HUMAN LIFE AND HOLY GROUND. From the N. Y. Sun.

Captain Shaw, of the London Fire Brigade, recently visited this city to study the organization and management of our Fire Department, so that whatever superiority it posnessed might be incorporated into his own command at home. A recent disaster in one of the immediate suburbs of London aptly illustrates the pressing need of reform in the system which exists there for the prevention and extinction of fire. It also furnishes a singular example of mistaken religious zeal.

The old Star and Garter Hotel at Richmond Hill is almost famous in London annals. It stood in the neighborhoad of many structures of ancient date, peculiarly liable to be destroyed by fire. The inn was closed for the winter, its only denizens being the manager -a gentleman who had for many years been an officer of the English army—a clerk, a cellarman, and a boy. A fire broke out, in what manner is not known, at 2 o'clock in the morning, and the building was totally de-All the inmates except the manager escaped. He was on the third floor, and was plainly seen long after the fire was under full headway. But there was no water obtainable by which to check the flames, nor any ladder or fire-escape to furnish a means of release to the unfortunate man. Of course, he was burned to death; and not the smallest trace of his body has been discovered. And when this needless tragedy was complete, the authorities convened a meeting and began to inquire how it all came about.

They ascertained that eight fire-engines were present at the scene soon after the outbreak of the fire, but that they were utterly useless because no water was to be had. The "turncock" of the district, under whose charge are the water-pipes, was first awakened. He discovered that there was an insufficient pressure on, and a man was sent a distance of five miles on horseback to give the necessary orders at the office of the company. Delay after delay ensued; and the fire-engines might as well have been in New York as within a few rods of the burning

But though red tape and a faulty system prevented the preservation of the building, why was not the man within it saved? The evidence shows that the authorities were not unaware of the existing danger. Last autumn they had applied to the rector of the parish, whose church was not far from the old inn, for permission to place a fire-escape on the north side of the churchyard. They called his attention to the fact that the place was the best that could be selected, on account of its publicity; that there was great need of securing to residents of the suburb a better means of escape from fire than that afforded by ordinary ladders; and that in the city of London proper fire-escapes in many instances are allowed to be kept in the churchyard of the parish to which they belong. But the answer of the minister was a refusal, "I decline," he said, "to allow the fire-escape to be placed in the churchyard. I should think it wrong and an act of desecration to keep a fire-escape in the churchyard, which I believe to be holy ground."

Now, if the clergyman had allowed the machine in question to be placed there, the life sacrificed at the Star and Garter would without doubt have been saved. No other suitable station was found for it, so that no fire-escape whatever had been provided up to the time of the fire. Is it not both absurd and wrong to assert that any ground is too holy to be used for the purpose of saving human life? The noblest deeds we know of can it endanger the sanctity of the holiest ground to aid in preserving the lives of men?

FIRST CATCH YOUR HARE.

From the N. Y. Times. The resolution introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Logan, desiring to know why the United States have not recognized the Cubans as belligerents, and asserting that they have "carried on active hostilities against Spain for fifteen months, have established and still maintain a de facto Government, and now occupy with their armies and control a large portion of the island, should also have contained information as to the seat of the de facto Government, and the amount of territory it controls, because we suspect that it is the very absence of definite information on these points which has kept the Executive from doing long ago what General Logan evidently thinks it ought to It is very difficult to accord have done. belligerent rights to a people unless yon know where their territory is; and if anybody is able to say where the territory of the Cuban republic is, or even in or about the size of the area over which the writs of its courts run, he has thus far held his peace in a very unjustifiable way. We all know there are "insurgents" in the east end of the island, but then how many? Do they hold any portion of Cuban soil in such a way that the people living on it look to them for police justice, pay them taxes and allegiance, and that the enemy cannot penetrate it except in large force? Nobody ventures to assert anything of the kind. If the President were to "accord belligerent rights' to-morrow, and to send an envoy to Cuba to announce the fact to the "de facto Government," he would not know where to look for it. He would find nobody to tell him where its seat was, or who administered it. He would be unable to find any line or frontier separating its territory from that of the enemy, or any organized force to whom he could appeal for escort or protection. If, in consequence of the concession, cruisers appeared at sea, as they would, and undertook to search American vessels, as they might, or commit any other outrage on American commerce. Mr. Fish would know no more where to look for redress, or indeed have any more chance of getting it, than if their operations were directed by the Flying Dutchman.

Whatever the concession might be in form, the body to whom it would really be made, and who would reap all the benefit of it. would be the Cuban Junta in this city and Washington. They are really the only approach to an organized government which the Cuban revolution possesses. It is they who would issue the letters of marque or the commissions to the Cuban cruisers, and in fact carry on the war at sea, which is what is wanted when these belligerent rights are demanded; it is to their coffers that the proceeds of the captures would go, if, indeed, the captains thought it necessary to make any returns. But it is easting no imputation on the members of the Junta to say that it would be highly inconvenient to have a foreign power, friendly though it be, esta-blished on our own soil, protected from repri-

or naval force to exact satisfaction from 'a de facto Government' established at the Gramercy Park or Clarendon Hotel. The proprietor would call a policeman and give the army and navy into custody. If they succeaded in cluding the vigilance of the police, and making their way to the governmental parlor or bedroom, taking the organization prisoner, or seizing and smashing its property, the prisoner would be released under a writ of habeas corpus, and the assailants would be visited with an action of trespass or trover and conversion. In fact there is no end to the difficulties and embarrassments in which Mr. Fish would find himself plunged, if in his present state of knowledge he were to accord belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents. Before recognizing a de facto Government, you have to find your Government, and it has to have its seat somewhere outside your own territory. The United States has had a some comical experience both with Cuba and Ireland, in having "belligerent rights" demanded for insurgents of these two countries, while actually carrying on military operations from United States soil. We have ourselves seen the Government of the "Irish Republic" established in this city, sending out armies and navies to angage in active military operations, and have known the President of the "republic" to promote an officer by general orders, issued from his headquarters in the Bowery, for gallantry in a battle fought under the general superintendence of an Irish Minister of War. having his official residence in Chatham street. They were firmly convinced they were entitled to belligerent rights, but for obvious reasons never got them.

A CHINESE STATE PAPER-BURLIN-GAME "NOWHERE."

Burlingame electricity is again active, and

From the N. Y. World.

we have been waiting patiently for confirma-tion of the extraordinary telegrams which more than a week ago were flashed across the continent. It was announced that the treaty between the United States and China, signed at Washington, had been ratified by the imperial Government, and that the snug additional sum of \$140,000 in gold had been sent to keep Mr. Burlingame away from his new masters for another two years. We think it quite probable that the first rumor may be true, for a more worthless piece of paper never bore the signature of diplomacy, and the Chinese are quite shrewd enough to find it out. Adepts at humbug themselves, they have a keen sense of it when manifested by others. They know, none better, that the Burlingame "additional articles"—for he never had the effrontery to cull them a treaty per se-gave no new privilege to the outside barbarian, and therefore cost the Chinese nothing; no payment of money, no concession of territory or commercial privilege, no surrender of prejudice; and hence it is quite within the range of possibility that they have been ratified, as doubtless will be the treatylets (if we may coin a convenient word) Mr. Burlingame has been cooking up ever since, including Norway, Switzerland, and all the Pumper-nickels he has been visiting. But we have grave doubts as to the \$140,000meaning, of course, not specie, for all China has not so much gold coin, but a sterling credit to that amount in London. Mr. Mc-Leary Brown, one of the diplomatic staff, who lorg ere this must have parsed through New York to rejoin his chief in Europe, is said to have brought this credit with him. But we very much doubt the whole story. It looks like an effort to bolster up Mr. Burlingame's financial credit on the continent, where, by the last accounts, human life? The noblest deeds we know of are done by men and women who peril their own lives to save those of others. And how that when this grotesque mission was first two clements of fusion between the it was tottering, and to keep him afloat, or, suggested the Chinese authorities thought it | tween oil and water. General Grant, the would involve no expense to them, but that other day, in effect assured the Virginia dele-Mr. Burlingame would be content with the unspeakable honor of representing, however distantly, "the King of Heaven;" and that whatever has been paid has come out of the treasury of what is known as the Foreign Inspectorate at the Treaty Ports, of which Mr. Robert Hart is the chief administrator. All export and import duties are collected on the scaboard by this Inspectorate, which, deducting salaries, etc., pays, without accountability for details, the balance to the Imperial Government. If Mr. Hart and his colleagues chose to give Mr. Burlingame the original \$111.000, or this \$140,000, there is nothing in the way of responsibility (aside from right and wrong) to prevent them; but why Mr. Hart, a shrewd, long-headed Scotchman, a perfect reflection of Jardini, Matthieson & Co., should have thought the Burlingame mission worth the original outlay, we never have been able to comprehend; and incredulity is absolutely exhausted when we are asked to believe that after two years of ineffectual frolic in America and Europe, where Mr. Burlingame has accomplished nothing practical-certainly nothing to the benefit of the Chinese Government, imperial or localnearly \$200,000 more is to be given him to keep the game of useless folly up. We do not believe, one word of it, and, if we did, should certainly incline to what was once the received commercial feeling in China, that it is high time the Foreign Inspectorate was broken up. Merchants never plundered it to this extent before. Be this as it may, if it be true, Mr. Burlingame has made a pretty thing out of diplomacy. For six years American Minister at Pekin, at no expense-for he was habitually a guest, as Ministers in those regions are apt to be-with a salary nominally 12,000 (specie), but at the rate of exchange during the war at least \$30,000, amounting to \$180,000: for four years Chinese Minister at a salary of \$55,000 in gold—or, say, \$80,000 in the paper we poor people at home have to use -making in all the comfortable aggregate for ten years of \$420,000-and of this more than half taken out of the duties foreign merchants, including Americans, are paying to China, and the rest from the Treasury at Washington, into which we are pouring our We do not wonder that in view of all this Mr. Low, our new Minister, wishes his salary increased. Perhaps it may be expedient to give him the increase, and that too on a Chinese principle. In the Pekin Bluebook is noted not only the salary of every official, but a supplementary compensation called "the virtue-preserving addition,"to prevent his being bribed. It will hence be, perhaps, well to give Mr. Low the increase asks, or we may have him following Burlingame's example, and taking foreign pay and enlisting in foreign service. On bended knees must Burlingame thank his stars that

the Clifton House. .
By a strange coincidence, other news reaches us at the same time from the East, Not merely Sir Rutherford Alcock's new commercial treaty, of which we have spoken-in which he and the Chinese alike ignore Lord sals or other customary modes of redress for Clarendon, Seward, Bismarck, and all -though it must be confessed that some of

poor Brooks did not follow and shoot him at

international injuries by the State Federal Burlingame's victims—but something still Constitution, including the writ of habeas more significant—a secret revelation of the corpus. Mr. Fish could never send a military policy of the imperial court in the shape of a report from one of the provincial viceroys to Prince Kung on the foreign policy of China, and especially the revision of these very com mercial treaties. Its genuineness we don't for a moment doubt. There is not a Sinologue who will not, from internal evidence, pronounce it genuine. It explodes utterly and absolutely the theory of Chinese liberal ism. It confirms every notion and suspicion of Chinese perfidy-and when we use so strong a word we mean to apply it solely to officials. In its "protectionist intolerance" it is worthy of our neighbor of the Tribune, or Mr. Carey, or Judge Kelley, or any other champion of home-made "pigs."

CHIVALRY AND CARPET-BAGS.

From the N. Y. Tribune. Few scenes are more painful and suggestive than that which occurred the other day in the Virginia court over which Judge Underwood presides, and in which ex-Governor Wise has lately been admitted to practice. The Judge, who, be it remembered, is a full-blooded Yankee, and was the zealous and roughestspoken pioneer of Northern innovators before the war, took advantage of some lucky opening to review succinctly his first advent into Virginia, his opposition to slavery, and the hospitality of the people shown to him. It was, in fact, a gracious holding out of both his hands in the name of Yankee settlers to the ancien regime, a premeditated peaceoffering, ending with an especial tribute of personal compliment to Governor Wise. The Governor, whose deafness prevented his catching more than a word or two, fancied taunts where there was only kindliness, and supposing the red rag of "slavery" was flaunted in his face with wilful malice, rushed to the conflict with a heat of invective, an outcry of defiance and woe, pitiable beyond description. The Judge and spectators, we are told, sat dumb with astonishment and pain. It is the first time that the class to which Governor Wise belongs, the old representative men of Virginia, have given any expression to their sense of real or fancied wrongs since the war. We find nothing to laugh at in the spectacle of the white-headed, deaf old man, who lost sons, property, and rank in society in the conflict, giving vent, like Esau, to this loud and exceedingly bitter

It was natural to him to utter lamentations in the streets over griefs which his brethren bore in silence. Wise is a man whose blood was poured at birth into his veins at fever heat, and who has never since given it time to cool. A man who would give a home and patient, genial welcome by his hearth for life to an irritable, underbred old woman, because she had showed him some kindness when a boy; a man who, hated as he loved, in the extremest mood and always to the bitter end, and who was so loyal to his State that he knew no higher appellation for his Maker than the 'God of Virginia." Yet, faulty as they may have been, he and the class in Virginia for whom he spoke the other day deserve something better at our hands than ridicule.

The war was a savage necessity to answer a certain end. It is over: its work is done Let us, in the name of God and his justice, bury it out of sight, and not perpetually drag its decayed carcase to the light by social puerile squabbling, and unmanly jeers. Now that Virginia has returned, let us meet her with open hands, not afraid to look with just eyes at her and our position. The social feeling against the North is exceptionally bitter there, we are told. It is natural it should be so. It is, we fear, in some measure due to the conduct of Northern settlers since the war. They have gone in too many instances into Virginia as into a conquered province, seeing no good in any but the blacks, and burning to avenge the old wrongs gation that "manufactures were better worth cultivating than chivalry." But while it is worth their while to remember this, it is worth ours to consider that there was something inherently good and worth saving in that much laughed at chivalry. The North ern new comers may bring capital, intelligence, and enterprise into Virginia, but they should beware lest they ignore and destroy something which is there as valuable as any of these. Civilization is not more a matter of railroads and factories than of honorable instincts, of pure domestic life, of sincere hospitality and of gentle manners. The Northern people have suffered themselves too much to judge of Virginia by her slave breeders, her blatant politicians, and would be duellists. But behind these was the great landholding population, a people simple-mannered, bearing the traces of generations of ease and culture: kindly, hospitable genial. Our crude and chaotic American social life can illy spare so sincere and good a type. It is these people whom we should welcome back again, overlooking any temporary bitterness among them. Judge Underwood's words were eminently sensible and fitly spoken. We commend his example to all new settlers in the South. Let them couch their eyes in the beginning, and be willing to recognize among their foes men "who bear without abuse the grand old name of gentlemen." A friendly and pure social life is worth as much as a stable government; and the man who went with the heartiest, highest motives into the war, will be the most zealous now in establishing with his old enemies the basis of a real and Christian brotherhood.

DAMNATION DISTRIBUTED.

From the N. Y. Nation. We cannot imagine more obcorful reading for an orthodox Catholic than the recent Bull of Excommunication, which, Papal though dated October 12, has only just been published. In the preamble, his Holiness recites how, for good and sufficient reasons, numerous proclamations of ipso facto excommunication have been issued by the Church from time to time, some of which have grown obsolete and useless in the changes of society and manners, giving rise to great anguish of conscience among the faithful. To relieve them from this unnecessary torture, he therefore proceeds to define now and forevermore the offenses for which the aforesaid ipso facto excommunication is positively incurred, assuring them that these and no others are subject

to that dreadful penalty. This is really a work of benevolence when we consider that by the ancient canons, in force up to the 12th of October last, there were several hundred offenses so heinous as to be properly punishable only by this last resort of spiritual power-a penalty which separates from the church militant on earth and the church triumphant in heaven, without trial, sentence, or appeal, the unlucky sinner who either knowingly or ignorantly incurs it. In reducing these hideous transgressions, therefore, to the comparatively trivial number of three dozen, Pius IX has earned a new title to the gratitude of his flock

them are drawn up in terms so general that a single one embraces matter which the older custodians of heaven and holl divided into

twenty or thirty. Having thus resolved to be more liberal than his predecessors with the treasures of salvation entrusted to his charge, his Holiness proceeds to announce that all apostates and heretics, and all who refuse obedience to the Roman Pontiff, are excommunicated by the mere fact of their disobedience, and can only be reconciled by special application to himself. Geographers, we believe, estimate the population of the world at about a thousand millions, of which the Catholic Church boasts of possessing two hundred millions, including the Indians of Arizona and Paraguay. Thus, as the mouthpiece of Omnipotent mercy, Plus IX, at one word cuts off from all rational hope of salvation eight hundred millions of human beings, with their innumerable posterity; and it is no wonder that the official organ of his court declares this act of crowning mercy to be "une des plus belles pages du genereux pontifical de Pie IX."

Even this, however, does not exhaust the resources of his benignity, for he proceeds to include in the same curse all those who, without special authority from the Holy Sec. knowingly possess or read any books con-demned by the Papal court. Thus, of the two hundred millions of faithful and obedient sons of the Church, a very large proportion of the educated and cultivated are at once cut off. We tremble to think of the innumerable Catholic libraries which are condemning their possessors to eternal punishment by sinfully including on their shelves volumes which have been prohibited by the infallible judgment of the Congregation of the Index. Think of the Englishmen who have ignorantly indulged themselves by possessing Bacon's "De Augmentiis Scientiarum," Gibbon's "Rome," Swift's "Tale of a Tub," Robertson's "Charles V," Roscoe's "Leo X. or even Combe's "Phrenology!" Pity the Frenchman whose historical researches have led him to peep into De Thou's "Historia Universalis" or Sismondi's "Republiques Italiennes," or whose literary tastes may have seduced him into the forbidden ground of Rabelais, or Montaigne's "Essays," or La Fontaine's "Contes et Nouvelles," or who, if scientifically disposed, has studied Raspail's "Chimie Organique!" One would have thought, indeed, that the perusal of Raynal's "Indies" or Vertot's "Knights of Malta" was in itself sufficient punishment, but the infallible judgment of Rome has decreed otherwise, and the weariness of those interminable books is but the foretaste of the endless torments in store for their luckless students, nor will the owner of Montesquieu's "Esprit des Loix" be allowed to plead ignorance to avert condemnation. So the Italian is hopelessly lost whose rash curiocity has tempted him to look into Botta's "Storia d'Italia," or Giannone's "Istoria Civile di Napoli," or Ginguene's "Storia della Letteratura Italiana," or Dante's treatise "De Monarchia." Not many Italians, we presume, have incurred the penalty by wading through Rolli's translation of "Paradise Lost" - but as the condemnation of the translation doubtless includes the original, we tremble to think of the number of Englishmen and Americans who may now be expiating their indiscretion in eternal torment. It is to be hoped that the proportion of educated and accomplished Catholics is not very large, for we fear that this manifestation of Papal benignity may go hard with there.

Then the number of the saved is still further reduced by the condemnation of all who impede directly or indirectly the external or internal jurisdiction of the Church. As Englishmen and Americans are lost by the previous clauses on heresy and disobedience and literary culture, this cannot do much harm to them, but as France and Italy and Austria have resolutely set bounds to the external jurisdiction of the Church, and as the States of Central America have been somewhat recalcitrant on the same subject, we fear that some hundred or more additional millions are thus swept into perdition-especially as the succeeding clause specifically includes those who directly or indirectly subject ecclesiastics to secular tribunals-a crime of which all

those States are guilty.
Then Spain and Mexico are likewise brought within the circle of condemnation by a clause which includes in the common curse all who invade or retain the revenues of the Church or of her ministers, thus striking off at a blow some thirty millions more from the rapidly narrowing group of the elect.

All these being particularly beinous offenses, Pius then proceeds to withdraw any prwers which may have been previously conferred on any one to pardon them, and to include in the common excommunication any dignitary or prelate who may dare to grant absolution for them, except in articulo mortis and then only with a reservation in case the ving man recovers.

Ireland we looked upon as a favored spot, exempt from this centagious perdition, until we came upon a special clause, apparently designed to bring the Green Isle under the ban. This includes all members of secret societies engaged in open or secret machinations against legitimate governments, as well as all who favor or give aid to such societies. Remembering Ribbonism and Fenianism, we felt that the doom of Ireland was sealed, and we grieved to think how few of the Patricks and Bridgets of America who contributed their stamps to the "Sunburst" could escape.

Having thus weeded out the faithful until lew are left, except the clergy and the inhabitants of the Roman Territory, who are known to be enthusiastically attached to their paternal clerical government, his Holiness proceeds to decimate the scanty remnants of his flock by pronouncing the same terrible anothema against a number of less wide-spread offenses, such as holding converse with excommunicants, farming out masses, simony, and a number of other peccadilloes, mostly of a clerical character.

As we said before, there must be something particularly cheerful to a devout and obedient son of the Church in contemplating the care with which his spiritual father separates the black sheep from the white. Knowing that his faithful obedience secures him a place in heaven, he has the satisfaction of feeling that there is little danger of being crowded there so long as the vigilant custodian of the keys uses the power entrusted to him with an eye single to keeping out and not to letting in the countless millions of souls whose fate depends upon his will. On the other hand, as our comments are based on an official copy of the original document, no person who reads this need flatter himself with the hope that we have made a mistake, and that if he possesses any of the works we have mentioned, there is any excuse for him.

LOST.

THREE POLICE WARRANTS, drawn in favor of William McClure, numbered as follows:—No. 89 3 for 877:50. No. 10.876 for 877:50. No. 10.876 for 877:50. No. 10.876 for 877:50. No. 10.876 for 877. Also, TWO WATER DEPARTMENT WARRANTS, drawn in favor of Joshus Bartley, numbered as follows:—No. 7230 for 873, No. 7230 for 875, Payment having been stopped, all persons are warned against negotisting any of them. A oplication is made for new warrants. WM McMULLIN, 1 29aw@t. No. 1230 MARKET Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SOURTY, office Southwest corner of WALNUT and TENTH Streets, 'neorporated February 2, 1947, Open for deposits and payments daily, between the hours

Annum from January 1, 1830.
Procident JOHN WIEGAND.
MAAAGERS Charles Pumphreys, San nei V. Merrick, William W. Keen. Peter Williamson, R. Rundle Smith, A. J. Lewis, Robert Tound, Isaac F. Baker, John Ashhurst, Frederick Fraley, D. B. Cun mins, Leanh S. Lewis, donn G. Orceson,
John C. Davis,
Joseph B. Towarsnif,
R. J. Lewis, M. D.,
Jacob F. Jones,
William M. Tilghman,
Charles Whoeler,
Saunders Lewis,
John E. Cope,
Henry L. Law, D. B. Cun mins, Joseph S. Lewis, Addin Wolsh. Will, IAM B. WOLERS, Jr., Transurer. SPROIAL DEPOSITS RECEIVED. [21 tus 8t]

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COM-PANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, December 28, 1809.—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be CLOSED on the 19th day of JANUARY, 1878, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the

Pacific Express Company.

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

\$5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of this Com. pany will be CLOSED on the 25th day of JANUARY, 1870, at S o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company. The books will be RE OPENED on the 7th day of FEB RUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1870. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TURSDAY, 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 Streets, Philadelphia. The Annual Election for Directors will be held on

MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Stre JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary. OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANU-

FACTURING COMPANY.

FACTURING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY respectively,
that assessments 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.

By order of the Board of Directors.
S. SHERRERD, Secretary.
S. SHERRERD, Secretary. OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205% WALNUT Street.
PHHADELPHIA, 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 ta o'clock M.
An Election for a Board of Directors will be held at the same time and place.

1288t R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL-ROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOUR PH Street. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869. DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the Sist instant, and reopened on TUESDAY 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 31st instant. All psyable at this office. All orders for dividend must be S. BRADFORD, vitnessed and stamped. Treasurer.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. THE CHESAPEAKE 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.

HE WAS ARRESTED .- THE YOUNG man who determined to seize the first thing that turned up has been arrested for pulling another man's none. This little joke is only designed to arrest the attention of our readers to the splendid COAL sold by J. C. HANCOCK, northwest corner of NINTH and MASTER. An the most desirable varieties of Lehigh and Schuylkill are to be had of Mr. Hancock, carefully seveened and picked.

15 wamsw

BRANCH OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY OF CHICAGO, N. E.
corner FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.
A Semi-anutal Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has
been declared by the Directors, and is now payable at this
office. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Managers.
23 themat Branch Office Republic Fire Ins. Co. THE PARHAM SEWING MAGHINE

Company's New Family Sewing Machines are most emphatically pronounced to be that great desideratum so long and anxiously logical for, in which all the essentials of a perfect machingare combined. 119 No. 704 CHESNUT Street. QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, 22,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S AL-CONATED GLYCEBINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Soid by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, B 45 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anneathetic use of NITEOUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, and devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.

Office, FIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 35

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPErator of the Colion Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous exide gas. Office, pH WALNUT St. 1983 HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures all delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in dist, and no inconvenience. It is pleasant in task; and color, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

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City of Paris, Baturday, Feb. 20, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Baturday, Feb. 20, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Baturday, Feb. 20, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Baturday, Feb. 23, at 1 P. M.
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