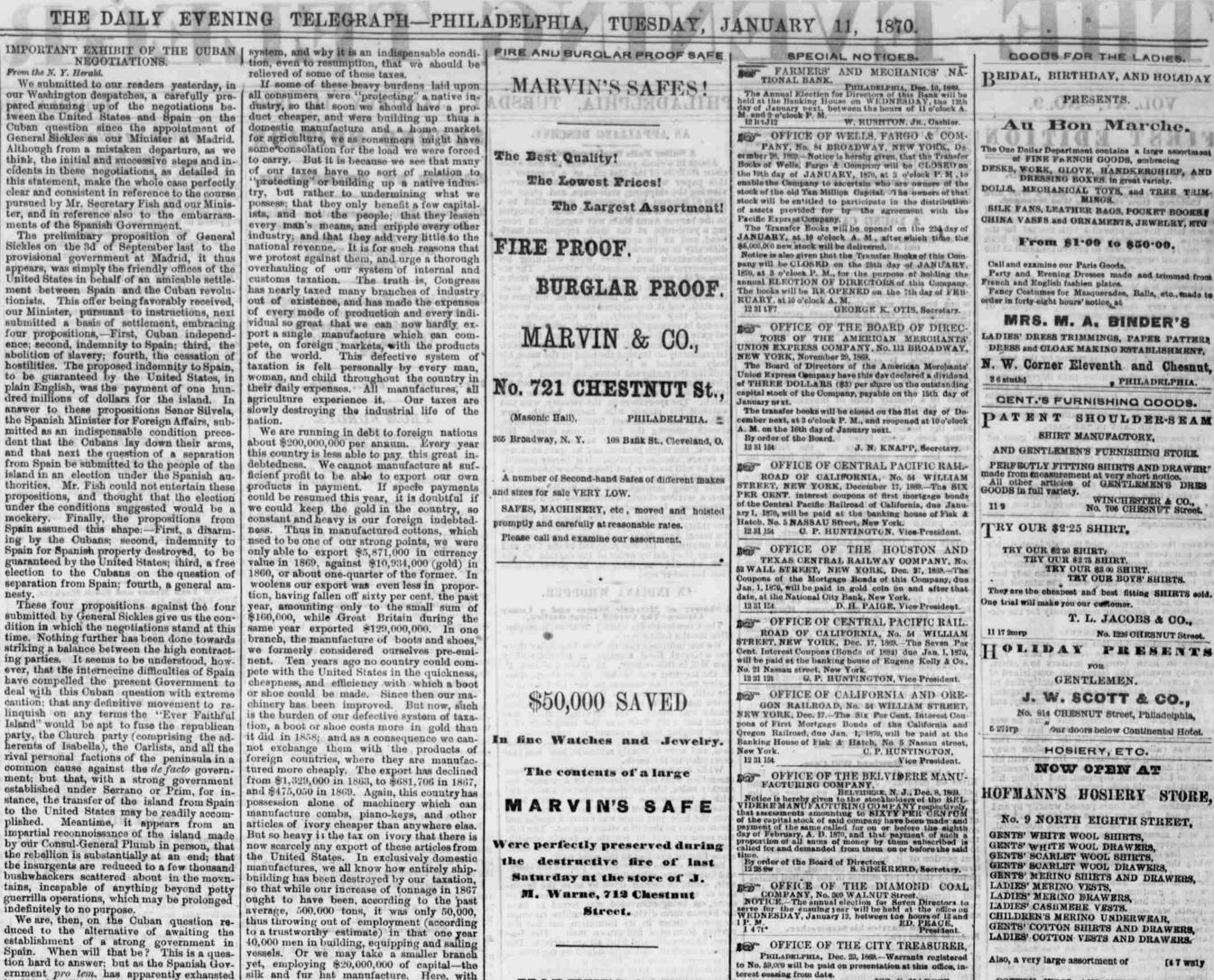
nesty. These four propositions against the four submitted by General Sickles give us the con-dition in which the negotiations stand at this time. Nothing further has been done towards striking a balance between the high contracting parties. It seems to be understood, however, that the internecine difficulties of Spain have compelled the present Government to deal with this Cuban question with extreme caution; that any definitive movement to relinquish on any terms the "Ever Faithful Island" would be apt to fuse the republican party, the Church party (comprising the ad-herents of Isabella), the Carlists, and all the rival personal factions of the peninsula in a common cause against the de facto government; but that, with a strong government established under Serrano or Prim, for in-stance, the transfer of the island from Spain to the United States may be readily accomplished. Meantime, it appears from an impartial reconnoissance of the island made by our Consul-General Plumb in person, that the reballion is substantially at an end; that the insurgents are reduced to a few thousand bushwhackers scattered about in the moxntains, incapable of anything beyond petty guerrilla operations, which may be prolonged

indefinitely to no purpose. We are, then, on the Cuban question re-duced to the alternative of awaiting the establishment of a strong government in Spain. When will that be? This is a ques-tion hard to answer; but as the Spanish Government pro tem. has apparently exhausted itself in its efforts to secure an outside voluneer for ng or regent, a coup d'etat on th part of General Prim is hourly expected. After such coup d'etat, if a Napoleonic success, the necessities of Prim in the matter of cash will probably leave him no other resource than the sale of Cuba for the one hundred millions awaiting him in the unrecalled offer of our Government through General Sickles. Dealing with things as they are, the cause of the Cubans is lost as a basis of action and as a balance of power, and our only course now appears to be to await the upshot of events in

relieved of some of these taxes.

If some of these heavy burdens laid upon all consumers were "protecting" a native in-dustry, so that soon we should have a product cheaper, and were building up thus a domestic manufacture and a home market for agriculture, we as consumers might have some consolation for the load we were forced to carry. But it is because we see that many of our taxes have no sort of relation to "protecting" or building up a native indus-try, but rather to undermining what we possess; that they only benefit a few capitalevery man's means, and cripple every other industry; and that they add very little to the national revenue. It is for such reasons that we protest against them, and urge a thorough overhauling of our system of internal and customs taxation. The truth is, Congress has nearly taxed many branches of industry out of existence, and has made the expense of every mode of production and every individual so great that we can now hardly, export a single manufacture which can com-pete, on foreign markets, with the products of the world. This defective system of taxation is felt personally by every man, woman, and child throughout the country in their daily expenses. All manufactures, all agriculture experience it. Our taxes are slowly destroying the industrial life of the nation.

We are running in debt to foreign nations about \$200,000,000 per ansum. Every year this country is less able to pay this great inthis country is less able to pay this great in-debtedness. We cannot manufacture at suf-ficient profit to be able to export our own products in payment. If specie payments could be resumed this year, it is doubtful if we could keep the gold in the country, so constant and heavy is our foreign indebted-ness. Thus in manufactured cottens, which ness. Thus in manufactured cottons, which nsed to be one of our strong points, we were only able to export \$5,871,000 in currency value in 1869, against \$10,934,000 (gold) in 1860, or about one-quarter of the former. In woolens our export was even less in proportion, having fallen off sixty per cent. the past year, amounting only to the small sum of \$160,000, while Great Britain during the same year exported \$129,000,000. In one branch, the manufacture of boots and shoes." we formerly considered ourselves pre-eminent. Ten years ago no country could compete with the United States in the quickness, cheapness, and efficiency with which a boot or shoe could be made. Since then our machinery has been improved. But now, such is the burden of our defective system of taxation, a boot or shoe costs more in gold than it did in 1858; and as a consequence we cannot exchange them with the products of foreign countries, where they are manufactured more cheaply. The export has declined from \$1,329,000 in 1863, to \$681,706 in 1867. and \$475,050 in 1869. Again, this country has possession alone of machinery which can manufacture combs, piano-keys, and other articles of ivory cheaper than anywhere else. But so heavy is the tax on ivory that there is now scarcely any export of these articles from the United States. In exclusively domestic manufactures, we all know how entirely shipbuilding has been destroyed by our taxation, so that while our increase of tonnage in 1867 ought to have been, according to the past average, 500,000 tons, it was only 50,000. thus throwing out of employment (according to a trustworthy estimate) in that one year 40,000 men in building, equipping and sailing vessels. Or we may take a smaller branch yet, employing \$20,000,000 of capital-the silk and fur hat manufacture. Here, with duties of sixty per cent. on the raw mat he cost is so heightened that the ext almost entirely cut off, and the dema home reduced twenty-five per cent. d the past three years. All the revenue de from this branch is \$630,000, and th mestic manufacture cannot compete wit foreign. These instances could be multiplied h scores, where taxation direct and indirect eaten out the vitals of our industries, penses of production are rendered so that we cannot compete with fo countries, while every one is paying a us tax. When will Congress have courage thorough reform ?



the negro to be converted at once to a hearty faith in the equal rights of men. There are doubtless still many thousands in Virginia who wish that our civil war had resulted differently-that Grant had surrendered to Lee rather than Lee to Grant.

Suppose England had kept the Highlands under martial law so long as any one re-mained who deplored the result of the battle of Culloden and sighed for the return of "Charlie over the water," what would have been the probable effect2

We have a perfect right to take all reasonable precautions and erect all needed barriers against the re-establishment of slavery, in spirit and substance, in any Southern State; we have a right to take all possible care that Unionists shall not be persecuted in Virginia merely because they are Unionists. But a great people has no right to evince cowardice nor that excessive apprehension of blows from a prostrate foe which is near akin to cowardice.

Of course, there is some risk in admitting those who fately did their utmost to over throw our Government so a full participation in political power. Many have virtually said with Caliban,

"You taught me language ; and my profit on't Is, I know how to curse."

We admit the whole case made out against our position, so far as any reasonable person would insist on it, and say in reply, The risk you deprecate is one required of us by the very essence of republican liberty. Republicanism does not imply that all men are good, but only that, being allowed fair play, the good element of the community will overbear the bad, or, at least, that the chance that it will not is no greater than must be encountered under any other form of government. To say that the evil-minded must be excluded from power is to concede that the republic is a blunder or a fraud.

Some time or other the whole people must be enfranchised. If this be not conceded by the Republican party, it will assuredly be carried over that party. If there be risk in concession there is certain ruin in denial.

Admit that those you would exclude will soon be enfranchised, it is the simplest dictate of good sense and good policy that you

"go not, like the galley-slave at night, Scourged to his dungeon,"

but act promptly, cheerfully, conrageously, magnanimously. To say that ex-Rebels may vote, but must not vote for such as themselves-that they may vote, but must first profess to repent of what you well know they do not repent of-that they may vote, but not till you have heaped degradation upon humiliation-who does not realize that this is (to say the least) monstrously impolitie? The Yan-kee who described his neighbor as having "winning ways to make people hate him" must have lived in a school district where Butlers abounded.

Again we entreat the Republicans in Congress to act promptly, generously, wisely. It was wrong to have suffered a day to pass after the Virginia delegation presented itself without admitting them. Every exaction now made of them will tend to evil, and that only. Every day's hesitation is an injury and a loss. Any requirement that the Legislature shall be purged of those fairly elected will be an exhibition of bad faith, and tend to invalidate Virginia's ratification of the fifteenth amendclose of this week.

Spain. General Grant, in other words, has per mitted a golden opportunity to slip through his fingers. A little dash would have fixed it. We can see, in all the details of this business, no cause of complaint against General Sickles On the contrary, in obedience to his instruc tions, he has acted throughout with remarkable fidelity and discretion, whatever may be said upon small technicalities, which signify nothing. The great mistake was made at Washington in the outset in utterly ignoring the resolution adopted by the unanimous vote of the House of Representatives at the close of the last session of Congress, a resolution which would have been seconded by the Senate had the session continued even one day longer. That resolution, in the absence of Congress, and by the unanimous voice of the representatives of the American people, gave the Pre-sident full authority to concede belligerent rights to the Cubans in his discretion. Had he assumed the responsibility to act accordingly he would have been supported by Congress and the American people, and the Cuban question would have been settled within ninety days.

But what of the Alabama claims? Would not the recognition of Cespedes have been the recognition of Admiral Semmes? Oh, ye of little faith ! Oh, that ye knew the age we live in! That recognition of Semmes was the apprehension in the State Department, and, moreover, Mr. Senator Sumner professed to have his misgivings of the maintenance of slavery in the Cuban republic. Still, the whole Cuban problem resolves into this :--The island, which was fairly within our reach. without money and without price, we shall probably be able to purchase for one hundred millions of dollars in the event of the establishment of a strong government in Spain. It is only the difference between shaping and awaiting the drift of events, which was and is the difference between the Bonspartes and the Bourbons.

OUR PRESENT TAXATION INIMICAL TO DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.

From the N. Y. Times.

In pressing the duty upon Congress of re-ducing taxation, whether under the internal administration or the tariff, it must be remembered that this journal is speaking, not on a matter of theory, but upon stern facts which press upon every individual. The great middle class of consumers-the lawyers, physicians, clergymen, moderate merchants, mechanics and farmers-know how severely the present state of things presses upon their means; how difficult it is now, at the end of the year, "to make both ends meet." They the year, "to make both ends meet." They do not always understand the reasons of the increased difficulties in supporting, their fami-lies and laying up a little "for a rainy day," but they feel them continually. Our especial object in the articles upon taxation in these columns, which have had so

ment." We pray that Virginia be admitted wide a circulation, is to show where the shos and before the pinches, how it is that the poor grow poorer and the rich richer under our present absurd of Government. without further exactions, and before the pinches, how it is that the poor grow poorer

THE INJUSTICE DONE MRS. STO From the Wilmington (Del.) Commercial.

A good woman, of heroic labors in 1 of many great endeavors, Mrs. H Beecher Stowe deserved far better a hands of liberal American newspapers she has received. Certainly whateve verboseness, or her feebleness of arguor her faults of style, all of which have so freely charged against her Byron a and book, she did not deserve the contu ridicule, and misrepresentation which a portion of these journals have recently th at her. For their intemperance, their cency, nay, their brutality, we can fin explanation or excuse; their conduct aniazed us.

For Mrs. Stowe may have shown bad in publishing her stories about Byron a If so, in that degree, she may be conder But she sincerely believed she ought to Of this, no one who appreciates her cha can doubt. And the reasons she assig the step are at least plausible. Then h discretion must be to a large degree par ble. Let us pass that question, leaving ever of ground remains uncertain to h ponents. What next?

Nobody doubts, surely, that Lady distinctly stated to Mrs. Stowe that he band had been criminal with his sister. Byron says he, himself, told her so. then?

Mrs. Stowe asserts, and to our satisfi it is proved, that Lady Byron was ince of maliciously inventing the story; the was of sound mind, and therefore could have imagined it; and that her subse treatment of Mrs. Leigh can be explain the supposition that for some time-po some years-she believed that the siste not yielded to the brother's crimina vances

What, then, remains, wherein Mrs. bas so erred ? Was she wrong in saying thing about the foul family ?" Possib was, but she had large, if not full jus tion. Has she failed to fairly prove her It is difficult to perceive the point of fa Has she done injury to the memory of I Surely, nothing can blacken his biograp

Let us, then, dismiss the subject. not a pleasant one. But, in doing so, v once more, with perfect plainness, th personal attacks upon Mrs. Stowe by generally liberal newspapers have shameful, disgusting, and without po excuse. She has done nothing to ca such intemperate and wholesale criticism

-Governor Flanders, of Washington tory, denies that he vetoed 105 bills durin recent session of the Legislature. He sa number was only 104, and he explains th these only three were new laws, the others

the second s	torest opaging from date.	I manager and a strength of the second strength of the
MARVIN'S SAFES	1993 - JOS. F. MARCER, Oity Treasurer.	COTTON WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.
Anather timestor account of the second of the	OFFICE OF THE UNITED SECURITY	WINES AND LIQUORS.
ARE	LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, S. E. corner FIFTH and CHES- NUT Streets.	
and the balance of the second states and	PHILADELPHIA, Deć. 31, 1829. The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at their Office on WEDNESDAY, January 12,	HER MAJESTY
lways Fire-Proof,	1870, at 11 o'clock A. M. 11 lot O. F. BETTS, Secretary.	CHAMPAGNE.
the state of the second state of the second second	SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, Office No. 225 WALNUT Street.	DUNTON & LUSSON.
Always Dry.	The Anousl Mention of the LADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1869.	215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
An in the second second second states	named Company, and an election of Directors to serve for ensuing year, will beid at their Office on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M. 12 31 18t O. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.	THE ATTENTION OF THE
MADYINI A GO		THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE solicited to the following vary Choice Wines, e
MARVIN & CO.,	PANY, Office No. 27 S. FOURTH Street.	DUNTON & LUSSON,
an or regions snort on orbitalized in	PANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1889. Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Com- pany that a Dividend of Three (8) per Cent. free of State	OHAMPAGNESAgents for her Majesty, Due Montebello, Carte Bleuce, Carte Blanche, and Cha Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. K man & Oo., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and BHI WINKS.
21 CHESTNUT Street.	pany that a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free of State taxes, has this day been declared, patable in cash on the loth day of January, 1870. RICHARD COE, 12 25 304. Treasurer.	man & Oo., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHI WINES.
of officiation select,	BOY SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY.	MADEIRASOld Island, South Side Reserve. SHERRIESF. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, lette. Pale and Goldan Bay Communillado, Topaz,
(MASONIC HALL),		MADEIRASOld Island, South Side Reserve. SHERRIESF. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, lette, Pale and Goiden Bar, Crown, etc. PORTEVinho Velho Keal, Vallette, and Crown. CLARETEPromis Aine & Cio., Montforrand and deaux, Clarete and Sauterno Wines.
Alternation of the second second	Office No. 417 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1889. Notice is hereby given that the semi-annual interest on the Preferred Bonds of the BUNGUKHANNA CANAL COMPANY and the Priorits Bonds of the TIDEWATER CANAL COMPANY, falling due on the 1st of January, 1870, 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. PROV	GIN "Meder Swan." BRANDIES Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s var intares.
1 11 Gt PHILADELPHIA.	CANAL COMPANY, falling due on the 1st of January, 1870, will be paid at the offices of the Company in Philadel.	4) with the strain which in the set becauter,
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w. g. http://www.	12 31 2w Treasurer.	Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANFTR Streets. Importers of
and the second at standard	SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, Office No. 417 MALNUT Street. PHILADRLPHIA, December 30, 1869.	BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
	Notice is hereby given that the semi-annual interest on the Common Bonds of the BUSQUEHANNA OANAL COMPANY, failing due on the ist of Jaumar, B?O, will	COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the sale of
	Bank of Philadelphia, on presentation of the coupons for	PURE OLD RVE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WI KIES. 5252
	the same, numbered 34. 12 21 2w ROBERT D. BROWN, Treasurer,	CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL-AN INVOI
the second s	THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE	CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL-AN INVOI of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & MCGALL 5 25 3pt Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITES
MARVIN'S SAFES!	Biteckholders of the SUMMIT BRANCH RAIL, BOAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD COM- PANY in Philadelphia, Pa., on the lith day of January, 1870, at lo'clock P. M., to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and transact such other basiness as may be pre- sented. WILLIAM R. FOWLY	The second se
a final and an other a single second and a second second	PANY in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 17th day of January, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., to elect Directors for the ensuing	FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SA
the second s	sented. WILLIAM B. FOWLE, 12 28 17t WILLIAM B. FOWLE,	J. WATSON & SON.
	CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY THE	with the second processing in the line of the second second
The Best_Quality!	Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on FUEN-	FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
The Lowest Prices!	Office, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUES- DAY, the 18th day of January uext, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be hald for Seven Directors, to serve for the wasning year.	SAFE STOR
The Largest Assortment!	JOHN T. KILLE,	NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
	Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1869. In 18 254" UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.	BEIS A few doors above Cheanut st., Phi
A TRACE THE AND A DATE OF A DATE	(SOUTHERN BRANCH.) Coupons of the Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this road	ROOFING.
FIRE PROOF.	due on 1st prox. will be paid on and after that date, from from Government tax, by	R EADY ROOFING
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	No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 12 31 124 COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP	and the set state of the out, about the
MARVIN & CO.,	or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S 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, 245 No. 624 OHESNUT Street.	TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDE
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(Masonio Hall), PHILADELPHIA.	DR. F. R. THOMAS. THE LATE OPE-	TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDE AND ROOFERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDE Kind, do en new. At No. Six N. THED Street, the A EIGAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMP- are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS for presserving all wood and metals. Also, their sold a plex roof covering, the best avar affered to the public, brushes, cans, buckets, oto, nor the work. Anti-ver Fird, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No on ins. pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. C for all climates. Directions given for work, or good w men supplied. Care, prompteess, certaintyl One p Ocail Examined Judge! Ascents wanted for interior counties.
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and the second put shares and the best in second	and the second se	PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGI
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