ligion repulsive.

## LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS. -From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "The Manor Earm," a religious tale for young people, by M. C. Phillpotta. The same house sends us the February numbers of Good Words; Good Words for the

Young; and The Sunday Magazine, These publications are, as usual, finely illustrated by some of the best English draugatsmen of the day, and they are filled with good wholesome literary matter that recommends them in the highest manner for family reading. Unlike many publications with a professedly moral and religious object, these magazines seldom degenerate into mere dogmatism, but the object of the editors appears to be to make them really interesting and attractive to young readers, who are too often repulsed by the well-meant efforts of those who attempt to furnish them with literature that will inspire thoughts and teach lessons of virtue and religion. It is to this characteristic that their popularity is attributable, for young people are never repulsed by religious teachings unless the teachers make re-

-We have received from Messrs. Turner & Co., No. 808 Chesnut street, a neat little pamphlet published by them, entitled "The United States Mint," and written by Colonel William M. Runkel, which gives a very thorough description of an institution of which but little is known. Here we have in a book of sixteen pages all that is really worth knowing of our Mint. The author gives us first a brief but excellent history of the institution, and then follows up the deposit of the crude gold or silver, into the meltingrooms, assay and refining departments, and rolling-room, until it gets into the coining presses, and is delivered over into the hands of the Treasurer for payment to the depositor. Every other department in the institution is described so tersely and clearly that the dullest mind can comprehend. Hard scientific names are dispensed with, and the ehemical processes through which the precious metals must pass are rendered intelligible by the use of plain terms, instead of difficult technical names. The book is printed on beautifully tinted paper, in the best style of the typographical art, and reflects great credit upon its author for supplying a want long needed. Price 25 cents.

-From the same house we have received Appleton's Journal and Our Boys and Girls for February 12, and The Transatlantic for February 15. This last named periodical, which is fast winning its way to favor, is made up of excellent selections from the best foreign magazines and reviews.

-The American Sunday School Union sends us "The Broken Rein" and "Perverse Pussy," a couple of religious stories suitable for Sunday School libraries.

-From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have received "The Planter's Northern Bride." the seventh volume of the complete edition of Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz's works now in course of publication by their house. This story is said to give many of the incidents of Mrs. Hentz's childhood, and it is among the most interesting of her numerous works.

-Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger send us "Only Herself," a new and interesting novel of English society, by Annie Thomas. Published by Harper & Brothers.

-The Philadelphia Photographer for February gives as a specimen an attractive picture entitled "Blowing Bubbles," by M. W. Griswold, of Columbus, Ohio. This is the prize genre picture for which a gold medal was awarded last November. The Photographer is filled with excellent articles that will be appreciated by photographers and all who are interested in the photographic art.

-The Penn Monthly for February is an improvement over the January number, and it presents a series of well-written articles that are creditable to their authors and to the editors. This magazine is conducted by graduates of the University of Pennsylvania, and it is designed particularly to make the public acquainted with the literary merits of that institution.

- Van Nostrand's Edectic Engineering Magazine for February, has a first-rate series of practical and scientific articles selected from the best European engineering publications, all of which are of interest and utility to those who are engaged in engineering pursnits. The leading article is from The Army and Navy Journal, and is descriptive of the Spanish gunboats recently constructed in New York. This paper is illustrated by a section of the twin screw engines designed for these vessels by Captain John Ericsson.

-Good Health for February presents series of excellent papers on sanitary subjects from the pens of physicians of America. Published by Alexander Moore, No. 21 Franklin street, Boston.

Trish Juries.

"Cornelius O'Dowd," in the last Blackwood, in an article about Irish juries, discusses the various issues that must or do influence the verdict of a juryman in Ireland. Not only will patriotic and ethical motives influence the mind of the Irish juryman, but he must bethink very seriously what shape the public opinion will assume when the verdict is pronounced:-"If the crime be what the cant of the day calls 'agrarian,' that is, if the tenure of land enters in any way into the history of the offense, no great discernment is required to guess how popular feeling will incline; and the juryman who is burdened with a conscience, and feels the solemn obligation of an oath, has to bethink him howfar he lives from the police-barrack - whether it be the season of long nights and dark ones-how many near relations the prisoner has-what their characters are-whether the gun he saw one of the family shooting crows with has a flint or a percussion lock, and where they usually buy their powder. These are not strictly evidence on the trial, but, let me tell you, they will hold a very considerable space in the mind of the juryman notwithstanding; and, with the best possible inclination to acquit himself bonestly and faithfully, he will think of that long mountain road he has to travel after he leaves the court house, and how little daylight will be left by the time he reaches that lonesome bit where the stone-pines throw

the influences of purely extraneous matters upon these juries, O'Dowd relates the following anecdote:-"'How could you have the conscience to give forty thousand pounds damages in that seduction case?' was the question put to the foreman of the jury who tried the celebrated Brandon issue, where the defendant was an English peer. 'Begorra, it was a fine thing to bring all that money into Ireland!' was the answer. And against such patriotic devotion what is to be said? 'So you found him not guilty?' cried another, when a palpable murderer was acquitted in defiance of the evidence and the distinct direction of the judge-'you found him not guilty?' 'By my conscience, I did,' was the reply of the juryman, 'I'd like to see myself hang him, and he the last life in my lease!"

The Ballet Girls of Paris. I made the acquaintance, not long since, of a dashing young Frenchman, who, with a very fair stock of brains and very good heart, yet was foolish enough to plume himself on being "a man about town." He was pos-sessed of good looks and a reasonable fortune, was inveterately lazy, and just about as moral as Frenchmen on the average are. The intimacy with which that fellow knew Paris, from palace to garret, was wonderful; and I managed, during the brief period I was accidentally thrown with him, to glean much of which I was not informed before.

Among other haunts Paul was especially fond of the green-room and its divinities. His position and money gave him ready access to them; and I implicitly believe that he was on easy terms with half the ballet-corps of the metropolis. It was his description of these ballet-girls, their profession, their mode of life, their character, and their training, which particularly struck me; and he so freely imparted his information that I have quite stock of it in my head, which I am anxious to put to paper. Well, thanks to Monsieur Paul. arrived at the knowledge of this fact, that the Paris ballet-girls, in their motives for pursuing the saltatory art, in their mode in their characters, and in their morals, are as various as all the rest of laboring and ambitious mankind; that virtue and good motives are not wanting, though they are vastly overweighed by their opposites; and that in each ballet girl there is an individual, different life quite recognizable from all the others. It is a mistake, it appears, to consider the ballet-girls as usually ignorant and low-born; many are very decently educated, the children of "poor, but respectable parents," and very few have been born so low in life as to have been set to manual labor; so that their company-though, if a man has any notions of morality at all (which many Frenchmen have not), it is excessively corrupting-is not always coarse or unrelieved by the graces of wit and sprightly conversation. One has her villa at Montreuil, another her cottage in Switzerland, where they pass the summer months and indulge in romantic retirement with their lovers-for all have lovers. Among the gay and brilliant throng which one sees on the afternoon of a spring or summer day, whirling in every sort of vehicle up and down the Champs Elysees, and in and out among the enchanting paths of the Bois de Boulogne, many are actresses and dancers, who rival the first ladies of Paris in dress and equipage, and who fearlessly brave the sneers of the beau-monde in thus mixing with them in the democratic pleasures of riding. They may be seen, too, on their "off-nights," seated, in all the glory of satin and peach and rouge, in the stage-boxes of other theatres, smiling graciously on their sister performers on the stage, and aiming their mother-of-pearl lorgnettes at the more striking figures of the audience before them. They are prominent at the races and reviews, always paying well for the best places, and always appearing in the very top of the fashion. They are careless and reckless in money matters; their generous salaries melt as fast as they come, and their lovers seldom issue from the connection without very material loss of fortune.

Paul told me of one who had, six or eight years ago, been one of the wildest and most reckless of her order, who was now a very proper landlady of thirty, keeps a highly respectable hotel in the region of the Chaussee d'Antin, and sticks smartly to her new voca-

"No one would ever guess," said he, "that she had ever been anything except the keeper of an hotel.

Another, after a career of dissipation and prodigal expenditure, had all of a sudden been dismissed from her theatre for careless dancing, and married a young mercer, who had long tried to get her, settling steadily down to the assistance of her husband in his business.

But these cases are very rare; the usual road of these poor creatures after their day of success is a very steep inclined plane; they commit suicide, or become inebriates, or insane, or adopt the worst of all professions. I have myself seen a poor old woman, long crazed, feeble in body, going about the streets with a guitar which had lost all its strings but one, and singing, in a horribly cracked voice. snatches of the old songs of forty years ago. She was once, they tell me, a renowned singer in Paris, and sung more than once before old King Charles the Tenth in the Tuileries; had led a dissipated and reckless life; had lost her reason; and now imagined herself still the favorite of the multitude, and the songs she sings the delight of all who hear them People give her a sou here and there, and pass pitying on; and the moving wreck still fails to warn the other thoughtless ones from the rock on which it shattered. Many of these actresses and danseuses come to the ground "gently." They avoid the abyss of utter destruction, and yet do not have to find another way of getting a livelihood. It is mostly the very proud and sensitive who, like Lucifer, fall utterly. But some who have enjoyed a first-class reputation, and have been the heroines of the Paris stage, see the foolishness of that pride which destroys and when their star is dimmed, and others take their wonted place, do not rush off in despair and kill themselves or plunge in degradation. These, looking at their position in a common-sense way, when they have to give up the best places, take the best ther can get, keeping steadily at their profession. For instance, the principal actress of a threatre becomes a trifle passee, a rival comes along, and she is ousted. Well, if she is one of the sensible sort of whom I speak, she goes out into one of the provincial French cities, plays the first-class roles to which she has become accustomed in Paris, and is announced as the distinguished Madame Soandso, from such a Paris theatre."

On her past reputation she is able to keep up an excellent series of engagements in the provincial theatres; and she has now come to fearn the necessity of saving, and is quietly laying by a comfortable "pile" for a rainy day. When the "distinguished-artist-from-Paris" dodge is "played out," she descends to the second-rate parts in the plays, becomes, perhaps, the regular attache of a provincial theatre; until, when she has drawn at last into the broad proportions and matronly air

their shadows over the path." As illustrating 1 of middle age, we find her taking such parts as the "mother of the family," "the maiden aunt," "the pompous housekeeper," or "the tyrannical head milliner," in fact, the roles of the "old women." Thus, as I said, she falls to the ground from her once dazzling height easily, hardly perceiving the gradual down ward steps, and very reasonably satisfied with her well-filled bank account, the preservation of her health and her profession.-London

De Quincey.

Not a writer of recent times is oftener read by men of letters who seek to rise above the laxities of ephemeral workmanship; not a writer in the language is more worthy of devont scrutiny by him who would master the resources of that rhetoric which can be acquired by study. Gifted with brilliant powers as a thinker, and more variously learned than any literary artist of his time, De Quincey was disproportionately endowed with the faculty of expression. Even in the narrow world of the nursery, with no other audience than the wayward brother who smote him with awe, and the young sister to whom his passionate rhetoric has given an immortality in literature, the dreamy boy found language an instrument of miraculous power. Afterwards he studied all its rhetorical resources with a keener eye for the devices by which its riches might be unveiled, than any other student of whom our literary annals present a token. Hence, if his frequent sessons of literary debility permitted him to be criminally feeble and trivial, he has left passages which, in structural perfection of sentence, in command over all the resources of the English tongue, in a marriage of rhythmical and impassioned music with a logical accuracy of thought and a Greek-like propriety of phrase, can scarcely be excelled in the literature of England At his best, De Quincey has no superior as a stylist. His rhetoric is separated from that of Macaulay by all the distance which cuts off the mechanically regular patterns of the old silk fabrics from those which now glow with the form of flower and living thing. And it is the comparatively defective character of De Quincey's mind that has contributed to make him pre-eminent as a rhetorician, and to give him a first place among the teachers of expression. Since the richness and fertility of his thought do not equal the richness and fertility of his language, the style seems to stand out from the page like a bas-relief, and to claim study for its own sake. It presents the student with palpable models. It challenges dissection, and seems to submit itself to the dissecting knife. It reveals the artist in the act of working, ostentatiously proud of his skill, and inviting a

crowd of gazing eyes. Unlike Opie, De Quincey would not say that he mixed his colors with "brains," but could tell the exact components of each tint. Unlike those painters who can give no reason why they work in a particular fashion, and who lay tint on tint at the mandate of a mysterious instinct, De Quincey could offer philosophical reason for the choice of each word, for the architectural structure of each clause. He was guided by the dictate of the conscious analytical faculty. Even in his highest flights he was ever a rhetorician. Even in tracing with magnificent power the lineaments worn by the "Three Ladies of Sorrow, he did not rise above the tyranny of rhetorical rules; he did not emancipate himself from the rigidity of the schools; nor could he free the reader's mind from the idea that the rhetoric was indebted for a share of its passion and its beauty to the touch of some mechanism which, although wonderful and mysterious in its power, was mechanism still. Hence, De Quincey forever dwells in the second hierarchy of letters. But, we repeat, he is for that very reason a more potent master of what is technically called Style than writers of more ethereal genius, and a better teacher of rhetoric even than the masters of literature themselves. That is the reason why his name is oftener cited in the literary schools than the names of loftier

intellects. On the other hand, by that great reading public which is but imperfectly acquainted with the technical merits of literary art, and has but a feeble interest in artistic methods, De Quincey is read with less enthusiasm. In this respect he may be classed with Landor. Landor's prose, it is true, lacked some of the qualities which lend to that of De Quincey its otency of charm. It has neither his variety and richness of hue, nor his power of falling into a conversational ease, or of rising inte a Miltonic rapture. But it has terseness, point, and polish beyond any other prose in the language. If not exempt from the artificial air which clings to all academic styles, it is at least an academic style of the highest rank, Had England such an Academy as that of France, it is the style of the "Imaginary Conversations" that would be singled out for the highest eulogy. It is, indeed, the only Eng-lish which we can place into competition with the French of Paul Louis Courier. With all their faults, Landor and De Quincey are the most perfect prose writers of modern

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Sealed Proposals will be received until 8 P. M. on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz.:—

No. 1. Note size, W by 4% inches,

no. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5% inches, of white, buff, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.

No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on fiap, for circulars), 3% by 5% inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3% by No. inches, of same No. 4. Full letter size, 3% by 5% inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the

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each.
No. 6. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.
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5% by 9% inches, of bull or manilia paper All the above envelopes and wrappers to be em-bossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other de-vices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

wices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and afty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the offi-

than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extraletter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra edictal size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain
not less than two hundred and fifty each. The
boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely
fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to safely
bear transportation by mall for delivery to
postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster,
the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the
same must be packed in strong wooden cases,
well strapped with boop-iron, and addressed;
but when less than two thousand are required,
proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an proper labels of direction, to be furnished by as

proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor. the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will re-

quire, as a condition of the contract, that the en-velopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all

ioss by life of their. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now

department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.

accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the carvelones, and wrappers in accordance with the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-Gene-ral also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

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TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofal Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 548 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are soling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Burshle. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Cail! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.

Agents wanted for interior counties.

E ASTON & MCMARCHANTS,
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We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO. No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for the bliowing work and materials required in the execution of the WALNUT Street portion of the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, to wit :--

For all the excavations, including the trenches for the foundations. The price to be stated per cubic yard, which is to cover all digging, hanling away the surplus earth, and cutting down and removing whatever trees may come in the way of the excavations, without extra measurement or allow-For taking down the terrace wall cleaning the

oricks, and piling them up adjacent to the buildings, taking down the iron railings, the gate piers, the coping of the wall and the steps, and depositing them on the grounds, and 'removing all the rubbish occasioned by the same. The price for this portion of the work to be stated in gross.

For concreting the entire foundation of the buildogs with small broken stone, and cement, mortar,

and grout, in conformity with the spec The depth of the concrete to be three feet, and the lateral dimensions to conform to the plans. The price to be stated per cubic foot, and to include all materials and labor. For furnishing and delivering large-size building stone, the price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, measured in the walls. Also, for select build-

inches thick; the price for the same to be stated per cubic foot, delivered on the ground. For building all the cellar walls, and the outside walls of the basement story, as high as the level line of the pavement, according to the plans and specifications. The price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, laid in the walls, without extra mea-

ing stone; averaging 3 by 5 feet, and from 12 to 18

surement, and to include all labor and all materials The contract or contracts will be awarded to the best and the lowest bidder or bidders, who will be required to give approved security for the faithful performance of the same.

The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Architect, Mr. JOHN MCARTHUR, JR., No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

The proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Public Buildings," and addressed to JAMES V. WATSON, Chairman of the Committee on Contracts, and to be left at the office of the Commissioners of Public Buildings, in the new Court House, SIXTH Street, below Chesnut, on the 14th day of February next ensuing, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M., at which time the bids will be opened, in the presence of such bidders as may wish to attend.

By order of the Committee on Contracts. H. C. PUGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTH STREET BRIDGE 

OCOMMISSION, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADRIPHIA, Jan. 17, 1879.

Sealed Proposals for erecting a bridge over the river Schuykill at South street will be received at the office of the Commission, in the Department of Surveys, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street, until 12 o'clock M. of the FIRST DAY OF MARCH, 1879. For the construction of a wroughtiren drawbridge, with Murphy's modification of the Pratt truss, To have castion piers in river, and stone abutments, with approaches of retaining walls; arches of brick, and iron I girders, as described in the specification. The entire length of structure to be 2419 feet, the truss spans to be 185 feet each, with pivot draw, giving an opening of 77 feet on each side.

The proposal to be for an aggregate bid, to be accompanied by a bond with two approved sureties to an amount of \$50,000. Fifteen uper cent, to be retained as the work proceeds, until the same, inclusive of the \$50,000 noted in bond, shall amount to fifteen per cent, of the contract price, after which the current estimates will be paid in full.

Plans may be seen and specifications obtained at the office of the Commission on and after the 28th instant.

MOSES A. DROPSIE,

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OFFICE OF THE

UMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY. NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Cum-

berland Coal and Iron Company has been called by the President and Directors of said Company, to be held at its office, No. 90 BROADWAY, corner Wall street, in the city of New York, on the 19th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

The objects of said meeting are:-To accept, as an increase of the powers of the Company, and as an amendment to its charter, the provision contained the charter of the Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, which renders it lawful for all bodies corporate to become subscribers for and owners of the capital stock of the last-named company; also, to consider and act upon the question of a consolidation with the last-named company and other companies having coal lands in Allegheny county, Md.; to arrange the terms of such consolidation and the manner of carrying the same into effect, and to authorize the Directors to effect the same; to authorize the Board of Directors of this Company to subscribe in its behalf for \$5,000,000 of the capital stock of said Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, and to agree with that company upon the terms and conditions upon which such subscription shall be made, and to convey and transfer to the last-named Company in free payment for the amount of stock which may be so subscribed for, such portion of the lands and other properties of this Company, including its railroad, as may be agreed upon. And generally, to pass upon all questions which may arise touching such proposed consolidation, or transfer of property, or subscription for stocks, and the disposition to be made of the stock subscribed for, and if deemed expedient, to authorize a lease of the properties of this Company or any part thereof, and to make all alterations in the by-laws which said meet-

ing may deem necessary or proper. notice is hereby given that, for the purpose of holding a stockholders' meeting of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company on the 19th day of February next, the transfer books will close on SATURDAY, Jan. 29, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors. J. RICHARDS, Secretary. New York, Jan. 18, 1870. 120 tF18

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