Evening Telegraph

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

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

MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1870.

FRESH TRIBULATION FOR MEXICO. From our aister republic, as we are so given to calling her, come advices of the same old and chronic tenor. Mr. Seward is still perambulating the country, and being made the recipient of the highest honors, both by the authorities and the masses of the people. Towards the close of December, he visited the rains of the sacred city of the Aztecs. Oholula; and, being received with great state and much formality by the Indian authorities at the foot of the Pyramid which still recalls the ganguinary religious practices of the aborigines, delivered his customary address, in the course of which we stumble on the following passago:-

"From this place, at once so sacred and imposing, I must take leave to say to all States and nations that Mexico neither needs nor desires foreign protection; that she is capable of independence and self-government, and susceptible of friendship; but that in her case, as in all others, those who would enjoy her friendship must offer her, on their part, a triendship which, though it may not be benevolent must at least be sincere and disinterested."

These words certainly embody the hopes, if not the faith of the American people. The course adopted by our Government towards Mexico during the attempt of Lous Napoleon to set up an empire on the rains of the re-public, was one of entire candor and perfect good will, and Mr. Seward, whatever may have been his shortcomings in other respects, is entitled to to the gratitude of the people of both countries for the ability and statesmanship which characterized his foreign policy on this point. If a man of less caution and more brayado had been at the head of the Department of State during these days of peril to both the republics, the United States might have become involved in a war with France which would have been fraught with even more danger to Mexico than to us. But by a firm, cautious, and consistent policy, Mr. Seward avoided a rupture with the Emperor of the French, and at the same time succeeded in convincing that potentate that the best thing he could do was to lift his hands from the throat of the struggling republic, as soon as he could do so without incensing his own people beyond the degree

Yet it must be insisted upon that the grand ovation which the Mexican people have tendered the Minister of State who rendered them such signal service, has tended to exact from him a compliment not altogether deserved, in the light of their past history and present condition. That "Mexico neither needs nor desires foreign protection," all Americans will admit, especially when that foreign protection assumes the character which distinguished Louis Napoleon's kindly offices. That she is gratified for such moral assistance as the United States could consistently and safely bestow, and would not have turned her back upon more material aid, her reception of Mr. Seward amply testifies; and that she will never in the future need our practical protection, the defeat of the Maximilian scheme does not render quite certain. In the spirit which pervades the people of both countries, such protection is not regarded as foreign, but as entirely consistent with the absolute independence of Mexico and the en-tire disinterestedness of the United States, as far, at least, as any designs upon the terri-

tory of the former country are concerned. But when it comes to Mr. Seward's next assertion, that Mexico "is capable of inde pendence and self-government," a fear that the ex-Secretary has striven hard to be complimentary must be expressed. Never since the overthrow of Maximilian has the country been in a more deplorable and perilous condition than it now is. The insurrection in the mountains of Puebla is represented by trustworthy and friendly correspondents as being of a very serious character, and the effort to suppress it demands the attention of an entire division of the Federal troops, together with the State forces of Puebla and Tlascala. With this trouble still on his hands, President Juarez was recently disturbed by a serious irregularity of the people of San Luis Potosi, who, in combination with the National Guard, took possession of the capital, Governor, and entire Legislature of the State, and demanded forthwith that the central government should order a new election, on the ground that the recent elections by which the obnoxious officials were placed in power had been conducted unfairly. While these events were transpiring, the federal troops in San Luis held aloof, their sympathics being evidently enlisted on the side of the insurrectionists; and when they were finally ordered by Juarez to suppress the revolt and reinstate the deposed government, they openly joined hands with the people and the National Guard. The situation is therefore one involving even more than usual peril, and the fear is expressed that the Federal Government, with the limited force at its command, will be unable to carry its point. To still further complicate matters, the Governor of the State of Zacatecas, who belongs to the Liberal opposition, is looked spon with suspicion. He has at his comof warlike material, and if the fear that he may join the revolt should be realized, it is predicted that the fate of the Juarez governmont will be eventually sealed.

To rescue Mexico from the anarchy which has so long impeded her career, and which atill threatens the entire subversion of republican institutions on her soil, by the establishtorship, if not an empire concected and sup- point is gained.

ported by European powers, it will evidently be necessary for the United States to step in and with a strong hand bring her people to their senses at la t. An American protectorate has long been talked about, and the present unhappy state of affairs would seem to point to it as the only possible salvation of our so-called sister republic, President Juarez deserves a better fate than the one which appears to be impending, but the temper of the people he has striven so nobly and patriotically to keep in subjection renders him or any other native Mexican unequal to the task. Among the possibilities of the future, we should, therefore, not neglect to contemplate a protectorate over Mexico.

A SENATORIAL CONTEST. THE resignation of his seat in the Senate ly the Hon. James W. Grimes has given rise to an animated contest in Iowa over the succession, but the struggle is at last at an end, and its results have given another illustration of the inherent evils of our political system. The one man in Iowa who, above all others, has a claim to statesm nship and was deserving of the honor and equal to the responsibilities of the position, the Hon. James F. Wilson, late a member of the House of Representatives, was defeated in the Republican caucus of the members of the Legislature. This was a bad beginning. Mr. Wilson's long residence in Washington eminently qualified him for taking an influential stand in the Senate, where his experience would have been of great benefit to his State, as well as to the country. But he was too high-minded to seek the office in the prevailing style, and it was perhaps in consequence of his refusal to resort to the ordinary electioneering tricks that his defeat is to be solely attributed. The fact that he positively and repeatedly refused to accept a position in President Grant's Cabinet, because of his inability to support the dignity of such a high official position upon the meagre salary allowed, showed the temper of the man, and his defeat for the Senatorship under the present circumstances is even a stronger tribute to his manliness and fitness for public life.

But the Iowan legislators have not been content to turn their backs upon a man who refused to seek the office within their gift; they have parcelled out the Senatorial honors as evenly as possible, selecting Mr. J. B. Howell for the remainder of Mr. Grimes' term, which expires on March 4, 1871, and Judge George G. Wright for the full term of six years commencing with that date. Mr. Howell has doubtless done the party some service, and his services were deemed to be deserving of a significant recognition, he being the editor of a journal which boasts of the significant Western title of the Keokuk Gate City. But by the time he gets fairly under way, and begins to appreciate at its full value the glory of a Senatorial existence, his career will be cut short, and Judge Wright, another new and undisciplined hand, will enter the arena. The latter is said to be a brother of the late Governor Wright, of Indiana, and was defeated as a candidate for Congressional honors as long ago as 1850. Since that date, however, he has served upon the bench of the Supreme Court, and when he finally makes his advent in the Senate, may possibly add something to the dignity and importance of that body. But if he does not come up to the standard of "Old Grimes," and go something beyond it, he certainly will not amount

A SEVEN PER CENT. RATE OF INTEREST.

A BILL has been introduced in the State Legislature fixing the legal rate of interest in the absence of specific contracts at seven per cent., and we trust it will meet with a better fate than the measures of a similar character which have been introduced in former years, While the adjacent States of New York and New Jersey continue to adhere to seven per cent., the financial and commercial interests of Philadelphia must suffer deeply from persistence in a six per cent. rate here, and money must forever remain comparatively scarce. We not only repel millions of foreign capital which would otherwise seek investment in our Commonwealth, but invite the transfer of immense sums belonging to our own citizens to more liberal portions of the Union. The insurance companies, alone, would make investments amounting in the aggregate to a very large sum in this city. if they did not thereby incur a positive loss. When the demand for money is so limited as to make it worth less than seven per cent. it speedily falls to its true level, and the current rate of interest paid at such periods in New York does not exceed the rate prevailing here, so that, in the long run, the borrowers, as a class, pay but little or no more for accommodations there than here. On the other hand our suicidal policy, by discouraging the concentration of capital, tends to produce an unnatural searcity even in times of the greatest abundance, and many useful enterprises languish for want of proper financial support which would be placed on a permanent and prosperous footing by the legalization of a seven per cent. rate of interest. We need more capital badly, and the simple change in the law which has been suggested would exert a potent influence in enabling our citizens to obtain it.

THE ARKANSAS journals claim that a mulberry tree which is a native of and grows luxuriantly in that State is remarkably well adapted to the nourishment of silkworms, and as a proof of what can be done in a practical way one of the young ladies of Arkansas, with the aid of the simplest machinery, manufac-tured seven pounds of silk, which was exhibited at the State Fair and attracted much attention. The capacity of many portions of the South for silk culture has long been well known, and the success of that branch of industry is a question of labor rather than of soil or climate. Eventually the home product of silk will be equal to the home demand; but we will probably need a good deal ment of and general acquiescence in a dicta- of help from John Chinaman before that

THERE is not a decent man or woman in the community that does not rejoice at the conviction of S. M. Landis on the charge of circulating indecent publications. For years the course of this man has been a scandal to Philadelphia, and it almost seemed as if the law had no power to place any check upon his vile practices. His so-called medical lectures and sermons have imposed upon a few weakminded persons, principally women, but, for the most part, they were patronized by a class of people who had a natural taste for filth equal to Landis himself. The amount of injury to the morals of society that his fellow has done by his blasphemous discourses, in which he attempted to give his vileness the cloak of religion, can scarcely be estimated, but it is as nothing to the evil influences exerted by his publications, which have been thrust under the doors of respectable citizens and into the hands of the youth of both sexes for years past, in the utter defiance of law and public opinion. The law, however, has at length laid its hand upon Landis, and although he is now out on bail awaiting the decision of the court on a motion for a new trial, and was permitted yesterday to discourse as usual at his hall, we sincerely hope that his career has come to a close, and that he will now receive his just deserts. His case is one that calls for the severest penalties that the law allows, not only as a punishment for past of-fenses, but as an example to others who may be inclined to follow in his footsteps, There is very little probability that a new trial will be allowed, and the Judge should not only impose a fine, but should sentence him to prison for the full term permitted by the law. The payment of a fine will be no punishment at all, and the whole trial will be made use of as an advertisement. S. M. Landis, M. D. (?), will not receive his deserts until he is locked up where he can do no more harm; and indisposed as we are usually to interfere in any way with the course of justice, we feel it a duty we owe to the public to urge in this case that the severest penalties may be imposed. District Attorney Gibbons and Mayor Fox both deserve the thanks of the citizens of Philadelphia for the energy which they have shown in the prosecution of Landis, and it now remains for the Court to finish in an appropriate manner the work they commenced

THE EXTRADITION QUESTION. THE CANADIAN papers take a very sensible view of the Caldwell extradition case, basing their position, however, rather on the ground that the Dominion is in danger of becoming the "sanctuary of frauds and felons," than on that of good will and good faith towards the United States. Caldwell fled from New York to Canada, when accused of forgery in the former State, and having been arrested, his extradition was demanded. But his counsel contrived to get up some very nice distinctions on the difference between forgery in Canada and forgery in New York, and the Montreal judge was so muddled thereby that the prisoner was discharged. Then a resort was had to a very sharp trick, which showed that Montraal is almost as far advanced a New York in the refinements of the art of thwarting justice and defying law. Caldwell was suffered to leave the court-room in peace; but when the agents of this Government, prepared with a new warrant for his arrest, started in pursuit of the fugitive, they found the doors barricaded, and before they could make their exit from the Canadian temple of justice, the fugitive had obtained such a start that up to this time he has successfully eluded his pursuers. It is not very creditable to Canadian law that the alleged culprit should be suffered to go at liberty, and it is still less creditable that he should be saved from pursuit by such an unseemly dodge as the one resorted to. Such proceedings do not tend to help the cause of reciprocity much, a fact of which the leading journals of the Dominion appear cognizant; but by hindering the renewal of reciprocity, they indirectly forward the cause of annexation, as the administrators of Montreal justice and other superlatively loyal people will eventually discover.

LATER advices confirm the report that the Paraguayan war is at last at an end, and state that Lopez is wandering through the forests of Brazil, at the head of a few followers only. It was to be hoped that the budget of news by the same arrival at Lisbon, "from Paraguayan sources," would confirm this story, and enable us to believe for once that the power of the Dictator is utterly broken. but such was not destined to be the case. Time and time we have been assured of this, and as often we have been obliged to submit to a flat contradiction, or at least to a material qualification. The tyranny of this man Lopez has been so odious, the farce of this so-called Republic of Paraguay has been such a reproach to free institutions, that it will be a relief to the civilized world to know of a certainty that both are at an end. If such should, indeed, prove to be the case, there will be another outery, as there has frequently been in the past, against the grasping policy of Brazil, and another lamentation of the imminent danger in which all the South American Republics are placed by the success of the allies on the Parana. But with the exceptions of the Argentine Confederation and Chili, these so-called republics are so completely given over to anarchy that there can be no hope for them, save through the instrumentality of a stable government, and if Dom Pedro should chance to absorb a half-dozen of them in the next ten years, the future of South America would be materially brightened by this "blow" at republican institutions.

THE National Woman's Suffrage Convention meets in Washington this week, and a new affliction of balderdash and vanity may be anticipated. The "national woman" is an intolerable nuisance, and of all the bores of America she is the most absurd. It is impos
America she is the most absurd. It is impos-

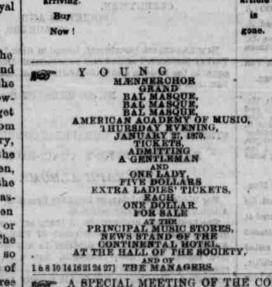
sible to show too much respect for the true women of the nation, but regard for them, as well as for the general welfare of society, should prompt every good citizen to laugh to scorn the empty-headed gad-flies who are ridiculous when they are not mischievous, mischievous when they are not ridiculous, and useless to themselves and everybody else at all times

REMEMBER LOT'S WIFE!-Mrs. Stowe has remembered a great many things which it would have been better for her to forget, and, what is still worse, has insisted upon telling the world everything that she remembers. But she has not remembered the scriptural injunction to "Remember Lot's wife." In her weak and puerile "vindication" of the slander upon the memory of Lord Byron and his sister, she refers, in indignant terms, to an alleged autobiography of Byron published in an English magazine in 1824, and asserts that, if all feelings of honor, delicacy, and humanity towards Lady Byron had not been paralyzed, the editor of this periodical "would have been overwhelmed with a storm of popular indignation, which, like the fire upon Sodom, would have left him a pillar of salt for a warning to all future generations." Mrs. Stowe's lot has been cast a generation later, and at a time when the feelings of honor, delicacy, and humanity have not been entirely paralyzed, so that she has been compelled to bear the full brunt of just such a storm of popular indignation as she here invokes upon the head of another scandal-monger long since defunct. All her present tribulations came from her habit, as shown in the lines above quoted, of reading her Bible upside down and backwards, after the fashion in vogue with some Eastern nations, instead of searching the Scriptures in the manner practised by right-minded Christians. Her knowledge of the misfortunes of Sodom and the tribulations of Lot's wife is almost as vague as her knowledge of the requirements of common decency.

THE Governor of Louisiana has signed a bill to punish gambling in that State, and though we can scarcely expect the new law to be strictly enforced 'mmediately, the fact of its passage affords a gratifying indication of an improved tone of public sentiment. Blacklegs and the chivalrons devotees of the vice which has hitherto been unchecked on the river steamboats and in the saloons of New Orleans, are rapidly declining in the social scale, and the old roues will soon be compelled to invent a new and more manly way of picking pockets.

THE NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY.-We learn that the Chief Engineer has reported to the directors of the National Railway Company, as the result of careful instrumental surveys, that there is no grade on the line between this city and New York exceeding twenty feet to the mile, and that the ourvature in ne case is less than 2865 feet, the line being most remarkably straight throughout its length. Thes facts prove to the directors the peculiar adaptation of this route to high and safe speeds, and confirm them in the determination to make it in every respeet the best road in the country, to accommodate

	ade that will centre upon it.	
	SPECIAL NOTICES.	- day
For add	itional Special Notices see the Incid	Pages.
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A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION will be
held at their Rooms, No. 431 WALBUT Street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to take
action on a Supplement to an Act to incorporate the
Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia, and to revies the
Comme

we hay a good quality of family coal we are not likely to forget the place where it was purchased. This is our case exactly. Having laid in our supplies at the depot of J. G. HANGOUK, N. W. corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets, and finding by its clear burning that it is of the best quality, carefully prepared, and free from dust, while our bills are very reasonable, we cannot be induced to go anywhere except to "HAN COUK'S."

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB. The Annual Meeting of the Centributors to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb will be held at the Institution, corner of PINS and EROAD Streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Annual Report of the Directors will be submitted, and an election will be held for officers to serve for the enuma year.

JAMES J. BAROMAY.

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Sceretary.

THE PARHAM FAMILY SEWING MA chine combines many good qualities.

It does its work beautifully.

It is very simple in construction.

It is very simple in construction.

It is very durable and strong.

It is every durable and strong.

It is every durable and strong.

It is every quiest in its moreoments.

It makes the lock-stitch.

In fact, it is the very best in use.

Bold on easy terms. Salesroom, No. 704, 704, 704, 704, 704.

GREAT ART SALE.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, January 20 and 21, at HASELTINE'S GALLERIES, No. 1125 Chesnut Street, will be sold the entire collection of Mr. Charles F. Haseltine, owing to his going to Europe on business. Also, a private collection, which will be sold without reserve The largest and most important Sale offered in Philadelphia for years.

B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctionser.

Now on Exhibition Free at No. 1125 Chesnut street, 1 1 15 tt

Sale to commence at 7 1-2 o'clock each evening.

SPECIAL NOTICES. THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

> THE SECOND SERIES. COMMENCING JANUARY SI.

MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS. T. B. PUGH has the boor to ansounce to the intel octual public of Philadelphia that he has arranged for the SECOND SERIES of TEN LEGICARS to be given in the fellowing order :-

wendell Phillips, January 31.

Subject. "The Questions of Tossorrow."
PETROLEUM V. NASBY (D. R. LOOK E), February 3.

RALPH WALLOO RMERSON, February 7.

Subject. "Social Life in America."

REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., February 19.

Subject. "The Roll of Honor."

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, February 24.

Subject. "Our National Folly. The Usvil Service."
PROF. ROBERT B. RO JERS, February 24.

Subject. "Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts."

BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3.

Subject. "French Folks at Homo."
PROF. HENRY MORTON, March 34.

Subject. "Solar Relipses."

ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.

Subject. "Bown Brakes."

SPECIAL. To satisfy numerous requests, Miss OLIVE.

LOGAD will repeat her lecture on "GIRLS" at a Matines, on a date becafter to be specified, in the month of April.

CARL SENTY'S PARLOR ORCHESTRA, with addi-

CARL SENTE'S PARLOR ORCHESTR & with additions in talent, will perform, as usual, choice Musical Selections previous to each Lecture. SCALE OF PRICES.—Adm ssion to each Lecture, K cents; Reserved Seats to each Lecture, 75 cents; Reserved Tickets for the Series of Ten Lectures, 45.

THREE DAYS' SALE OF SEASON TICKETS. The opening sale of reserved season tickets will take place at GOULD'S Piano Rooms, No. 923 OHESNUT Street, on Thursday morning, January 20, at 9 o'clock, and will be continued on the 20th, 21st and 22d, after which no more season tickets will be nold.

The sale of reserved seats to any of the single lectures will commence on Monday morning, January 24, and continue daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

The Prospectus of the second Sories is now ready, and may be obtained on application at GOULD'S, No. 25 CHESNUT Street; also a Pocket Diagram of the Academy of Music, showing the numbers and location of the seats.

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

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PHILADELPHIA.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held on the 11th Inst., Benjamin Rowland, Jr., William H. Rhawn, Charles Richardgra, William M. Seyfert, and Frederic A. Hoyt were duly elected Directors of this Bank.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr., was elected President, and WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.

Arrangements have been made for consolidating and uniting this Bank with the NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, of Philadelphia; and for this purpose the NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK will, as a separate association, go into liquidation at the close of business on the 18th inst., in accordance with a vote of the Stockholders and a resolution of the Board of Directors; and its assets, books, and accounts having been assigned to the National Bank of the Republic, they will be removed to its banking-house, at Nos. 80% and 8H QUEENUT Streets, where the small of this Bank in liquidation will be conducted by the National Bank of the Republic, after the 18th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.

B. ROWLAND, Jr., President.

W. H. RHAWN, Vice-President. THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15, 1870. held on the 11th inst., the fol-ected Directors of this Bank to

Ard at a meeting of the Board, held this day, JAMES. WATSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President 1 15 3t^o
WILLIAM H. WEBB, Gashier. NATIONAL BANK OF THE RE-FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NA-

At an election held on the lith day of January, 1870, the collowing named stockholders were elected Directors of the Resident Process of the Process of t following named stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank.

Rdwin M. Lewis,
John Ashburet.

Anthony J. Antelo,
Benjamin A. Farbham,
Lindley & myth.
Richard C. Dale.
Jochus B. Lippinostt.
And at a meeting of the Directors this day EDWIN M.
LEWIS, Eaq., was unanimously re-elected President.

W. BUSHTON, Jr., Clashier. DES COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK.

At the circum and process of this Bank for the ensuing year:

Edward P. Mitchell.

H. W. Gray.

Edward P. Mitchell.

H. W. Gray.

Samuel K. Ashton.

Witham F. H. unsell.

Robert B. Sterling.

Robert

BETHANY MISSION, TWENTYBECOND and SHIPPEN Streets—Installation
of Pasior elact, J. R. MILLIKE, at 7½ o'clock MONDAY
EVENING, Jan. 17, 1579. Sermon by Rev. JOHN HALL,
D. D. of New York. Interesting exercises by Rev. E. R.
BEADLE, D. D., of New York, Rev. Z. M. HUMPHREY,
D. D., Rev. S. T. LOWRIE, Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS,
Rev. ALBERT BARNES, and Rev. J. C. WITHEROW.

A MEETING OF GREAT INTEREST is in progress at TRINIFY M. E. CHURCH. EIGHTH Street, above Ruce. Preaching every night this wook. A cordial invitation extended to all. Preaching this evening, at 7% o'clock, by Res. C. H. McDIN. NON.

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FOR PRE-VENTION OF GRUELTY TO ANIMALS. An-nual election at No. 1220 Cheanet street, on Tuesday, Jan. 18, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. Annual meeting at 8 P. M., in Dutton's Hall, No. 1125 Cheanut street. It PLINY E. CHASE, Secretary. MERCANTILE LIBRARY, THE ANunal Meeting of the Stockholders of the MEROAN.
TILE LIBRARY FOMPARY will be held in the Lecture
room on TUESDAY EVENING Jan 18, at 8 o'clock.
IB winds JOHN LARDNER, Recording Secretary,

EDUCATIONAL.

CLOTHING.

THE MILD WINTER WEATHER

This winter day, So much like May, And we pause to say That the rapid way That the goods go off from day to day,

Is clearing out Beyond a doubt The whole big lot That we got so due

For sixty-nine. That we sell so cheap, We can hardly keep

Any stock on hand How low We go To suit folks all Who try

AT GREAT BROWN HALL ROOD, CHBAP, RAIMENT, PAYMENT.

Winter Stock nearly gone, gone, gone !

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BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

OVERCOATS...... \$10 " \$16

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ART EXHIBITION.

AMERICAN BEAUTY PERSONIFIED

The Nine Muses.

BY JOSEPH FAGNANI,

EARLES' CALLERIES

LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS, No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

American Sunday-School Union's PERIODICALS. REV. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D , EDITOR.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORLD,

young.

The volume for 1870 will contain a new course of Sermons for Children, by the Editor, on "NATURE'S WONDERS," and a new series of Lessons on the "Life Of Christ," with notes and illustrations. It will also, during the year, contain Editorial Correspondence from abroad.

It is published monthly, 16 pages quarto, at the PIPTY CENTS PER ANNUM.

THE CHILD'S WORLD,

youth, published swice a month, at the low rate of 24 cents a copy, per annum, when ten copies or more are sent to one address; and it can be had monthly, complete as thus issued, at one half the above rates. Postage, in all cases, payable at the office where received.

This paper also will contain letters to the children from the Editor while abroad.

15° Catalogues of the Society's publications, and sample copies of its periodicals, furnished gratuitously, on application at the Depository of the AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,

THE NEW BOOKS
For sale at Wholesale Prison by
PORTER 4 OCATES.
Publishers and Booksellers,
No. 222 CHESKUT STREET,
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Our New and Riegant

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CHROMOS and ENGRAVINGS in the city. Semaster

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