EUROPEAN NEWS.

MEXICO AND FRANCE.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES

The Alabama Claims.

THE REFORM MOVEMENTS

A correspondent of the New York Times writes from Paris, Dec. 6th:

The French Government appears destined be unfortunate to the very end of the Mexican enterprise. So true it is that one misfortune brings a whole family in its train. For a fortnight everybody was excited about Mexico, and everybody was demanding of the Government to say some-thing to relieve the uneasiness that prevailed. But see what a mistake! It chose the very day of the arrival of President Johnson's message to publish in the Moni-teur that orders had been given in all the ports to fit out with dispatch the vessels that are to bring the army home from Mexico! Without doubt the Government was right in showing to the public that it was preparing to do what President Johnson demanded, for otherwise there might have been more or less of a panic. Nevertheless the Govvernment had been getting ready for weeks to bring its troops home, and the public knew the fact more or less certainly. As it was not, therefore, President Johnson's Message or despatches which are to bring the troops away, and as the French Government was getting its transports ready for some time for this object, we see how maladroit tt was to publish President Johnson's message and its notice of evacuation on the same day. It gave full scope for the opposition press to throw out taunts of all kinds, and they did not fail to avail themselves of the opportunity. The Liberts, for example, ventured to say: "The following lines, inserted this morning in the Montteur, have been very much remarked and commented upon: Orders have been given in our naval ports to prepare everything necessary for the return of the French troops from Mexico. The explanation of the insertion of these lines are naturally found in the message of President Johnson, where the reader may easily find it for himself."

As every one recognized the want of tact in the Minister who gave these items to the official paper, it is probable he will have to answer for it in high places; for it is in high places after all where the responsibility falls. The Government journals are trying to attenuate the affair by saying that every-body knew the troops were coming home in a block, and this notice of the preparations might as well be given one day as another; whereas for President Johnson his despatches were written for buncombe, since they only asked the French Government to do what it was doing, and would have done as well and as quickly without the asking. All these mistakes of the Emperor have given rise to a word which appears to be ing the round of the Diplomatic Corps, and which is having a great success. They speak of his Majesty as "une incapacité inconnue!"—(an unknown incapacite!). In the same number of the Moniteur appears a notice of the disavowal by General

Sheridan and Mr. Stanton of Gen. Sedg-wick's operations against Matamoras. So that, whatever may be the language of high officials, it is a source of gratification to know that their acts are legal, and that they comprehend that a great nation can only be great by being just. The French journals have noticed this incident, and made the same observation in regard to it.

You will have seen that Lamirande, who robbed the Bank of Poitiers in France, and escaped to New York, has been tried at Poi-tiers, and condemned to ten years of dungeon—a more infamous condemnation than that to hard labor. On the trial many interesting incidents occurred. Here is one of there. He said that he had a large sum of money when he was arrested at New York, and that the lawyers who were engaged to defend him took it, and were to have fifty-six thousand francs and were to have hity-six thousand francs for their services, and then were to hand the balance back. "Did they do it?" said the Judge. "No, they only gave me back of the whole sum twenty thousand francs." "What did they do with the balance?" "They kept it probably." "And they were lawyers?" "Yes," "Oh," added the Judge, "they were New York lawyers!" y were New York lawyers!"

The newspapers, before his arrival, are attempting to make of General DIX a lion. One paper boldly says: "The man who is evidently to be the lion of the Winter season is General Dix." We are sure the General—without knowing him—does not desire to play such a role, MALAKOFF. English Views of President Johnson's Position—The Alabama Claims—Recon.

struction. [From the London Times, Dec. 5.] The first telegraphic summary of a Presidential Message which has ever been flashed across the Atlantic appeared in our second edition of yesterday. The Message itself was delivered at Washington on Monday, and the full text of it cannot have been in the hands of the American public many hours before an outline of it was circulated in this metropolis. Meagre as it is, this outin this metropolis. Meagre as it is, this outline contains much that is interesting to European readers, and especially to our ourselves. The Alabama claims occupy a prominent place in it, and a belief is expressed by the President that an early settlement of them may be effected. He seems, indeed, to apologize for the delay which has taken place, and which he attributes, in part, to the change of Ministry in England. He encourages Congress, however, to expect encourages Congress, however, to expect that we shall now consider the matter in a becoming and friendly spirit, evidently placing more confidence in the conciliatory

olicy of Lord Stanley than in that of Lord

We entirely agree with President Johnson that it is high time this vexatious dispute was set at rest, and we regret that Lord Russell, though probably right in disclaiming any legal liability to compensation, did not hold out any hope of a compromise honorable to both parties. It ought to have been recognized from the first that the circumstances extending the squinment and cumstances attending the equipment and escape of the Alabama, apart from the untoward incident of Sir John Harding's illness, constituted a new case of international law, and the discussion of it should have been deferred until the end of the war. Instead of this, each act of depredation was made the subject of a separate claim for indemnity as it arose, and both governments were deeply committed to their respective positions before Mr. Adams entered into the final correspondence with Lord Russell. The present Foreign Secretary is perfectly free to entertain any fresh proposals without prejudice; and it would be a great misfortune if he were to be embarrassed in dealing with them according to his own judgment by any reluctance to reverse the decision of his predecessor. As Lord Bacon says of his own scientific method, it is less presumptuous to differ from great authorities on principles than on the inferences drawn from principles. Lord Russell may have reasoned correctly from his own practices when he december of the control of t pies. Lord Russell may have reasoned correctly from his own premises when he declined the offer of arbitration; but there are other premises which, if admitted into the argument, might have led him to a different By appointing a commission to inquire into the operation of our neutrality laws, the present government has acknowledged the relevancy of such extralegal considerations, and this step will obviously render the adjustment of the Ala-

son to his own reconstruction policy in spite of the recent elections, is better calcu-lated to excite surprise than admiration. It is always dangerous to interpret the politi-cal symptoms of foreign countries with too much confidence, but, so far as anything can be known about public opinion in America, it is certain that a decisive verdict egainst the President, and in favor of the Constitutional Amendment, has been recorded by the American people. The issue had been fairly before them for many months, and the result is that the Republicans command a majority so overwhelming as to render the Presidential veto quite nugatory. There is no disgrace in bowing to necessity, and if ever there was a political necessity it is surely that which Mr. Johnson is still inflexibly resisting. There is no parallel between such resistance and the successful opposition of the King of Prussia to the rejection by the Chambers of his scheme for the re-organization of the army. The King of Prussia assumes to hold his crown by Divine right, and, though philosophers may deride the claim, the great mass of his subjects tolerate it. President Johnson, on the contrary neither is nor pre-Johnson, on the contrary, neither is nor professes to be any more than a public servant. In the messages justifying his veto, and in all his subsequent addresses, he has appealed from Congress to the great body of electors, and to that appeal the November elections are the response. They are accepted by the South as an irrevocable sentence of disfraphisement upon these fixters. tence of disfranchisement upon those States which refuse the conditions dictated by the North, and the only escape from the dilemma which its friends cap suggest is that the President should coerce Congress by the naval and military force at his command. Yet we are informed that he actually urges this body, exaspera-ted by his late attacks upon it and flushed with victory upon victory, to think better of the whole matter and take his advice about it. Obstinacy carried to this pitch is not without an element of sublimity; but, after all, statesmanship must be measured by a practical standard. Popes are the only rulers who can summon legions of angels to defend them against the inevitable, without forfeiting a character for worldly wisdom, and of all rulers elective Presidents are those who have least right and the least royer to defer the popular. power to defy the popular will,

The Great Reform Demonstration in Dublin. The London Times of December 4th says:
"The working men of the metropolis, like the working men of other parts of the country, yesterday expressed their opinion upon the Reform question. They did so in the best temper and in the most orderly spirit, and probably with less inconvenience to the general public than anybody could have ventured to hope. At the same time a result in every way so satisfactory has been attained only through the frustration upon nearly all points of the wishes of the promoters. The Demonstration was not held in any of the public parks. A site tendered by the The London Times of December 4th says: of the public parks. A site tendered by the Government was refused by the Reform League, and facilities for the meeting were eventually accepted at the hands of a member of the very party which it was the object of the demonstration to discredit. The League, disappointed as to the site, clung strenuously to the project of making a demonstration grander in point of numbers than any which had taken place in the provinces. So far from attaining their desires the aggregate yesterday assembled under the Reform banner has been out-numbered to the repeatedly in different parts of the View the Reform banner has been out-numbered repeatedly in different parts of the Kingdom. To the circumstance that the Reform League egregiously miscalculated the extent of their own influence it is, however, owing that the proceedings came to an end in daylight, and that the admirable behavior of the classes who shared in the procession was not marred or discredited by violence committed after nightfall by any lower strata of society. Had the crowd and consequently the duration of the march been multiplied eight or tenfold, the anticipations of misfortune might have anticipations of misfortune might have the march been multiplied eight or tenfold, the anticipations of misfortune might have the multiplied eight or tenfold, and confidence to millions whom it does not necessarily the multiplied eight or tenfold, and confidence to millions whom it does not necessarily the multiplied eight or tenfold. proved but too well founded. The day's proceedings showed, what the sturdiest Conservative must be willing to admit, that the more intelligent mechanics are at least the equals, in all that constitutes good citi-zens, of the small shopkeepers who now possess the franchise. Any Englishman might feel proud of the bearing and de-meanor of those men who walked to Beau-fort House vesterday, through sole of many fort House yesterday, through pools of mud and under frequent showers, to vindicate a principle on which they felt strongly." Speech of Mr. Bright at a Trades' Reform Meeting.

At a meeting of the London Trades' Society held on the evening of the 3d instant, Mr. Bright made a very eloquent speech on the question of reform. We have room for a brief extract only:

"Look at the moderation of the bill which was brought in by the late Government."

was brought in by the late Government; look at the fact that if anything was to be done at all, if the slightest step was to be taken to improve the representation of the people, and extend the suffrage to the now unenfranchised, was it possible for the greatest moderation to have proposed a more moderate measure than that one was? Well, but what happened? but what happened? Why, the Parliament of landholders and rich men either were wholly ignorant of, or they wholly despised that great national opinion which has been exhibited during the last three or four months; and they resisted that bill with a pertinacity never exceeded, with an amount of intrione with an amount of intrione with an amount of unfairness. pertinacity never exceeded, with an amount of intrigue, with an amount of unfairness to the Government which they durst not for one single night have attempted if they had ever felt any real responsibility to the English nation. And now they resist up to this moment, and for aught I know they may possibly resist when they meet at the beginning of next February, until the discontent which is now so general shall be beginning of next February, until the discontent which is now so general shall become universal, and that which is now only a great exhibition of opinion may become necessarily and inevitably a great and menacing exhibition of force, and those opponents of ours—many of them in Parliament openly, and many of them secretly in the Press—charge us with being the promoters of a dangerous expite. being the promoters of a dangerous excitement. They say that we are the source of the danger which threatens; and they absolutely have the effrontery to charge me with being a friend of public disorder. I am one of the people. Surely, if there be one thing in a free country more clear than another, it is that any one of the people may speak openly to the people. If I speak to the people of their rights, and indicate to them the way to secure them, if I speak to the monopolists of power of their danger, am I not a wise counsellor both to the people and to their rulers? Suppose that, standing at ment. They say that we are the source of to their rulers? Suppose that, standing at the foot of Vesuvius or Etna, I saw a hamlet or a homestead situated upon its slope, and I said to the dwellers in that hamlet or that homestead, 'You see that vapor which ascends from the summit of the mountain. That vapor may become a dense black smoke that will obscure the sky. You see that trickling of lava from a crevice or fissure on the side of the mountain. That trickling of lava may become a river of fire. You hear that mutbecome a river of fire. You hear that mut-tering in the bowels of the mountain. That muttering may become a bellowing thunder the voice of a convulsion that may shake half a continent. You know that at your feet is the grave in which lie buried great cities, for which there is no resurrection, as history tells us that dynasties and aristocracies have passed away, and their name has been known no more forever—if I say this been known no more forever—if I say this to the dwellers upon the slope of that mountain, and if there comes! hereafter a catastrophe which makes the world to shudder, am I responsible for that catastrophe? I

bama claims much easier than it would suit of their acknowledged constitutional otherwise have been.

Therenewed adhesion of President John lawful business—as cluzens of a country that calls itself free, but cltizens to a country that calls itself free, but cltizens to whom is denied the greatest and the first blessing of the Constitution under which we live. If the truth must be told the Tory Party is the turbulent party in the nation.

I left Parliament last session just about the time when the present Ministers, succeeding in their intrigues, acceded to office. I left Parliament with a feeling of sadness, of dispers, and of apprehension. I said to my Parliament with a feeling of sadness, of disgust, and of apprehension. I said to myself, 'I may as well judge of the future by the past. The Parliament of England will not do justice to the people until there happens something that will suddenly open its eyes.' I remembered what took place in the year 1829, when the Duke of Wellington said, 'Either are a political names and representation

give political power and representation, through Catholic members, to the Catholics of the United Kingdom, or encounter the peril and the loss of civil war in Ireland;" and up to that moment Parliament had refused to do it. Then Parliament consented, and the thing was done. Again, in 1832, you were within 24 hours of revolution in this country. The great class which aits emnipotent in the one House, and herdly less so in the chory might then and hardly less so in the other, might then, and would probably, have been extinguished; and what there would have been left, except and what there would have been left, except the people, it is difficult to imagine. Again, in 1846, although every intelligent man in every country in the world admitted the justice and the force of our argument against the Corn Law, still it required the occurrence of a crushing and desolating famine in Ireland, a famine which destroyed as many lives in that country as would have as many lives in that country as would have been destroyed by a great war, and which drove into exile as many of the people of that island as would have been driven into exile by the most cruel and relentless conquest—it required all that before the Parliament of England, the men among whom I sat, among whom I sit now, whose faces are as familiar to me as those of any persons whom I have known in life—I say it required all that before they would consent to give up that intolerable wrong, and cease to tax the bread of an industrious community. Now, suppose that the bill which was brought into the House last session as a Franchise Bill only—a course taken, as was admitted by Lord Russell, in accordance with advice which I had publicly given to the Government, and which advice I believe was eminently sound, and ought to be followed whenever this operation is dealy with lowed whenever this question is dealt with again by a liberal and nonest Government—

I say suppose that bill, instead of being met with every kind of unfair and ungenerous

opposition, had been accepted by the House of Comwons, and had become a law; what would have been the state of the country during the present Autumn and Winter? It would have been one of rejoicing and congratulation everywhere; not because the bill included everybody or satisfied everybody, but all workingmen would have felt that the barrier created by the last Reform Bill, if not absolutely broken down, was at least so much lowered that the exclusion was much less general and less offensive. You would have had this result: That we as a people in these islands would have been no longer two nations; we should have felt more that henceforth we were one people, Every element of strength one people, Every element of strength in the country would have been immeasurably strengthened, and even to the humblest of the unenfranchised would have been given a feeling of hope which would lead him to believe in and to strive after something higher and better than that to which hitherto he had been able to attain. Now, who prevented this? Surely we did not prevent it. We, who thought we were speaking the general opinion of the people, accepted the measure with an honorable sincerity and fidelity. We said: "It is good to the point to which it steps forward. It is perfectly honest; it has no trick or subterfuge about it; it will give satisfaction to some hundreds of thousands; it will give the said of the said of thousands;

party of which he is the acknowledged and trusted leader. They and he opposed and rejected it, and they and he are responsible for all that has since been done in the country as a necessary and inevitable consequence of that rejection. Lord Derby now stands nearest the Throne; I venture to say not as a strength, but as a weakness to the Throne [cheers] for in his conduct lest Section 1. Throne [cheers]; for in his conduct last Session—the conduct of his party which he adopts—he thwarted at once the benevolent intentions of the Crown and the just expectations of the people. I confess that I am rather surprised at the conduct of the Tory Darty in this metter. When the hill was Party in this matter. When the bill was introduced into the House of Commons it appeared to me to be the very least that any Minister with a spark of sense or honesty could offer on this question; and I did not believe thaton the other side of the did not believe traton me omer sue of the House there was, I will say, if you like, bitter partisanship enough, or stupidity enough, to induce them to fight a combined battle with all who would join them for the purpose.

it will give what is as great a bron—hope and confidence to millions whom it does not include." And therefore, if not without some

difficulty, yet with a perfect honorableness we accepted the measure. Well, who opposed it?

Surely none other than Lord Derby and the

party of which he is the acknowledged and

pose of rejecting that bill. And now one would suppose that the present Government had troubles enough on hand in what is called the sister country without urging the called the sister country without urging the people to excitement here. In Ireland—Ireland, which I have described before Irishmen as the favored field on which all the power of the Tory Party has been displayed and tried—in Ireland the habeas corpus act is suspended; individual liberty, except by consent of the Executive, is abolished; troops are pouring into the country; iron-clads, it is said, are ordered to the coast to meet some, I hope and believe, imaginary foe; country gentlemen, it is said, are flying from their ancestral homes to find refuge in garrison towns; and all this is the are nying from their ancestral homes to find refuge in garrison towns; and all this is the magnificent result of the policy of the Tory Party, of which Lord Derby is the head. And now, even up to this very last session of Parliament, that party had no remedy for that state of things but the ancient and rude and savage remedy of military force, Some months ago a remarkable Convention was held in Switzerland, composed of men of eminence and character there by which

of eminence and character there, by which Convention an address or memorial was prepared and forwarded to the Government of the United States, congratulating them upon the close of their gigantic struggle, and upon the establishment of universal freedom throughout the wide bounds of the Republic. There was a passage in the memorial—a passage of true philosophy and of true statesmanship, and it was this: "Unfinished questions have no pity for the repose of nations." It referred to the great question of Negro Slavery; but it is just as true when applied to the question before us, where from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 grown men in this United Kingdom, under a constitutional Gavernment.

dom, under a constitutional Government with a representative system, are shut out directly and purposely from that Constitution, and are left without representation. This great question which we are debating to-night is an unfinished question, and, as the Swiss express it, it will have no pity on the repose of this nation until it be a finished

BASE BALL RISKS.—The number of sprained ankles and broken fingers chargeable to "our national game," during the past six months, will never be accurately known, but can safely be numbered well up among the hundreds. In a recent game at Columbus, Ohio, four men were "laid out," upon which the Journal says: "Base halls are becoming almost at the says: balls are becoming almost as dangerous as cannon balls. Our reporter begs to be excused from such engagements, and avers that were he forced into one he would make a 'home run' at the first opportunity."

W. S. Pike, the banker, has been appointed Louisiana Commissioner to Paris.

BLAIR-DAY. On Third day Dec. 20th, by the Bev. Accison, Rebry Andrew Hisir to wis K., daughter f. U.O. W. Day. F.q., all of Philadelphia. **
HABLAM-FREDD.—At the La Pierre House, Philadelphia, Dec. 19th, by Rev. Francis B. Harvey. Mr. obn P. Hatlan, of Philadelphia, to Miss Lizzie Fredd, f (hester comity, Pa. JOUR P. Harlan, of Philadelphia, to Miss Lizzle Fredd, of Chesier country, Pa.

RANK-LEACH,—On the 20th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Porr, Hi-am' W. Rank to Miss Maggie E., youngest daughter of William Leach. Ref., all of this city.—No Cards.—

SAILEE—WOODWAND—On the 20th inst., at the Arob Street Fresbyterian Church. by the Rev. N. W. Conkling, John Salier to Emily Woodward, daughter of the late Samuel Woodward.

WHITTAKER—HOWELL—At the Church of the Advent Decamber 19th, 1886, by the Rev. J. W. Claxton, James W. Whitaker, U. S. Navy, to Anna D. Howell, of Philadelphia.

BINGHAM.—On December 20th, 1888, Annie Binghen, daughter of Jane and Matida Bingham, aged 2 monds and 7 days.

FEAWAIN.—On Dec. 19th, Jas. L. Frawain.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, at 11 o clock, from his law residence, No. 517 (200per street, temen. '0 proceed to Laurel Hill.

HENDRY.—On the morning of the 20th inst., Edwin A. Hencry, son of the late Dr. John A. Hendry, of New York, in the 41st year of his ge.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his folicies, from his late residence, No. 20 S A.ch street, on Monday afternoon, 24th inst. at 2 c lock.

HOLGE.—On Wednesday, 19th instant, Margaret Elizabeth, wile of Hugh L. dodge, M.D. and daughter of the late Jthn Aspinwall, Eq., of New York.

The fureral will take place at twelve o'clock on saturday.

MARSH.—At Chester, on the 20th inst. Kate H. DIED.

MARSH.—At Chester, on the 20th inst., Kate H. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her parents' residence.

o attend her nimera, gross her personal forms.

MORRIS.—On December 20th, Ann Eliza Morris.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Rev. br. Orowell. No. 7.

Weat Penn Equare, on Saturday, 22d, at 2 o'clock, precisely.
PRATT.-On Friday, 21st inst., Dr. John Howel
Pratt Due notice will be given of the funeral. MELODEON COVERS AND RICH PIANO COVERS, FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Fine Shawls, for Christmas; fine Silks, for Christmas; Christmas Delaines and Prints; Eddris, Collars, Gloves and Scarfa.

SCAFFA. EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arck. M ERCANTILS LIBRARY.—What better OdRIST,
MAS PRESENT than a share of this Stock
Price only \$10. Life membership \$40.

dil-12trpl

SPECIAL NOTICES. UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—At

a Stated meeting of the Board of Managers of
the Society of the Airmni held December 20, 1888, the
following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Board has learned with deep regreet, of the death of Prof. HEMPLY VETHAKE, LID,
who for more than twenty years was connected with
the Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, and
for a portion of that time held the responsible and ardouse position of its Proyost, always fulfilling the duties of his office with zeal, ability and untiring assiduity,
and who not only was dusinguished for his profound
learning and catholic taste; but also for the many
virtues, social and domestic, which adorned his private
life.

life.

Resilved, That this Board takes pleasure in thus publicly testifying its respect for the memory of the departed, and its sense of the benefits which he conferred upon that institution which it delights to bonor.

JOHN M. COLLINS,
THOS. STEWARDSON, Jr.,
WILLIAM F. JUDSON,
GEORGE D. BUDD,
11*

Oommittee,

Committee,
THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT WE HAVE BEU TAYLOR & YOUNG'S PIONEER YEAST POWDER for the last two years, and find it [superlor to anything of the kind that is offered in the [market. CONTINENTAL HOTEL

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24, 1866. PHILADRLPHIA, Nov. 44, 1868.

THE INJUSTRIAL HOME, Corner of BROAD street and COLUMBIA avenue, is open for the admission of Girls from tweive to eighteen years of age, who are neglected or deserted by their parents, and who need the shelter and instruction of a christian home. If the public will sustain this Institution, many girls may be kept from evil and maderespectable and useful women.

Contributions may be sent to James T. Shinn, Pressurer, Broad and Spruce streets. Tressurer, Broad and Spruce streets.

FAIR! REGALIA!—AT THE FESTIVAL

and Fancy Fair, now holding in the grounds of
Guira Del (old Sweder) Church, are myrieds of articles, su table for Holiday Presents, and edibles of
every variety, to administer to the gratification of the
palate. A Regalia of the A. P. A., pronounced by
competent judges to be the most magnificent ever on
exhibition is the orn re of great attraction, and excites the envy of beholders. Fair, &2, closes Friday
night.

made to any manager, or to memberamp may or made to any manager, or to WILLIAM A. ROLIN, Secry., del2-w.f,m.tia30rpl 739 Market street.

del2-w.f.m.tja30rpl 739 Market street.

WRAPPERS FOR GENTLEMEN.
Gloves for Gentlemen.
Mufflers for Gentlemen.
Hossery for Gentlemen.
Shirts and Drawers for Gentlemen.
All useful and good presents for Gentlemen.
HITCHIE." at 1399 CHESINUI Street sells these things at Wholesale prices.

PRESS CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.

PRESS CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.

THIRD ANNIVERSARY BANQUET, DECEMBER 2, 1865.
Active and contributing members desiring tickets, can procure them of the Committee, at the CLUB-ROME, 535Chestanustreet. Hours from 10 A. M. to 2P. M.

OFFICE OF THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 21 CHEST.
NUTSTREET.
LECTION.—An election for Nine Trustees to serve for three years, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 7th day of January, 1877, between the bours of 10 A. M. and 12 M. de2l-f.m.w., 1927.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25th, 1883.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25th, 1885.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25th, 1886.

CIOST—A CARIllicate of Deposit, No. 425, for One Hundred and Ninety seven Dollars, issued by the Corn Exchange National Bank, in favor of the undersigned. Payment of the same has been stopped, and application made for a new certificate.

MARGARET DOUGHERTY.

Witness—H. P. SCHETEKY.

Payment of the same than been support, and approximation made for a new certificate.

Witness—H. P. SCHETKY. de21,25 trp*

MASORIC NOTICE—The members of DISTOR LODGE, No. 121 A. Y. M., Will meet at the Hall, on MONDAY, 24th inst, at 2 o'clock, to at the Hall, on the All Hall, at the Hall, on the Hall, at the Hall, on the Hall, at the Hall, on the Hall, at the Hall, a dezi-zi*

ALPHONSO C. IRRLAND, Sec'y,

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE PHILADELPHA SILVER
MINING COMPANY OF NEVADA. will be held
at their Office No. 253 South THIRD street, in
the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of
January, 1867, at 20 clock P. M.

cezi 151*

CHAS. H. TAYLOR, Secretary.

CEI 151*

CHAS. H. TAYLUS, SECRETARY.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PHILADEL.

PHIA, December 17, 1886.

NOTICE TO LOAN HOLDERS.—As the banks will be closed January 1st, the interest on City Loans due on that date will be paid on and after January 21, 1867.

HENRY BUMM.

del8-4trp)

City Treasurer. HOWAR HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the poor.

CPARKLING ANGELICA.—The subscriber has Clately received an invoice of this justly celebrated california Wine, to which he wishes the attention of conne seurs. For pure quality and exquisite bouquet, it stands unsurpassed. It will compare favorably with the highest grades of European wines, and can be furnished at about one half their cost. P. J. JORDAN, 220 Pear street, below Third and Waitutst.

RESTORE YOUR GRAY HAIR AND PROMOTE
A LUXURIANT GROWTH BY USING
The most London Hair Color Restorer Room. London Hair Color Restorer London Hair Color Restorer London Hair Color Restorer London Hair Color Restorer London Hair Color Restor RESTORE YOUR GRAY HAIR AND PROMOTE A LUXURIANT GROWTH BY USING

FOR SALE-LARGE FIRE-PROOF SAFE, WITH 1 powder-proof lock, good as new fer half price Also, Office Furniture. Inquire at 311% WALNUT street, Room 7, between 10 and 12. de20-31* MARKING WITH INDELIBLE INK, Embroider ing, Braiding, Stamping, &c. M. A. TORREY, 1800 Filbert street

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. The Finest Gift of the Season, MARSHALL'S ENGRAVING

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the eminent Painter and Engraver, WM. E. MAR-SHALL, and published by TICKNOR & FIELDS, is

SHAIL, and published by TICKNOR & FIELDS, is ready for delivery.

MARSHAIL'S WASHINGTON, engraved after funris parming, received the highest encomiums of the first Arists and comouseers in Europe.

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628 and 630 Chestnut Street. Also, at . EARLE & SONS'.

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CENTRAL SKATING PARK, FIFTEENTH AND WALLACE. The Central Park having been reflooded for the first time this season, presents an entire new skating surface. The Satteries Band will be in attendance this afternoon and evening. Splendid gas-light fillumination this evening.

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tion this evening.

CARD.

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de21-tf).

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AMUSEMENTS.

See Second Page for additional Amusements. RISTORI. RISTORI. RISTORI. LAST NIGHT. LAST NIGHT. PIA DEI TOLOMEI. THE ONLY CHOICE SEATS LEFT are at the Book-Stand, CONTINEN FAL HOTEL, up to 7,30 P.M.

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