Editorial Opinions of the Lending Journals Upon Current Topics-Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. From the N. Y. Sun.

It is the misfortune of the Republicans that they have not at the head of the administration, in this extraordinary juncture, a statesman with sense, experience, and skill enough to bind these loose and disintegrating ents to the standard of the party, by striking out an attractive and inspiring policy for the future. The crisis has not a precedent in our history, and but two or three analogies; and to meet it we have a President who is incapable of appreciating his own interests and indifferent to those of his party, not a statesman of any sort, nor even a politician, and who has not only had very little experience in public affairs, but whose knowledge of the transcendently important sub-jects with which he is called to deal is to the

last degree meagre and unintelligent.

Besides, General Grant has not even sought to supply his own painfully manifest deficiencies by calling to his counsel the ablest statesmen his party can afford: but, with one or two exceptions, he has selected his advisers from among the commonplace partisans of the country. Harrison, Polk, and Pierce were rather inferior men, though, in respect to proper training for the Presidency, vastly superior to Grant; but they summoned to their Cabinet some of the most eminent statesmen in the ranks of their party. Looking to the promotion of the public weal rather than to the preservation of his personal importance, Harrison was not unwilling to be overshadowed by Webster and Crittenden, nor Polk by Buchanan and Marcy, nor Pierce by Marcy and Guthrie. But Grant takes Hamilton Fish and George M. Robeson! In the present unprecedented crisis, when the political horizon is curtained with thick is, and the old charts are rolled up and laid away, are General Grant and his Cabinet the men to launch the Republican ship on an untried voyage, and steer it safely over the unexplored and uncertain sea of the

Turn we then to Congress. Its halls are as replete with talent as they are destitute of friends of the President. And who are the leaders of the Republican party in the two houses? Mr. Sumner dominates the Senate. Vain, conceited, arrogant, pompous; holding the wildest doctrines upon international law. and uttering the crudest notions about finance; wont to conceal meagre ideas under a sophomorical amplitude of rhetoric, and smother them under masses of far-fetched, ill-assorted, generally irrelevant, and always useless learning—he is the last man who should be intrusted with the guidance of the Republican party in an exigency like the present. He is an incompetent pilot, except when the gale blows strong from the African coast. The wind no longer sits in that quarter, and Mr. Sumner will seriously damage his reputation and his party unless he disappears from public view along with the dusky client whom

he has served too well. Mr. Butler, regardless of all the proprieties of time and place, has usurped the leadership of the House. Brimming over with brains, audacity, and ambition; never in his element pt when fomenting a quarrel with dis-nished members of his own party, whom he rules on the principle of "your purse or your life;" always eager to jump into other people's business, as Mr. Dawes keenly expressed it; aspiring to play the role of Thaddous Stevens in the House, with an intensely pro-slavery record behind him; coveting Henry Wilson's seat in the Senate, with his weather eye peering far out to sea in search of the Presidency-Mr. Butler, with the helm in his hand, is the very pilot to run the Re-publican party high and dry upon the shore. Though the signs are omineus, there is no need that the Republican party should suffer shipwreck. But with an incapable, inexperienced, irresolute President, surrounded by a feeble and discordant Cabinet, and relying upon the support of an unfriendly Congress, its danger is extreme. If the party would escape the fate which is surely impending, it must demand an immediate reconstruction of the Cabinet, compelling incompetency to give place to capacity, while at the same time de-posing Mr. Sumner and Mr. Butler from

Oh for a pilot to weather the storm ! PRESIDENT AND PRINCE.

positions which they are peculiarly unfitted

From the N. Y. World. It is sad to read the criticisms of Republi-can journals and their edifying Washington correspondents on the errors of commission and omission, chiefly omission, on the part of our President in his treatment of Prince

Arthur. In one quarter there is an outery on ac count of asserted ill-breeding of the President, that, after indicating the hour when and the place where he would receive the Prince, no one was ready at the appointed time-when, promptly at the minute, the latter arrived, accompanied by the British Minister and the Governor of his Royal Highness-but the Secretary of State, who was compelled to act as messenger or usher to go and remind the President, with his attendant Dent and Badeau, that the royal guest had arrived. The critics sayand in that they are right -that, having undertaken in a ceremonious way to receive Prince Arthur at a prearranged hour, General Grant should have kept his appointment, punctum temports, and been at the reception room door to greet his royal visitor at the threshold. Such would have been the polite and significant attention of the Queen if she had arranged an audience with President Grant at Windsor Castle or Buckingham Palace. On such an occasion Lord Clarendon would not have been compelled, as was Mr. Fish in respect to the President, to in-form her Majesty that her distinguished visitor awaited her presence. Probably, however President Grant thought it would tend to im press the youthful Prince with a proper sense of the dignity of an American President and the grandeur of American institutions to keep his Highness waiting a reasonable time. Pre sident Washington would not have taken that view of the subject.

From another quarter comes sharp censure that the President did not return the visit of the Prince. These censors say that Grant having entered upon relations with the son of the Queen, not simply as a well-bred young Englishman, but as a member of the reigning family of Greet British. family of Great Britain, he should have done what the accepted European rules of propriety in such cases require, which is to immediately repay the royal visit; and in that the carper are correct. If Prince Arthur had thus paid his respects to the Emperor of the French, sen received as a member of royalty. the latter would, they say, in all probability

have returned the visit on the same day. A third set of Republican critics are disgusted that their pet President should have declined to accept the invitation of the Bri-

Grant began with Prince Arthur, both official duty and proper regard to the estab-lished rules of state ceremony under such circumstances required him to thus honor the royal visitor. And this was the more necessary inasmuch as President Grant has first of all the Presidents, adopted the habit of dining about Washington wherever in-vited, which habit he has recently carried to the extent of dining at Welcher's, notwith-standing his ignoble repulse from that restaurant last summer, when in pursuit of a break-

Still a fourth class of cavillers at the hono rable founder of the new regime of Grants and Dents insist that, if he could accept Mr. Thornton's invitation to meet the Prince at a ball, he could certainly have found reasons to warrant an acceptance of an invitation of the Minister to meet his royal visitor at a dinner. But these "loil" cavillers fail to take into account how much our beloved and brilliant Chief Magistrate prides himself on those dancing faculties he exercised so much last summer at Long Branch and elsewhere. At dinner, where the head is put in requisition for conversational purposes, he may be awk-ward and even glum; but put him in a ball-room, where heels are to be displayed, and he asks no odds of royalty. "Circumstances," our Republican fault-finders must see, "alter cases." Devotion of the President to the saltatory art, our dissatisfied and staid Republicans must see, has pervaded the whole court circle in Washington; and inspired vene-rable Cabinet ministers and noble matrons in obedience to his example

"To come and trip it as you go, on the light fantastic toe,"

in honor of the worthy son of his royal mother. Our dear countrymen, on whose fault-find ings we are commenting, expect too much. President Grant has not been an idle loiterer in the bedizened saloons of royalty, but in rather different saloons in the far West, towards the setting sun. He has never had necessity or occasion to inform himself as to the etiquette of European courts, nor has any one around him, except possibly the cherished Badeau, who flourished for a few weeks in London as second secretary of the American legation. His has been the tented field, or the simple, hearty, and unceremonious fes-tivities of dear Galena. Fighting and dancing are his strong points; and as he could not win a battle in sight and honor of the Prince, he cheerfully did the other thing, and did it well. Let any Englishman dare impugn the dancing

THE CURRENCY AND THE DEBT. From the N. Y. Times.

of our President!

On two important questions Congress did good service on Monday. The House voted down Mr. Ingersoll's proposition to instruct the Committee on Banking and Currency to report back his bill authorizing an unconditional increase of national bank currency. And it rejected, by a strict party vote, the resolution of the Democratic McNeely affirming the right to redeem the five-twenties in greenbacks. Inflation and repudiation were both unequivocally condemned. The Senate, too, defeated with equal decisiveness Mr. Chandler's amendment to the currency bill increasing the bank circulation to the extent of a hundred millions. Neither chamber showed

inflationists any mercy.
We do not accept the rejection of Mr. Ingersoll's resolution as any indication of a disposition to maintain intact the present status of the currency. The vote certainly leaves scanty comfort for the inflationists, and none for those who would precipitate the action of the Banking Committee on a subject requiring the most cautious scrutiny of the various schemes that have been propounded. But there are good reasons for believing that the demand of the West and South for a partial redistribution of the bank circulation will be in some shape conceded, and that the Trea- | weakness, the poverty, the dependence, the sury suggestion for the redemption of the three per cent. certificates will be adopted. The latter measure is obviously desirable on the ground of economy. And the justice of the call of the South and West for a larger proportion of local circulation is equally apparent. The danger is that the expediency of recognizing their reasonable claims may be made the pretext for swelling the volume of currency, and so removing, further off the day of re sumption. As the alternative of what, thus considered, would be an unmitigated evil, the redistribution policy challenges favorable attention. It has its drawbacks, unques tionably; it would inconvenience for a time some of our Eastern communities, but the choice seems to be between this course and the more objectionable course which leads to inflation. Out of the same circumstance grows the strongest argument for postponing the enactment of a free banking law.

All these matters are before the Senate in debate, and before the Banking Committee of the House, which is entitled to all the time that is required for an exhaustive examination of the currency question in its varied bearings. Delay is of much less moment than judicious action. Hasty legislation, even the premature adoption of an ill-considered resolution, would infliet damage upon the credit and business of the country. The one thing essential is the development of something like system, founded upon sound and consistent principles, a system that shall avert sectional discontent by satisfying the reasonable wants of States now almost destitute of local currency, and at the same time lay the founda-tion of practical effort in the direction of specie payments. Any effort of this nature will be inadequate which does not make provision for redemption by the banks concur-rently with resumption by the National Government. These are reasons for resisting every attempt to force immature or partial plans, as well as for rejecting the mischievous policy favored by Messrs. Ingersoll and Chand-

Nor is the most unceremonious treatment undeserved by Mr. McNeely and his Democratic friends, who, while pretending to desire the maintenance of the public faith, lose no opportunity of assailing it. The allegation that the five-twenties are payable in greenbacks is a mere revival of the Pendleton doctrine, which is not disguised by the plea that "the national debt should be paid in strict compliance with the contract." That is what the repudiators always say. They are for "strict compliance with the contract," if it be interpreted favorably to partial repudiation—not otherwise. The frequency with which the proposal has been put forward in the House since the opening of the session, and the fact that while a few Democrats talk against it, the main body of the party either help it with their votes or abstain from voting, prove conclusively the insincerity of Democratic pro-testations with regard to the debt. The Democrats are enemies of the public faith, and the country may thank them for not a little of the embarrassment and loss which attend impaired credit. The decisive vote on Monday shows that their power to do mischief is not great. But the mere attempt is worth remembering as evidence of the responsibilities

tish Minister to meet the Prince at dinner. | which still attach to the Republican party as They insist that, after the way in which the guardian of the honor and interests of the republic.

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE AND THE POLITICAL FUTURE.

From the N. Y. Tribuna. So long as there was hope that the fifteenth ment to the Federal Constitution might be defeated, the Democratic politicians fought it with malignant desperation. At length, the handwriting on the wall can no longer be ignored nor misinterpreted, and they begin to scrutinize the toad's head with resolute intent to discover or invent the requisite jewel. The Louisville Courier-Journal (for example). which has been conspicuous in the anti-negro

crusade, now says:—
"Every one of the Southern States reconstructe "Every one of the Southern States reconstructed under the afteenth amendment will fall into the hands of the Democratic party, and the Republicans cannot risk a division in the North. On suffrage they can hold together—not on any other proposition concerning the negro. Suffrage being settled, leaves the ultras nothing to do but to agitate for social equality, which cannot be made to work as a political instrument. Besides, the disappearance of the negro question as a live and progressive element in our politics will clear the field for new divisions and combinations upon financial topics, from which the Democrats have everything to hope. So that the jubilation in radical circles over the fifteenth amendment is pure effervescence, and amounts to nothing at all. A very few months of universal suffrage will develop the truth of this most thoroughly."

Comments by the Tribune.

Comments by the Tribune. Supposing the above to be true-or even half true—what madness has ruled the Democratic councils for the last three or four years! Just think of the mountains of insult and scorn heaped upon the blacks by the Democrats in our late State Constitutional Convention, clenched by a solid Democratic vote at the polls last fall denying the right of suffrage to any but comparatively rich blacks. Then consider the recent foolish haste of our Democratic magnates to rescind the ratification of the fifteenth amendment by our last Legislature, and the cheers with which that vote was hailed by the Democratic Legislature of Kentucky. This Democratic withdrawal of our State's ratification was carried by the votes of Senators and Assemblymen who knew that they defied the will of their constituents in so voting—knew that they were elected by corruption and fraud, favored by apathy and heedlessness on the part of many Republicans who fancied that no great national issue was involved in that election. The Senators from the Saratoga, Clinton, Oneida, Dutchess, and Chenango Districts, the Assemblymen from Warren, Clinton, Schuyler, Steuben, Otsego, Fulton, Saratoga, and several other counties, well know that they abused the power confided to them in thus voting. And all for what? Where is the net profit of the performance? We are reminded by it of the African who listened, as he supposed, to a sermon from Whitefield, and was moved by it to violent physical demonstrations of penitence and conviction, but was astounded, soon afterwards, by the assurance that he had not heard Whitefield at all-that the famous revivalist was taken suddenly ill, and another had to supply his place. "Then (said he) this nigger has rolled his new clothes in the dirt for nothing.

So long as Democracy, in the partisan sense, means a denial of the negro's humanity, and means little else, the blacks are compelled to be Republicans. To vote otherwise is to confess themselves baser than their worst enemies ever declared them. A few may be constrained to do it, just as an Irish peasant sometimes votes for his landlord's candidate against the champion of his race and his faith; but there is no deception in either case. The vote represents the voter's bread and butter, not his convictions nor his wishes. Thus the States of Georgia and Louisiana were carried for Seymour and Blair in 1868 by constraint and terrorism-by coercing thousands of blacks to vote against themselves and terrorizing thousands more into avoiding the polls. The electors who cast the vote of those States represented the cowardice of those thousands; there was no belief on any side that they represented anything more.

Of course, the Democrats will change their tactics directly. They have fought impartial suffrage to the bitter end; they will stop fighting it when the fifteenth amendment shall have become a part of the Federal Constitution, because to fight it longer will be suicide They cannot rationally expect to carry South era States as they carried Georgia and Louis iana in 1868. The blacks, as a class, have be come more intelligent and more independent; and each intervening year we see them less abject and more intent on vindicating their political rights. Wealth and social prestige may control some of them; but the immense majority will vote for no champion of government by caste.

We expect to see the Democratic politicians striving to make up for lost time by extraordinary efforts to ingratiate themselves with their late chattels. They will insist that the past has been a muddle and a misconception which should be utterly sponged out and forgotten-that they never meant to resist negro enfranchisement, but only the domination of the canting, lying, thieving, psalm-singing Yankees and carpet-baggers. They will get up barbecues, invite the blacks to take their choice of tables, and harangue them on the recollections of their common boyhood, with its pranks and games, and appeal to their Southern nativity, sympathies, and prejudices. A Texas lawyer, who had fought zealously for secession, remarked in 1865 that it at first came a little awkward for men of his stamp to address negro juries; but they very soon caught the knack, and opened with "Fellow Citizens and Gentlemen of the Jury," though they had never addressed a jury which was not black. Human nature has a wonderful facility of adapting itself to circumstances. And the Democrats will make their way with the negroes, though not so fast as they seem to imagine. The blacks forget easily but then they have more to forget than any people ever had before; and some part of it is very recent and very foolishly aggravating. With regard to much of their recent treatment by the sham Democracy, they will be moved to inquire, in the words of a fading

"I suppose is was right to dissemble your love. But why did you kick me down stairs?" while their wooers, disappointed and disgusted with their ill success, will often be provoked into temporary unconsciousness of the necessities of their position, and will swear that they have done fishing for pigger votes, and shall henceforth strike out boldly for the good old Democratic principle of "A White Man's Government." This will set This will set things back for a season; but they will think better of it, on cool reflection, and return to the ungrateful task of converting the negroes to Democracy—ultimately with fair success. 'One tonch of nature makes the whole world kin and a mutual fondness for whisky and a bacco will do much to bring these discordant elements into a state of assimilation if not of absolute fusion. The one thing indispensable to success in this arduous enterprise is patient, invin-cible perseverance. Should it miscarry, it will be through an error akin to the Dutch-formulas about universal suffrage can doubt

man's, who was staggered by the Biblical socount of Elisha's making the axe to swim. "Do you think," he asked his spiritual guide, "that I could make an axe swim?" tainly, if you had undoubting faith," was the correct reply. "I have faith! here goes! was the prompt rejoinder; and away flew the axe into the lake, where it sank like a stone. "There!" resumed the triumphant experimenter; "it has gone straight to the bottom, and I knew it would," Too much must not be expected from that sort of faith.

GOVERNMENT BY NEGROES. From the Pall Mall Gazette.

In the interest both of history and of political science, it is much to be wished that more were known of the nature and effects of the system of government which is on its trial in the Southern States of America. The experiment is without precedent, and is of vast importance whether it succeeds or fails: but there is an almost entire want of authentic information as to the facts. The most careful examination of the American newspapers fails to produce any effect on the mind except absolute distrust of their statements about the South. If the Democratic writers are to be believed, the system imposed by the reconstruction laws has no parallel for cruelty and folly. Men of the same race and education, and mainly of the same historical traditions, as their Northern masters, are said to be under the heel of debauched and illiterate savages, guided by a handful of white scoundrels who had made the back-slums of the great Northern cities too hot to hold them. The pictures of the courts of justice and legislative halls of the South which these journals give are the counterpart of the scenes which are enacted here by Ethiopian serenaders and Christy Minstrels. Black men in absurd dresses are perpetually talking ungrammatical nonsense interspersed with idiotic jokes. But the story of the Republican press may be described as the direct contradiction of these statements in every single particular. It represents the South as governed upon the most approved constitu-tional models, by a population of primitive innocence led by virtuous political missionaries. Schools and churches are said to be rising everywhere; and the material wealth of the country, daily increased by the labors of a rapidly multiplying peasant proprietary, is alleged to be steadily rising to the standard which it touched before the war. The sole drawback on all this moral and material prosperity is said to be the terrorism exercised by white conspirators united in secret societies with grotesque names. There is evidently on both sides a settled practice of inventing or distorting facts, which is not likely to be abandoned until party heats have cooled down much more than they seem likely to do for the present. We may add that the few British travellers who have visited and written on the Southern States since 1865 have added but little to our information. Their interest seems to have still centred on the war of se-

cession, and they were apparently only anxious to pick up facts confirmatory of their theories as to the past. This scarcity of trustworthy information is the more provoking because it has become clear that the Congress of the United States is not trying government by negroes as a merely temporary arrangement. The act which it has just passed for the settlement of the affairs of Georgia shows that it intends to watch continuously over its system of reconstruc-tion, and to insist on it being applied in its integrity whenever it is accidentally or totally deranged. Georgia had complied with all the requirements of the general Reconstruction law, and military government had, therefore, theoretically, come to an end. But the Legislature elected for the State contained a majority of white men, and their first step was to disallow the election of all the negroes who had been returned. There was some sort of legal pretext for this violent and ill-judged step, but its legality was doubted, and the constitutional point was referred to the courts of justice, which decided against the expulsion of the colored men. The negroes would, therefore, have been probably allowed to take their seats. But this did not satisfy Congress, which seems to have speedily made up its mind that measures of far severer repression were required for the whites of Georgia. The new Act of Congress directs that the Georgia Legislature shall reassemble exactly in the condition in which it found itself before the expulsion of the negroes; that nobody's election shall be disallowed for reasons of race or color; that all persons returned shall take an oath denying in language of minute precision that during the war they gave assistance of any sort to the Secessionist Government of the State otherwise "than under physical compulsion," and that the Federal (and not the State) courts shall entertain prosecutions for perjury in falsely swearing to this effect. If it had been generally understood that the North did not intend at any time to relax its grasp upon the South, there would have been nothing very wonderful in this measure, considering what the conduct of the Georgia State Legislature had been. But its formidable character arises from the contrary assumption having been made, and from its having been supposed that, when the general Reconstruction law had been literally complied with, the reconstructed Southern States would be left to themselves, and their public acts submitted for allowance or disallowance to the law courts exclusively. It must now be assumed that if the experiment tried in the South fails anywhere to give the results expeated by the Republicans, the Congress of the United States, so long as that party is dominant in it, will interfere to correct the misearriage. Except in the case of the United States, there has been great uniformity in the history of the suppression of rebellions in modern times. First, there has been severe and often sanguinary punishment inflicted on the chiefs of the revolt; then has succeeded a period during which the successful empire has enforced strict obedience to itself from its subjugated dependency; and finally has come a strong desire, growing sometimes out of policy, sometimes out of a sense of justice, and sometimes out of mere emotion, to win its affections, or at all events its voluntary acquiescence in accomplished facts. England is just at present feeling an almost passionate wish to be reconciled to Ireland and to be beloved by the natives of India; Austria has done her best to come to terms with Hungary, and there are signs that the sufferings of Poland are beginning to cause discomfort and compunetion even in Russia. The United States seem destined to an experience of a different kind On the morrow of the conquest their treatment of the Southern leaders was marked by a gentleness which will always be remembered to their konor. But in the next stage of their relations with the South, the necessity for combining despotic rule with something like the forms of local self-government forced

them to adopt a policy which has more than made up for their abstinences from blood-shed. Nobody whose intelligence has not been impaired by the habit of repeating

ern whites is far the severest which one community has ever inflicted on another. England governed Ireland through a minority which the mass of the Celtic population, how-ever it might hate, never dreamed of despising; the United States rule the South through a majority of negroes, contempt for whom was almost a religion with the planter before the attempt at secession. are not considering whether the punishment was deserved, or whether the Northern States could possibly help inflicting it; we merely say that, after the capacity of the negro for im-provement has been rated as highly as possible, and after all possible deductions have been made for the credibility of the stories published by the Democratic press, the fact remains that government of white men by colored ex-slaves is the acutest form of moral torture which has ever been applied to community. How unfortunate it has been that the punishment of the South has taken this shape the United States are not likely to feel until the time comes (and it will certainly come) when the people of the North will be animated with the strongest wish to be reconciled to even the most obstinate zealots of secession. We should be sorry to lay down that the United States would have done well to shed blood like water in the first moments of triumph if only they could have devised some less degrading contrivance for the provisional government of the South. Yet it is quite certain that bloodshed is easily forgotten; personal outrage with the greatest diffic The Hungarian nobles appear to have for-given the Emperor Francis Joseph for his wholesale executions of their brethren; but nobody can fail to see that the "irreconcilability" of some of the most eminent of French politicians is greatly due to recollections of the personal dishonor to which they were subjected on the memorable morning of the coup d'etat. At the present moment we are well aware that nothing seems less important to the great majority of the Northern people than that the experiment which they are trying in the South causes excessive discomfort to a parcel of conquered Rebels; but they will probably hereafter view this experiment with other eyes when there comes the inevitable waking to sympathy and pity, and when, much about the same time, it appears that the negroes, who are the instruments of punishment, have become not only a Southern but a Northern power, weighing heavily in the

that the punishment inflicted on the South-

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

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

S5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of this ComBANY will be CLOSED on the 25th day of JANUARY,
1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the
annual ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company.

GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary. 12 31 tF7 OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Com pany will be held on TUESDAY, the lith day of February, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Hall of the Assembly Buildings, S. W. corner of TENTH and OHESNUT

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the

OFFICE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, No. 230 South THIRD

ime. By order of the Board of Directors. By Steen REERD, Secretary. S. STEERRERD, Secretary. OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 2055; WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28, 1870.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Nicholas Coal Company will be held at this Office on MONDAY, Feb. 7, at 12 o'clock M.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND

1 21 mwil3t ROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

January 11, 1870.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT, has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the Slat instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stumped.

8. BRADFORD.

Transport.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY—Office, No. 224 SOUTH DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, January 19, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, clear of taxes, from the profits of she six months ending December 31, 1869, payable on and after February I proximo, when the transfer books will be recepted.

CONNELLSVILLE GAS COAL COMPANY.

PHILADELIHA, JAMARY 34, 1810,
NELLSVILLE GAS COAL COMPANY will be held at
their office, No. 314% WALNUT Street, on MONDAY,
February 7, 1870, at 15 o'clock M., to elect five Directors
to serve for the ensuing year.
124zwitt MORTON JOHNSON, Secretary.

NOTICE TO SHIPPER THE CHESAPRAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL will be closed, for repairs to a lock, on MONDAY MORN-ING, the 7th of February, 1870, and opened for navigation in a few days thereafter, due notice of which will be given. HENRY V. LESLEY, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1870. 1 27 ditts

SPECIAL NOTICES.

taken.

scale whenever a national decision has to be

The books will be RR OPENED on the 7th day of FEB BUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M.

COMPANY.

Streets, Philadelphia.

Company, No. 235 S. THIRD Street. 125 3w JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY will be held at
the Office of the Company, No. 226 South THIRD Street,
Philadelphia, on THUASDAY, February 3, 1876, at 12
o'clock M., when an Election will be held for Thirteen
Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Books will be closed for fifteen days prior
to the day of said election.

118 146

CHARLES WESTON, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANUPACTURING COMPANY.
BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1899.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY respectively, that saesements amounting to SIXTY PER CENTUM of the capital stock of said company have been made and payment of the same called for on or before the eighth day of February, A. D. 1870, and that payment of such a proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed is called for and demanded from them on or before the said time.

An Election for a Board of Directors will be held at the ame time and place.

1288t

R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LEMON.

NAVIGATION COMPANY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 1

Certificates of the Mortgage Loan of this Company, due March 1, 1870, will be paid to holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on presentation at this office on and after that date, from which time interest will company.

S. SHEPHERD.

Treasurer. PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the list instant, and reopened on TUESDAY

130 lit J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE. PRILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1870.

Warranta registered in 1868 or 1869 to No. 60,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, inte Bontation at this office, interest cosaing from JOEPH F. MARCER, City Treasurer.

THE PARHAM SEWING MAGHINE of Photo Company's New Family Sewing Machines are most emphatically prenounced to be that great desideratum so long and anxiously looked for, in which all the essentials of a perfect machine are combined.

No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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