## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

ditorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics-Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW HAMPSHIRE -GENERAL GRANT BEFORE THE

From the N. Y. Herald. The political campaign this year in New Hampshire (which on the 8th of March terminates in the annual State election) is becoming remarkably interesting. Though the voters of that State are nearly equally divided between the Republicans and the Democrats, the former, in every deliberate trial of strength, have carried everything before them. In the spring of 1868 the Democrats moved heaven and earth and the waters under the earth in the New Hampshire contest in order to secure the first gun of the Presidential campaign against General Grant; but they signally failed, and their failure was generally accepted as foreshadowing the election of Grant in November. So now both parties regard the result of the opening election in New Hampshire, though purely local as something that will probably foreshadow the general drift of this year's elections, which are to determine—in the House of Representatives, at least—the dominant party in the next Congress.

In a square fight between the Republicans and Democrats in New Hampshire there would be little interest, because the result would be accepted on all sides as a foregone conclusion. But with the introduction of the disturbing forces of the temperance party and the labor reform party, each with a State ticket of its own, the success of the Republicans is considered doubtful. The temperance party in the granite hills is a very feeble onehorse concern; but the labor reform party, though a new thing, is, they say, a dangerous organization, and claims already the balance of power. Both these side parties, the Republicans contend, are mere bushwhackers employed by the Democrats to break the Republican line; and the Democrats themselves accept these temperance and labor reformers as desirable allies who may turn the tide of the battle. A Copperhead organ says:-"It is evident that the recruits for these new factions must come from the Republican ranks, because "Democrats are well enough satis fied with their own party, and do not require to look for morality and sympathy for labor outside of it."

Hence there is some alarm in the Republican camp, because if this labor reform party shall succeed in gaining the balance of power in this New Hampshire election it will probably be felt as a balance of power in the elections of this year in all the Northern States. This is, perhaps, the reason why General Grant (who is particularly proud of New Hampshire) has so promptly up there thrown the weight of his administration into the Republican scale. It is a curious fact that Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, whose recent speech in Congress on the extravagance of Grant's administration so delighted the Democracy, should be the very man accepted by the President to set him right before the people of the Granite State. But so it is, and with the initial campaign speech of Mr. Dawes at Nashua three important facts are proclaimed or made apparent. First, that General Grant is the head of the Republican party; second, that in this position he is a candidate for a second term; and third, that in this New Hampshire campaign Mr. Dawes speaks by direct authority of the President, in behalf of his administration, as the official embodiment

Mr. Dawes in his speech at Nashua (Saturday evening last) said:-"I was charged yesterday afternoon by the President himself this message to the people of New Hampshire, when I told him that I was coming here. He told me to assure the people of New Hampshire that this exhibit I have made here of the successful collection and the economical expenditure of money during the present year is an earnest and a pledge of what it shall be in the year to come. Tell the people of New Hampshire that during my administration there shall be no ascending scale of public expenditures; but that whenever and wherever the closest public scrutiny shall disclose the possibility of cutting off a dollar, it shall be done." Of course these authoritative declarations brought down the house in repeated outbursts of enthusiasm, as likewise did the announcements that "General Grant is the head of the Republican party," and, "thank God, he can criticise it;" that "a party that can probe and uncover its sores (those cadetships) can grow strong and healthy by self-probing." Nor was the cheerful spirit of the meeting abated with the question, "Did you ever find the Democratic party in pursuit of any corruption within its own ranks except to fatten on it?" And Mr. Dawes made a hit each time in his remarks that "the Democratic party is the same that it was twenty years ago," that "it seems to take no note of passing events," that "it is still haunted by the negro," and that it has no new claim upon the confidence of the people. He forgot, however, to say that this party, up or down, hit or miss, is always ready for battle.

To sum up:-General Grant, as the head and front of the Republican party, has put the claims of his administration before the people of New Hampshire. Upon this issue, in a fair contest with the Democracy, the result would not be doubtful; but this new organization called the Labor Reform party (to say nothing of the Temperance party) may prove a very important side issue diver-sion. If so in New Hampshire, we may look for similar results in other States, and any extensive derangement of Republican calculations from such causes in this year's elections will be apt to upset all the calculations of party leaders and managers, as they now stand, for the Presidential succession. Such incidentally, is the importance of the present political contest in New Hampshire.

THE DEMOCRATIC REFORMERS-WILL

THEY CONQUER? From the N. Y. Sun.

It is the misfortune of the Republican party, at this critical stage of its career, that it has at the head of the administration a man without a Republican record to inspire confidence in the honest masses of the party, and utterly destitute of that political experi ance and those statesmanlike qualities which would command the respect of its ambitious leaders. Hence, in the severe trials through which the party must soon pass, neither its chieftains nor its rank and file will pay the slightest regard to the opinions or the aspirations of General Grant, and the inevitable result must be that, while he will not have sufficient power to keep the party together, he will exhibit just enough to rend it

But it does not necessarily follow that those who leave the Republican ranks will join the Democratic party. Distinguished Republicans have from time to time within the last six years gone over to the Democrats-such men as Senators Cowan, Nor-

rather from personal motives than to promote cardinal principles; because they deserted their colors before the great campaign in which they had enlisted was finished; and because the Democratic party did not hold out very strong inducements for active Republicans to join it. Some of its most worthy and high-minded leaders were timid, and dared not utter their patriotic thoughts; some of its most conspicuous champions had no words of denunciation for armed traitors. but bristled all over with sharp criticisms of the means used to crush the Rebellion; and too many of its most influential managers were notorious corruptionists, who, in league with rotten Republicans, were growing rich by prestituting Democratic victories to the promotion of schemes of plunder; while some of its weightiest advisers were mere fossils of the old Federal epoch, as much out of place in a progressive party as would be the Cardiff giant in the Wall Street Stock Exchange.

The Republican party may go to pieces, and is certain, now that its mission is com-pleted, to lose a large body of its ablest and best members, especially its aspiring young men, upon whose limbs party shackles hang loosely, and its doctrinaires, who are genuine Democrats of the advanced school. But if the Democratic party hopes to attract such Republicans to its ranks, it must institute a thorough reform in the measures it is to promote, and the men who are to manage its

The conflicts of the past fifteen years have made this class of Republicans not only courageous, but eminently practical. They know when to begin, and they know where to stop. Satisfied that the cause in which they enlisted in 1855 has triumphed, they will not re-enlist for the purpose of fighting the ground over again with blank cartridges; and they certainly will not join the Democratic party for the sake of wailing over the battles it has lost. Accustomed to do their own thinking, to utter their convictions freely. and to carry them to logical conclusions without fear, they do not cower before sonorous names, though chiselled on monumental brass, nor do they believe that the march of constitutional improvement must stop at the graves of the departed authors of

the Federalist. Very likely the present leaders of the Democracy in New York and the two or three adjoining States may not covet an alliance with the disintegrating elements of the Republican party. True; they might infuse into it some fresh blood, give it several new ideas, and teach it how to gain national victories-a novelty which the Democracy have not enjoyed since Buchanan, with the aid of Fillmore, succeeded in beating Fremont by a minority of the people. But very possibly some of the fossilized Democratic chiefs in the States we have named think that Republicans have been trained in a bad school, the school of rapid progress, radical reform, great civil convulsions, and severe strains upon the Constitution. Their reactionary leaders have been wont to regard Lincoln as a usurper, who crushed the Rebellion by violating the Constitution; and Seward as a tyrant, who haled men to prison at the stroke of his little bell; and Stanton as the embodiment of all that is crafty in politics and cruel in administration, who, as War Minister, wielded vast armies to oppress the ruling classes of the South, caught, in a moment of hallucination, with treasonable arms in their hands. These discomfited theorists may think, too, that men who have acted prominent parts in an organization crowned with many victories, he can bear to hear criticized; but for any

all this; and then it perhaps may logically follow that Republicans, trained in such bold, vigorous, progressive school, and who have borne conspicuous parts in the colossal events of the past fifteen years, solving some of the most difficult problems which have agitated the political world since the era of Cromwell, and waging one of the greatest wars and winning one of the grandest triumphs in history—we say it may well be that such men, though they may leave the Republican party, will not be attracted to the Democracy. Certainly they will not if it is bent upon fighting the reconstruction controver-sies over again, allows its policy in Congress to be dictated by garrulous fools like Davis and Saulsbury, and in the foremost city and State of the Union prefers to be ruled by a knot of shysters and strikers, who are distinguished for nothing except skill in stuffing ballot-boxes with fraudulent votes, and filling their pockets by plundering the

If the Democrats embrace this auspicious hour to reform their party and bring in allies who will more than make up for the expurgation of reactionary and venal members, they will save the country from a repetition of the political distractions that marked the Monroe epoch, when four candidates ran for the Presidency. Let the reform Democrats persevere, and they will surely rescue the name of Democracy from being the syncnyme of defeat, or, whenever victorious in its stronghold, from being a mere cover for fraud and corruption. At the same time they will save the country from being distracted by the wrangles of three or four, or it may be half a dozen, sectional parties or personal factions.

THE HISTORY OF BLACK FRIDAY.

From the N. Y. Times. The story of the combination which attempted to force gold to 100 premium last September cannot be told in a brief space. The Congressional committee which was appointed to inquire into the circumstances took evidence enough to fill more than one entire copy of this journal. We have endeavored to lay all the substantive facts before our readers without an unreasonable demand upon their time and patience; and the report of the committee itself will complete the history of a transaction destined to be long remembered in commercial annals.

What is the general conclusion to be drawn from the narrative we are enabled to present to-day? That, happily, may be stated within a very small compass. In the first place, it is quite clear that there never was the smallest excuse for the shameful slanders circulated by an unprincipled clique upon President Grant. It is impossible to forget what was said just after the panic. In certain quarters the President was openly accused of having taken an active part in the gold speculations. A letter was forged in the name of his wife, and published as proof of the President's complicity in the plot. We denounced it as a forgery at the time, but the professional concectors of scandals are not afraid of the truth—they instantly flew to their "dirty work again." The President's real offense—the cause which prompted these attacks-was twofold: he had always tried to do his duty to his country faithfully, and he had refused offices to certain persons whom he deemed unworthy to hold them. Therefore his character was ma-

Evidently because they left the Republicans man's character, what woman's, is safe in these days? The license of journalism is not always bounded by considerations of justice or propriety; it spares nobody, young or old, and is even made the foundation of a sort of terrorism, which honest men ought either to resist or treat with contempt. The President adopted the latter course. He let the calumniators go on unreproved so far as he was concerned. The investigation just concluded was made solely on public grounds -not in defense of the President. Incidents ally, however, it does exonerate him, and let us add, since the subject has been so much discussed, it was proved that Mrs. Grant never wrote any such letter as that which was attributed to her. It must be painful to her assailants to see the prey they had marked down rescued from their clutches. But they will soon find another victim, and it costs them nothing to produce a fresh series of fabrications. Who, then, were the real authors of a panic

which sent gold to a higher point than it is ever likely to reach again? Where the sug-gestion first came from is still open to ques-tion. This we know—General Butterfield speculated in gold; so did Mr. Corbin. Both tried to get information which would be use ful to them in their operations. As for Mr. Corbin, he appears to be too much broken down to tell us very much about the affair. He is weak, old, nervous, and unhappy—such, at least, is his own account of himself. He does not seem to have been the sort of man at any time to have had much influence on the President, who is cast in a totally different mould. Side by side with Mr. Corbin two other figures take up a prominent position in the foreground. We should be glad to avoid mentioning their names, especially as one of them, at least, is of a peculiarly diffident disposition. We are compelled, however, to record that the famous Mr. James Fisk, Jr. and Mr. Jay Gould had a good deal to do with the events of the 24th of September.

Mr. Fisk's genial version of the affair w

published on a former occasion. He is comic historian, and seems even to have found time to cultivate the Muses at some period or other of his life. Mr. Gould, on the other hand, seems to be of a reflective turn, and is, apparently, a man who takes his very pleasures sadly. We get a vivid in sight into the characters of both men in an account given by Mr. Corbin of the events which happened immediately after the panie Some of our readers will remember that or Friday night the great question was, "Where is Fisk?" People hunted for him high and low, and some vowed that their intentions towards him were not of the most friendly description. The supplementary Stock Ex change in Fifth avenue was crowded with excited persons who longed to see Mr. Fisk in the flesh. But he was in one of his modest fits at that moment. Perhaps he had gone, to use his own poetical metaphor 'where the woodbine twineth.' been seen to leave "the street" in congenial society. After that he vanished into space Mr. Corbin now lifts the veil from the mys tery. It seems that on that memorable even ing three was a stormy meeting. Fisk gried out for vengeance on Butterfield, and then threatened poor nervous Mr. Corbin until the latter actually promised to go to Washington and see what he could do with the President. The unfortunate dupe came back as he went-a dupe with dupes; for there can be little doubt that Fisk really believed that Corbin possessed strong power with the Government. In this instance his sagacity was at fault, and he will be ashamed of that exposure. Some other points in his character may not take kindly to inferior roles in a one to say that he is not "smart," is to party prostrated by a long series of defeats. | wound him in his tenderest feelings. Yet Well, for the argument's sake, let us admit | what are we to think of a man whom even Mr. Corbin was able to impose upon?

Mr. Gould is not gifted with the fortitude of his associate. Some one asked after him on the night of the panic. "He sunk right down," said Fisk; "there is nothing left of him but a heap of clothes and a pair of eves." The crisis was, in truth, rather alarming, and Mr. Fisk himself might have been pardoned if he had broken down under it. But there he stood, dancing and fiddling amid the ruins. Mr. Gould told the committee that he was astounded when gold went up rapidly. He also said:—"I have never kept a book in my life." We need not commend this practice to the notice of commercial firms in general. Mr. Gould did, however, see the President once or twice, and tried to get information from him which would pay better than keeping books. Mr. Corbin seems to have helped him in this design—like the lady's maid in the novels who admits the aspiring lover by the back door. Mr. Gould's memory, like Mr. Corbin's, is none of the best, and consequently he tells us very little, and takes up a great deal of space to tell that little in.

The whole story comes to this: Mr. Boutwell undoubtedly acted, as he believed, in the interests of the public. Messrs. Fisk and Gould thought they were going to make a fortune by sending up the price of gold, and they believed that Mr. Corbin would further their schemes. They also tried to get General Butterfield on their side, and it must be wned that he does not come out of the affair with perfectly clean hands. Fisk and his asociates did not find the plot work well, but Mr. Gould modestly declined to say how much they made out of it on the whole. Finally, the President, and one or two others who were scandalously traduced at the time, are shown to have acted throughout with the highest integrity. The report of the committee will probably bring that fact out very clearly. The investigation will thus prevent a wicked slander from passing into history, and we may be glad on that account it was ordered. Mr. Fisk and all his dear friends we must leave to the judgment of the public.

RESULTS THUS FAR.

From the N. Y. World. Last fall, under the lead of Samuel J. Tilden, the cheese-press and hay-mow Democracy in our State Convention routed the Tammany ring, rejected their candidates for State officers, nominated candidates of their own whose capacity and integrity were conspicuous and unimpeachable, and by the peo-

ple they were put in office. That is result No. 1. In the ring's first attempt to stretch its domination from the party in the city to the party in the State it

was defeated. In the same election the Democracy sent a majority of Senators and a majority of As-sen blymen to the Legislature, pledged to restere to New York her right of self-government. This was contrary to the wishes as well as the expectations of the ring, which founded its best hopes of a continuance of ring and radical power and plunder in the city upon a divided Legislature, which should make it impossible for the Democracy to fulfil

their pledge. That was result No. 2. A Legislature, Democratic in both branches, pledged to restore self-government in New York city.

This victory was the death-knell to the ring

ton, Doolittle, and Dixon—but they took | ligned, and even his wife was not permitted | and radical combination which has kept New scarcely a bodyguard with them; and why? | to go unscathed. What home, indeed, what | York city under the control of the worst men in the Democratic party, and the State under the control of the worst men in the Republican party. The ring plotted to be the sole heirs of the moribund ring and radical dynasty. They prepared a city charter and an election law. Frear's charter purported, indeed, to transfer all municipal powers to the hands of the people of this city. But Hitchman's election law, giving to the supervisors the appointment of half the inspectors and canvassers, was a contrivance to make sure of the ring's succession, before ever the people could grasp and reassign their recovered rights and powers; while Frear's charter was so cunningly framed as to assure the continuance of the ring in that usurpation. The plot was well contrived. It bears every ear-mark of the master-brain of the ring. The World then declared war upon the ring, exposed this plot and de-

That is result No. 3. Frear's charter is dead. Hitchman's election law is dead. No human being will attempt to revive them. The ring will not succeed to the assets and the powers of the ring and radical combination. The Democrats of the Legislature, in transferring to New York city her right and title to selfgovernment, will not lodge the title-deeds in the hands of the ring, though it still remains to devise and perfect the legislation by which the city shall deliver to new officers all these

its new powers. The ring's control of the administration of justice is one of the greatest of its wrongs inflicted upon the people. Despite the most strenuous efforts of the ring, the New York anti-ring Senators have carried through the Legislature an act reorganizing the Court of Special Sessions.

That is result No. 4. The ring no longer perverts the administration of criminal justice to its sordid and selfish purposes.

This week we look to see passed the bill presented last week by Senator Norton, regarding the city and county governments, which deprives the ring and all future rings of power to duplicate offices and officers, salaries and expenditures, jobs, appropriations, and swindles of high and low degree.

This week, also, we hope to see perfected and passed the bill committing to the people the election of the inspectors and canvassers of election. That will be a fatal blow to the ring, and we believe there is no doubt that it will be administered.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

From the N. Y. Tribune. The recklessness with which American railroads are managed has been again proven at a frightful cost of human life. The disaster near Oxford, Mississippi, seems to have been due in an unusual degree to that criminal absence of ordinary precaution which has sent so many travellers to untimely graves. This train, being behind time, dashed at a high rate of speed upon "Buckner's Trestle," structure spanning a ravine 40 feet in depth. The calamity, we are told, was caused by the "unsound condition of the trestle timbers, which permitted the rail to slip out of place and thus switch off the cars," which crushed through the frail framework into the abyss belew. Twenty-one human beings killed outright, and scores of others mangled and maimed, were the result of the atrocious carelessness that permitted a heavy train to rush at full speed upon a trestle that must

have been known to be rotten and unsafe.

We have had a surfeit of these horrors, and it is time Congress made them i npossible by a strict supervision of railroad construction and management. Trestles are the makeshifts of an economy that leads to murder, and the companies should be made to replace them with iron bridges or stone arches. Tracks are left open to the intrusion of vagrant animals; trains rush at hazardous speed along the edge of a precipice where there is not even so much as a peoble to save passengers from a horrible death should the cars be thrown from the rail on account of the flimsy character of the road-bed. The law should require these dangerous places to be protected by substantial walls, and compel tracks to be properly ballasted. A faulty rail or a decayed cross-tie is liable at any moment to lead to death. The supervision of authority must go further than the construction of roads to be entirely effective. The foolbardiness of our railroad management is notorious, and was never more signally shown than in this Oxford disaster. Had the engineer decreased his speed, it is probable the train would have passed over the trestle safely. Experience shows that railroad companies cannot make or enforce rules necessary to our safety, and demands that the law lay down some obvious general

rules to make travel by rail less deadly. Safety in railroad transit is not that unattainable thing the American people have been led to believe, but can be secured by a sufficient use of money and sense. Congress has greatly decreased the perils of travel on water by the rigid steamboat law, and is equally competent to do the country the same service in regard to transit by land. The statutory provisions in some of the States have greatly diminished the risks of travelling, but it is in the power of Congress to make a general law, so that we may not pass out of one State to be mangled in another. Let this be done and we shall have to record very few of those occurrences which, by a singular misapprehension of the meaning of words, are called "railroad accidents."

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LINE FOR NEWYORK BUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TURSDAY, THUR

DAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would SPECIAL NOTION.

Great Reduction of Rates. On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers line will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs., 2 cents per foot, or 14 cent per gallon, ship's option. JOHN P. OHL.

No. 19 NORTH WHARVES N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—Oity of Antworp, Saturday, March 5, 8 A. M.

Stamers are appointed to sail as foltive iows:

City of Antworp, Saturday, March 5, 5 A. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 8, 10 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, March 13, 12 Neon.
City of Washington, Saturday, March 12, 12 Neon.
City of Washington, Saturday, March 12, 10 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, rom Pier 56, North River,
RATES OF PASSAGE.

RY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,
Payable in Gold.

FIRST CABIN.

STORMAR STEERAGE STEEL TORSDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAY
FIRST GARIN.

FASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAY
FIRST GARIN.

STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND,
AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO
INUREASED FACILLTIES AND REDUCED RATES
FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MAR-ET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND TUESDAYS and RIDAYS, and NORFOLK WEDNESDAYS and BAURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing

AND BRIS OF LANDING Bigned after 12 Octobe on saming days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lenoburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONOE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of ransfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. ULYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier I N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. OROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIO
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVEE, CALLING AT
BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the
Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every
Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

Phia, apply at Adams Expre H. L. LEAP, No. 230 CHESNUT Street

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM BETWREN NEW YORK AND
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH
men, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.
FROM BREMEN.

EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.

EVERY TUESDAY
Price of Pussage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre,
and Southampton.

First Cabin, \$120; Second Cabin, \$72; Steerage, \$30, Gold.

From Bremen to New York.

First Cabin, \$120; Second Cabin, \$72; Steerage, \$40, Gold. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD .-

First Cabin, \$130; Second Cabib, \$73; Steerage, \$40, Gold.
These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for
which through bills of lading are signed.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
No Bills of Lading but those of the Company wil b
signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be deliv
before goods are cleared at the Custom House.
Specia taken to Havre, Southampton, and Brome
the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to
OELRIOMS & CO.
117+
No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH,—TRI. WEEKLY LINE.
The following steamers will leave the carrival of the New York steamships and the Nort season Rallroad train. PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORN ING at 8 o'clock.
DIOTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savan
nah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.
J. D. AIKEN & OO.,

L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO., Agents at Savanna FOR CHARLESTON.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST,
AND FLORIDA PORTS.

PROMETHEUS. will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street, On THURSDAY, March 3, at 6 A. M. Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.

Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.

Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER OENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & OO.,

Dock Street Wharf.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the NEW EXPRESS LINE TO

Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from
the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. OLYDE & OO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agonts, at Georgetown; M.
RIDRIDGE & OO., Agents at Alexandria.
615

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRA-ZIL UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the MERRIMAUK, Captain Wier,
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain R. L. Tinklepaugh.
NOR'S HAMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuce, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, seins and restraints.

ro, going and returning, engagements of freight or passage apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agens, No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York FOR NEW ORLEANS DAMES
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier
No. 8, North River, at 8 o'clock P. M. on

No. 9, North Edver,
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Gager.
MARIPOSA, Kemble.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile, and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, \$56.
For passage (first and second class) or freight apply to
H. B. OROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 WEST Street.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—
ATLANTIU MAIL STRAMSHIP OO.,
salling regularly EVERY THURSDAY
at 8 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pieg

at 8 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pi.
Morth River.
MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
COLUMBIA, Captain R. Van Sice.
RAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHERLER, JR., President,
No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA
Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIPTSURE
TRANSPOETATION COMPANY.—DES.
The business of these lines will be a company.