the summit level to be crossed is about 3000

feet above the sea, and the water supply is

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Unrent Topics-Compiled Rvery Day for the Evening Telegraph.

ALAS! ALASKA!

From the N. Y. Tribune. The last vestige of hope has departed, and the night of cold despair settles over a damp. snowy, scrubby, tangled-up, uncomfortable country. Alaska, figuratively speaking, is no more. Two special agents of the Treasury Department, sent out to make a thorough in vestigation of the condition and resources of this wretched region, have returned and reported, and to an inquiring Senate has the Secretary transmitted two dolorous documents detailing the dreary discomforts of our hyperborean territory. Reluctantly, then, do we reach the conclusion that Russia, when she sold Alaska, sold also the United States. For some time we have supposed this to be the case, yet there has been all along a dim hope that something might be realized out of seal-skins; that the deposits of coal, which if dug up and sold at highest market rates would more than pay the national debt, might not turn out all slate and bitumen: that the codfish might prove numerous enough to bring down restaurant prices to the poetical standard of

"Twelve and a half cents for two fishballs; and that possibly the Alaskan cranberry crop could be made to favorably affect the pie

market. But these last hopes now seem doomed to disappointment, The estimated cost of Alaska, present and future, within a period of twenty-five years, is put at somewhat more than forty-three millions of dollars. In return for this expenditure the special reporters of the Treasury Department say that we may hope to get, with good luck, \$100,000 a year out of seal skins, and five or ten thousand for customs. As for the fisheries, which next to the sealeries were the most promising source of profit, their only drawback is that better fish can be caught nearer market in the waters of Oregon. Washington Territory, and British Columbia. There is coal, to be sure, in Alaska, on Admiralty Island, but it abounds in resinous matters and ends in smoke. It is not adapted to generate steam, but might be used in the production of illuminating gas. Inasmuch, however, as the demand for street lamps, chandeliers, and burners is not lively in that region, it is safe to say that the carboniferous deposits of Alaska will sleep undisturbed while the much better and apparently inexhaustible coal fields of Columbia, Washington, and California hold out. There is much good lumber in Alaska, but, like the coal and codfish, it is too far off; and when you get there it is almost unattainable, being either in impassable swamps or far up the mountain slopes, with no facilities for bringing it down. It is thought that a little cold comfort might be gotten out of an ice crop at Kadiak," "sufficient to supply the whole Pacific coast;" but a year ago the amount obtainable was so insignificant as to hardly pay the cost of shipping, as it was a notable fact that at Sitka there was not ice enough last year to freeze cream for a public festival in midwinter, and-shades of Maillard and Fussell!-the cream was served unfrozen. The report also says that so long as the cost of bringing ice to the Pacific market raises the retail price there to ten cents per pound, it will not be used by the masses. Now, if Alaska is not cold enough to produce ice, it ought certainly to be warm enough to raise vegetables. Here again our modest hopes are dashed. Listen to the melancholy plaint of the special:-During the last summer, although I traversed the most desirable and fertile portion of the territory, and was entertained by the most hospitable residents, my total supply of fresh vegetables up to the time of my leaving the country, in the latter part of August, comprised two small radishes and an onion obtained in Kadiak, and of these it should be added that the growth was forecd in hothouses, and that without such special care the supply would have been even less than it was. In relation to the growth of cereals, 's practical agriculturist,' says the report, "would naturally inquire how grain could be better cured than hay in a country where such wet weather prevails, with so brief intervals of clear sky;" and though "having had many years experience as a farmer," the agent

question. The white inhabitants of Alaska number about three hundred, of whom perhaps a hundred and twenty-five are voters. The natives amount to indefinite thousands. Those of Eastern Alaska come under the general appellation of Koloshians, though not related. so far as we know, to the people whom Paul apostolically addressed. The missionary efforts of the Greek Church among them have not been eminently successful. A church was built for these unappreciative Koloshians at Sitka, and their head chief baptized, ordained, given a robe, and made a priest of so far as possible, but he never made any conversions in that character, and just before his death. which occurred since the transfer of the Territory, he designated a slave for sacrifice at his funeral ceremonies, a procedure not recognized by the Greek Church, and one which throws considerable doubt upon the character of his "evidences." He would seem to have fallen from grace, to say the least, and his people never having had any to fall from, were about to accommodate his humane wishes, and would have done so but for the interference of the newly constituted autho-We are unable, in the inspired strains of Bishop Heber, to say of Alaska, as of other pagan lands,

grimly confesses his inability to answer the

"And every prospect pleases. And only man is vite."

The whole thing is vile; and as for scenery. if there is any it cannot be seen on account of the fogs and general mugginess of that forlorn region. If there be one thing more definitely settled than another in regard to Alaska it is this: that our Government can make nothing out of it. The question is, how much shall we lose? One hundred and twenty-five voters are not worth setting up a territorial government for. Customs of five to ten thousand dollars per annum will, if not more "honored," be considerably cheaper in the "breach than in the observance." special agent suggests an abandonment of the territory as the most economical course, or if that be not deemed politically the mere establishment expedient, of a small garrison at one point, who shall everlastingly vegetate in a locality where vegetables cannot, and keep guard over dirty natives with the assistance of a solitary revenue ship. We have only one suggestion to make in reference to the disposition of Alaska which seems preferable to the above. It is this-give it to James Fisk. If that gentleman could be brought to see in Alaska an unlimited field for railroad enterprises, and his friend Barnard could be induced to go out with him and carry on the injunction business at the same time, we feel that the

would-be Alaskan delegate to Congress wait. THE WAR ON OUR COMMON SCHOOLS. From the N. Y. Times.

From all parts of the State remonstrances are pouring into the Legislature against giving public money to sectarian schools under the provision smuggled into the city tax levy of 1869. We say "smuggled in," because this is a proper description of the way the obnoxious enactment was foisted upon the people. The last Legislature adjourned at midnight of the 10th of May, 1869, after a prolonged and desperate struggle over the January tax levies. The Senate and Assembly disagreeing on many points, the tax levy was put into the hands of conference committees towards the close of the session, and thence it emerged with a section providing that "hereafter an annual amount, equal to twenty per cent. on the excise money received for said city (New York) in 1868," should be distributed "for the support of schools, educating children gratuitously in said city, who are not provided for in the common schools thereof, excepting therefrom schools receiving contributions for their support from the City Treasury." Mr. Morgan, Mr. Van Patten, and others in the State Senate at once indignantly opposed this appropriation of public funds to private uses. But it was too late—the last day of the session had come; Mr. Humphreys "protested against any discussion of the school question at this time;" and the opponents of the measure were helpless. In this way sectarian schools were set up against common schools, and our whole system of public education, the pride and the glory of the city, was put in peril.

The question now is, shall this vicious and destructive legislation be repealed? Is the party that rules at Albany prepared to meet the storm of public indignation which will surely break upon them if they fail to repeal this law? Mr. Bergen was right in declaring on Monday that "the importance of the subject demands that it be quickly disposed of. We can assure the Legislature that though a log-rolling trick may be pardoned, a deliberate refusal to listen to the public voice will rouse a resentment it may now little suspect. The subject, indeed, surpasses any partisan bounds, and we record it to the credit of the leading Democratic organs of the city and State, that so many of them have also protested against the war on our school system. The remonstrance of the Union League Club is a non-partisan document, as are many of the protests now before the Legislature

signed by people of opposite political faiths.
It must be understood that this is only the climax of a series of measures to rob the public schools and endow private ones. For years there have been deftly introduced, on philanthropic pretenses, items in the tax levy for the support of sectarian charities, which turned out to be mainly schemes of anticommon-school education; but last year the mask was thrown off, and open war declared.

In the twelvementh just closed there was diverted to sectarian purposes a total of \$528,742. This sum was divided among churches, schools, asylums, and other institutions specially devoted to the Roman Catholie, Protestant Episcopal, Hebrew, Dutch Reformed, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, and German Evangelical Churches. How the money was distributed is not the main point. Had Baptists secured the largest sum and Catholics the smallest, the principle would have been equally vicious. No public money should be given to private schools, and, above all, to sectarian schools. We have thus far had no union of Church and State: let us not commit the worse folly of

uniting State and sects! The cunning phrase of the tax levy spoke of "children not provided for in the common schools," as if this great number of sectarian schools was designed to fill out a deficiency in this respect. But no such deficiency existed then, and none such exists now. On the contrary, the Board of Education reports that "the average number of vacant seats in the common schools is 39,000;" and our schools, as the Union League well says, furnish gratis to the children of the city, without distinction of sect, everything that sectarian schools furnish, except sectarian religious instruction. The question comes up whether the people shall be taxed to furnish the latter item, or whether the sects shall not pay for it themselves.

We have at length made our common schools as perfect as they can well be. By what right, then, are we now taxed to support rival establishments, when nigh upon 0,000 seats remain vacant in our own? Were there no other objection to sectarian legislation, it would be enough to know that it, like subsidy legislation, points straight to financial ruin. Once take money from the public purse for sectarian uses, and there is

no end to similar calls. We have pronounced this sectarian onset a move to rob and ruin our public schools. It robs them, because whatever educational fund is given to rivals is taken from them. It will ruin them, unless resisted, because private schools will make continual inroads on common schools until the latter die out. To other incentives, the former will add the powerful one of religious enthusiasm and sectarian zeal: and, while each strives to surpass its neighbor in subsidies, all will join in war on the public schools. That will be an evil day when our children shall be offered the dilemma of ignorance or sectarian instruction. Our pride has been hitherto that public education here is unsectarian, and bigotry unknown; but we shall be likely to lose for our children the advantages we have enjoyed, unless the present retrograde movement is resisted with spirit and determination. Memorials, and, if need be, public meetings, must show the Legislature that the citizens of New York will not stand by with indifference and see their public school system destroyed.

GOVERNOR GEARY'S VETO.

From the N. Y. World. Every now and then there crops out a vein of sound, wholesome, constitutional doctrine from soil where we do not expect to find it. Of such are the views attributed to ex-Senator Frelinghuysen in his Communipaw speech before the Congressional Committee, in which he denies, with an emphasis which shows that his Jersey blood is up at last, the power of the Federal Legislature, under the pretext of regulating commerce between the States, to meddle with the piers and docks which on its own territory any one State chooses to erect. What the Senator-loyal and Federal, intelligent and patriotic, as we believe him to be-will do when Congress, with its airline railroads and other schemes, bridges the creeks and rivers and scores the territory of New Jersey, it is not difficult to conjecture, His heart is not "so brazed" with past radicalism that it will not be found to beat strongly when the hand of usurpation is rudely laid on the true sovereignty of his native State. The son and grandson of a Frelinghuysen must be true to New Jersey.

But we are cheered in other quarters. Governor Geary has vetoed the Philadelphia Police bill, on the ground mainly that the money sunk in that territory would not have State Legislature has no right to interfere tried. Here there are good harbors, but the

been spent in vain. Meanwhile, let the | with purely local institutions, for the administration of which the local authorities and the people are quite competent. "By the same reasoning," says the Governor, rising with his theme, and, as the chief magistrate of a State, going out of his way to hurl the gage of defiance to Federal exorbitance "by the same reasoning, Congress pos-sesses like power to legislate for the different States, enact a grand metropolitan police bill, and secure plenary executive. legislative, and judicial powers in the hands of a few persons, and thus exclude the masses of the people from all participation in the government of themselves, I must confess that I am entirely unprepared to sanction any legislation so mischievous in its tendencies and so anti-republican in its character, and which is calculated to uproot and destroy the dearest principles and privileges of the people which underlie the institutions of our well-regulated commonwealth, Justice and the dictates of sound public policy require that the citizens of every political and corporate division, however great or small, should be permitted, as an inherent right of self-government, without officious intermeddling from any quarter, to manage their own local affairs in their own way through officers selected at the ballot-box by themselves."

This seems to us perfectly sound Stateright doctrine as it used to be taught in that school where Governor Geary was educated, and which, after its long eclipse, he now unveils again. Are his many sears but flesh wounds, and is his Democratic bone unhurt? Even the Governor's military sympathics seem to be aroused, though in rather an odd way: for, says he:-"The police force is also to be put on a war footing. Every applicant is to be submitted to an examination by 'a properly qualified physician,' and if not found entirely competent, and under 45 years of age, he must be rejected. Why should trusty, able-bodied men and experienced police officers be excluded from the force, without regard to past service or present efficiency, merely because they are over 45 years of age It is probably the first time in the history of the State that a man in civil life, who is otherwise suitable in every respect, shall be proscribed when he may have served his country faithfully in her armies and attained the age of 45 years. This is monstrous injustice and ostracism, which I trust will never meet the sanction of, or be tolerated by, a brave and generous people.

In the meantime radical Pennsylvania, and especially radical, loyal Philadelphia, is stirred o its centre by this apostney. If the Archbishop of Westminster were to go over bodily to Dupanloup, or Rochefort to Napoleon, it would not astonish the old gentlemen of the Vatican and the Tuileries more than does the defection of Geary the antique loyalty and warlike zeal of Philadelphia. All is confusion and dismay. A writer in the Press, signing himself "Public Honor," charges the Governor with being bribed by a fund formed out of \$77.50-a month's pay-subscribed by each of the present police. Cheap, one would think, for a Governor! Nor is this all. In the legislative proceedings on the veto, we read that in the House of Representatives:-

"Mr. Davis, Republican, of Philadelphia, said that to-day there had been more done to damn the morals of Philadelphia than for ten years past. Lewis Cassidy, Alderman McMullin, and others had damned the city and defeated a bill—the Metropolitan Police bill-which would have brought harmony and decency. The time was coming when Phila-delphia would be a sea of blood, unless some higher executive sends troops to keep the peace."

We are not acquainted with the gentlemen who are charged with being engaged in this (not to speak profanely) "damning business, or who are planning the bloody deluge thus foretold; but we implore them to pause. Philadelphia has, in its day, burned abolition halls and negro orphan houses (as, we are sorry to say, New York once did), and three or four Catholic churches, and would, in emulation of Boston, have set fire to a convent had there been one at hand; but never yet has she indulged in the horror of a sea of blood. Let us hope that the Davis vaticination may be frustrated, Mayor Fox continue to administer his police force efficiently and peacefully, and Governor Geary remain true to his resumed Democracy.

THE DARIEN SHIP CANAL. From the Pall Mall Gazette. The practicability of a water communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific has been under discussion, we might almost say, ever since the "Tuthmus of America" (to give it its old name) has been known to Europeans. A glance at a "Mercator's Projection," joined with the knowledge that a cutting forty or fifty miles in length is all that is wanted, will sufficiently explain why the idea was ever entertained; and as trade and colonies have increased it is evident that the arguments in favor of it must have gone on increasing at the rate of compound interest. The same glance will show the difficulties, or at least the main difficulty, that stands in the way of its accomplishment. The main difficulty is, of course, the natural feature to which the isthmus itself owes its existence the cordillers which unites the Andes with the Rocky Mountains and preserves the continuity of the dorsal ridge of the entire American continent. As water refuses to run up a hill, a ship canal, to cross a mountain chain, must be either cut through it at ocean level, or made to ascend one side and descend the other by an artificial staircase composed of locks: and here again the habits of water interfere. imply a sufficient supply of water to fill them, and that water must come from some higher level still. Another matter to be considered in connection with a ship canal is the necessity for a harbor at each end. A ship cannot sail right into the mouth of a canal as she can into the estuary of a navigable river, and, therefore, safe and commodious harbors at each end are essential. In the case we are considering the obvious desiderata are, a short line, a low summit level to be crossed, as small an amount as possible of matter, earth, rock, etc., requiring to be removing by excavation, and good harbors: to which may be added one or two minor ones, such as a climate reasonably healthy for Europeans, a soil offering no extraordinary obstacle to the progress of the work, or to its permanence when completed. The route which possesses these advantages in the highest degree, or presents the best possible combination of them, is no doubt the best route for a ship canal between the Atlantic and the Pacific. The isthmus is a long one, and the routes which have been proposed and explored for the purpose are numerous. A century ago a canal was projected from the Bay of Campeachy in the Gulf of Mexico to Tehnantepec on the Pacific, and the line has since been several times surveyed. But although there is a depression, a table land some 700 feet above the sea level, and 85 miles wide, would have to be crossed; the entire distance would be over 200 miles; about 150 locks would be required; there is not enough water supply to till them when made; and, furthermore, the coasts are sub-

ject to storms. A line from the Bay of Hon-

duras to Fonseca Bay on the Pacific has been

Proceeding southwards, insufficient. Nicaragua Lake naturally suggests itself as a feature in the geography which might be utilized, and several explorations have been made with that view, but in all cases the obstacles, into the details of which we have not space to go, have been found to be insurmountable, or practically A line across to the Gulf of Dulce has been considered, but here again the height of the mountains precludes the idea of a canal. This brings us to the isthmus proper, comprising Panama and Darien, the bow-shaped neck of land lying between the Gulf of Panama on the south and the Caribbean Sea on the north. Between Panama and the mouth of the Chagres river the elevation of the central ridge is trifling, falling as low, it appears, in one place as 150 feet, but from the broken and hilly character of the country a canal here would be a work of enormous difficulty and practically useless, as about 34 miles of tunnel and some 36 locks would be required. But what, above all, has led to the abandonment of the idea is the insecurity of the anchorage on either coast, and the impossibility of constructing proper barbors. East of Panama, at about the centre of the bend formed by the isthmus, is the shortest line from sea to sea. Here the harbors on both sides are good and safe, and the Chepo river flowing into the Pacific is navigable for a considerable distance, but unfortunately the cordillera on the Atlantic side is lofty, the lowest possible summit level is 1500 feet and a tunnel of seven miles would be required. The most southerly and easterly line is that by which it was proposed to take advantage of the Atrato river, flowing north into the Gulf of Darien. Several plans have been suggested for opening a communication between its waters and the Pacific. It still appears to be an open question whether the difficulties are actually insurmountable, but in any case the line would be a very long one, and its cost very great. It only remains to notice the route proposed by Dr. Cullen, upon which the attention of all who are inte rested in the project is now fixed. It crosses the Darien portion of the isthmus from Cale donia Harbor, near the mouth of the Gulf of Darien, to the Gulf of San Miguel, a branch of the Gulf of Panama. Its most important advantage lies in the depression, or rather break, in the cordillera, produced by a short lateral valley running from the Atlantic up to the watershed of the two oceans, which gives a summit level estimated at 180 feet. On the other side are the head waters of the Sucubti river, a tributary of the Savana, a large navigable river flowing into the Gulf of San Miguel. The harbors on both sides are good. On the Atlantic there is shelter, deep water, and secure anchorage in Caledonia Harbor, and in the Sassardi Channel adjoining it, and on the Pacific side the natural advantages are even greater. The Gulf of San Miguel is wide. deep, and runs far inland, and the navigation from it up the Savana river, as far as the confluence of the Lara, is perfectly practicable for ships of any draught of water. It is at this point that it is proposed to open the Pacific mouth of the canal. The advantages claimed for this route are-a short line, some forty miles in length, and possibly only thirty-five: a comparatively low summit level to be crossed, a smaller amount of excavation and fewer locks than any other route requires, and safe and commodious harbors at each end; but besides these there are others by no means unimportant. In the first place, as to climate, the Darien district appears, from the testimony of persons who are familiar with it, to be on the whole remarkably healthy. It is also remarkably free from the visitation of earthquakes, which are frequent in many other parts of the isthmus, and would in all probability seriously imperil the permanence of such a work as a ship canal; and, lastly, there is that great essential for a canal with locks, an abundant water supply at all seasons. The work to be done would consist of a canal of about twelve miles from Caledonia Harbor to the Sucubti river, taking advantage of the valley and break in the chain above mentioned. For the next twelve miles the Sucubti river may be canalized, and then fifteen and a half miles of canal would be required to effect a junction with the Savana. This is the sum total of the actual canal work necessary. The collateral works would be trifling, consisting merely of the removal of a few small shoals and rocks, the erection of one or two lighthouses, and, possibly, the dredging of a mile or so of the Savana river. Such, in outline, is the Darien ship canal scheme as proposed by Dr. Cullen and approved of by the Colombian Govern-There certainly does not appear to be ment. any difficulty in the way from which modern engineering science need shrink, nor would the cost of the work be disproportioned to the gain to commerce. The estimated cost of a ship canal with locks is between six and seven millions sterling, and it seems possible that with an outlay of two or three millions more a canal entirely without locks might be constructed; in which case, we imagine, the application of the proverb about "penny wise and pound foolish will have to be seriously considered.

THE LIFE INSURANCE INVESTIGATION.

From the S. Y. Sun. Some time in the early part of last year, policy holder in one of the large life insurance companies of this city commenced a snit at law against the company. The complaint charged the company with numerous acts of mismanagement, and among them that the vice-president had abused his trust by securing to an agent of the company, who was closely connected with him by marriage, sundry commissions which he was not entitled to, and that such agent had thus realized large sums to which he had no right. Also, that the company, in addition to large sala-ries, had allowed its officers a commission or allowance on the dividends made, amounting in the aggregate to a very large sum. Also, that the company agreed to pay a considerable sum to the estate of a deceased son of the president on policies which had been cancelled by purchase more than two years before his decease. By some means unknown to the public, the

matter was hushed up, and the costs of plaintiff's attorney for a round sum were paid by some one not the plaintiff and it is said that few if sny of the trustees of the company other than its lawyers have any clear knowledge of what the charges were. The attorneys of the company objected to allow the matter to come before their board, and succeeded in suppressing all knowledge of it.

These facts have loaked out, and the last named having excited suspicion that the subject required an investigation, a member of the present standing Committee of the As-sembly on Insurance Companies decided that one should be made. His motives we shall be able to judge of more closely after the committee report; but as he determined to include all the life insurance companies in the investigation, he cannot yet be accused of any partiality. The companies, we learn,

length of the line would be over 200 miles, I look upon the whole movement as an effort to obtain extra dividends out of their funds to others than policy holders; but if honestly and fairly pursued, it ought to prove of benefit to all sound and well-conducted companies; and if there be any that are not such, the sooner they are exposed the better. committee will make a serious mistake if they do not allow their proceedings to be open and a full report to be made by the press of of all the testimony taken; for rumors are already freely circulated in regard to negotiations having been carried on to secure favorable reports for all contributing to a fund of \$30,000, which, it is alleged, was to be raised for that purpose.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAR NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THEASURY DEPARTMENT, ?

PHILADELPHIA, January 31, 1870.)

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 rease.

S. SHEFFHERD.

Treasurer.

ROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1989. DIVIDEND NOTICE.

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 bolders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the Slat instant. All

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and, if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptre fits ensue. 118

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONstitutions, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EX-TRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feel-ings, and enable you to sleep well.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH. -Therefore the nervous and debilitated should im mediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 124 COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP

are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT

BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from alous properties, and immediate in its action. 115

WINES AND LIQUORS.

............ HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON. 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

DUNTON & LUSSON. 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET. CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Due de fontebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Erre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Klee-sen & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE VINTES.

WINES, MADERAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve,
MADERAS.—E. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
POR'IS.—Vinho Velho Heal, Vallette, and Crown,
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montterrand and Bordesur, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various
virtarek.

CARSTAIRS & McCalL Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets. Importers of BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the sale of PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHIS-KIES. 5 23 205

CABSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & MCCALL, & TSCP Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANTE Sta.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whickies, 6 North SOCOND Street,

OST CERTIFICATES. - NOTICE IS hereby given that application has been made for new Certificates of the Lean of the Grand Lodge of V. and A. Masens of Pennsylvania, in place of Nos. 22 and 83, for two hundred deliars each, issued to the Trustees of Frank-lin Lodge No. 134 A. Y. M., the same having been lost or stolen, and such new Certificates will be issued unless cause he shown on or before March, 1870.

2 W that

WHEREAS, A CERTIFICATE, NO. 79 W Legued February 8, 1840, in the name of JOHN L PASSMORE, for Ten Shares of the Capital Stock of the Merchants Hotel Company, has been lost or mislaid all persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating said certificate, as application has this day been made for issuing a new one. 240 ths 12th

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE to the City Treasurer for new certificates for the fol-owing City six per cent. loans, free from all taxes:— Cartificate No. 19,003, Loan No. 24, dated November 6. 870,060. rtriigate No. 2848, New Loan, dated November 22, neate No. 19,231, Liabilities, dated November 26, 867, \$1000. Certificate No. 19,333, Municipal Loan, dated November 6, 1865, \$1000. Certificate No. 510, Water Loan, dated May 8, 1868, \$1000. Certificate No. 25,146, Park Loan, dated April 2, 1869, 1000.

LEGAL NOTICES. LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION UPON the Estate of CATHARINE M. SHOWAKER, decased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to prepart them to

127 their No. 1640 THOMPSON Street.

PAPER HANGINGS. LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS
Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the
cheapest in the city at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1981
SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No.
307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey.

O SEASONED CLEAR FINE 1 SEASONED CLEAR FINE 1 CHOICE PATTERN PINE SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.

1870

1870

LUMBER.

1870

1870

1870

1870

1870

1870

1870

SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK.

FIGRIDA FLOORING, PLOUIDA FLOORING, CABOLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING.

DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1870 WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK.

WALNUT AND PINE

O SEASONED POPLAR. 18
BEASONED CHERRY. 18
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.

CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW,

CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING.

PAREL FLARA, ALL THICKNESSES,—
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES,
1 COMMON BOARDS,
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS,
WHITE PINE FLOCKING BOARDS,
VELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOCKINGS 1M and 4M.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES,
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES,
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a capazia association of Smilding Lember.

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumb for sale low for each. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 24 fm FIFTHENTH and STILKS Streets

LUMBERUNDER OVER

ALWAYS DRY.

lock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.

OFFICE OF THE

February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hem

CUMBERLAND 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

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 cor-

porate 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 consolida-

tion with the last-named company and other com-

panies 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 autho-

rize the Board of Directors of this Company to sub-

scribe 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, includ-

ing its railroad, as may be agreed upon. And gone

rally, to pass upon all questions which may arise

touching such proposed consolidation, or transfer of

property, or subscription for stocks, and the dispo-

sition to be made of the stock subscribed for, and if

deemed expedient, to authorize a lease of the pro-

WATSON & GILLINGHAM.

No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

CEDAR SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES ..

UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER 1870

IMPROVED ROSE WASH curves all delicate disorder in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change it diet, and no inconvenience. It is pleasant in taste an odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injuriou properties.

HELMBOLD'S CONGENTRATED EX-

TRACT BUCHU is the Great Diurstie. HELM.
BOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSATARILLA is the
Great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to
rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active
that can be made. PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL-

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY

payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not centain lead, nor any vitatic poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vanuted and delinive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York.

THE PARHAM SEWING MAGHINE
Company's New Family Sewing Machines are most
emphatically pronounced to be that great desideratum so
long and anxiously looked for, in which all the essentials
of a perfect machine are combined,
129
No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL,
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
BABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agenta,
FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S AL-CONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, 2 42 No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 45 MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPErator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadolphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous exide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 128 TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous dis-eases. Use HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RE-stered by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 128

perties of this Company or any part thereof, and to make all alterations in the by-laws which said meeting may deem necessary or proper. Notice is hereby given that, for the purpose of holding a stockholders' meeting of the Cumberiand

Coal and Iron Company on the 19th day of February THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by 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

TO ALL WANTING FARMS IN A LOCALity Exempt from Fevers and Lung Complaints .-To Farmers, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of Leisure, Invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern winter, and in close connection with the commercial centres of the South. Few if any sections offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, S. C., and its vicinity for a desirable and permanent home. A pamphlet of \$4 pages now ready, containing a description of the climate, soils, and the nature of the products in the vicinity of Aiken, especially fruit, cereals, cotton, corn, vegetables, etc., including extracts from letters of distinguished visitors, correspondents, action of town councils inviting emigrants, etc., to which is added a descriptive list of property for sale, including improved farms, orchards, vineyards, water power, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. For sale by E. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C. The book will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address J. C. DERBY. Publisher, P. O. Box No. 1439, New York, until 1st of February, after that date at Alken, B. C. [1173m MERRICK & SONS

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia. WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STRAM ENGINE,

Regulated by the Governor. MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE, Patented June, 1968.

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PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING
CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE. HYDRO EXTRACTOR.

For Cotton or Woolen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf 2. VAUGHAR MERRICE. WILLIAM H. MERRICK. JOHN B. COPP.

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