CITY BULLETIN.

CHURCH EXTENSION CONVENTION.—A convention of the friends of church extension among Reformed Churches of this city was held last evening, in the Second Reformed Church, Seventh street, above Brown. After the usual preliminary service, the pastor of the church, Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, made a brief address on the object of the convention, which is to advance the spirit of church extension among the members of the denominations in this and other cities. In order to reach the ends desired, frequent meetings are to be held, at which the growing interests of the Church will be advocated and plans enacted to plant churches in destitute localities. By a recent enactment the word "Dutch" was dropped so that what was formerly known as the "Reformed Dutch Church," is now known as the "Reformed Church." The old title, it was stated, had been a great hindrance to the advancement of the Church, and now that this obstacle is removed, the friends of the denomination are ready to adopt plans for the advancement of the Church.

Addresses were also made by Rev. Doctors Muhlenberg and Porter, of New York, and Rev. P. S. Gillmore, of this city.

The following resolutions were then read and adopted, after which the Convention was dismissed with the benediction:

Resolved, That this Convention regards with great favor the growing interest in behalf of church extension in this city, and hails with pleasure the prospects which are opening before those who are engaged in practical efforts to promote its success.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention that the Reformed Church, with its congregational doctrine, republican government and catholic spirit, is at present encouraged by Providential events to make liberal and persevering efforts for the establishment of new organizations here and elsewhere.

DEDICATION OF A NEW SCHOOL HOUSE.—The dedication of the Robert T. Conrad Secondary Grammar School, on Melon street, near Sixteenth, took place yesterday afternoon. The building is two stories high, and measures 57 by 95 feet. It is constructed of solid stone, and is heated by means of furnaces. There are six class-rooms, furnished with desks for 700 children. The structure cost $22,000. The dedicatory exercises were commenced with prayer, followed by the reading of the Scriptures and singing. Addresses were made by the chairman, Edward Shippen, Mr. Edward Fletcher, Mr. Harkness and others. The building will be opened for the educational purposes on Monday.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND SINGLE WOMEN'S SOCIETY.—Yesterday the annual meeting of the Great Western and Single Women's Society was held at the Asylum, Cherry street, near Nineteenth. The annual report was read showing that during the year short seventy persons have availed of the benefits of the institution, and that the stated weekly religious meetings have all been well attended. But few cases of sickness are reported, and the managers congratulate themselves on the healthy condition of the institution. Addresses were made by a number of clergymen, and the exercises were closed with the benediction.

REVENUE SEIZURES.—Revenue Inspectors Gibbs and Donnelly, on Wednesday afternoon seized two molasses barrels containing whisky, at Catherwood's, on Front street, below Walnut. The barrels were not marked in accordance with the law. Yesterday morning the officers captured three barrels of molasses whisky in a wagon, at Second and Race streets. Unstamped owner was in the vehicle, but the officers did not arrest him when they seized it. They also visited a place No. 222 N. Second street, and seized ten barrels of corn whisky for being properly marked. All of the captured articles were taken to the bonded warehouse.

FIRE DISCOVERED.—A fire alarming was had yesterday before Alderman Bettler in the case of James Ellis Morris, who were arrested on suspicion of having set fire to the dwelling occupied by them in the neighborhood of Second and Jefferson streets. Several witnesses were called and no testimony was brought out connecting the defendants with the crime charged, and after the statement by Fire Marshal Blackburn, to the effect that he had produced all the evidence he could collect, the defendants were discharged.

HEAVY PAYMENTS.—The City Treasurer, up to Saturday afternoon, had paid out over $600,000 for interest to those holding the loan of the city, and about $165,000 to school teachers and others.

NEW RATES FOR 1868.—The Register of Water Rents to commence the collection of water rents for 1868 on Monday next.

Fitz Greene Halleck and General Morris.

In the issue of the *Home Journal* of November 27, 1867, there appears a brief notice of Fitz Greene Halleck, in which it is stated, after stating that Halleck possessed a vein of humor, quotes as an illustration of the same the following stanza "from one of his poems:"

I suppose she was right in
Rejecting my prayers,
But why, tell me why
Did she slide me down stairs?

We would like to have the *Home Journal* produce this poem of Halleck's. No verse of his, containing the above quoted lines, exists in any manner approaching them, as contained in his published works. The fact is that they were written by General Morris, one of the former editors of the *Home Journal*, who, in a playful jest, fathered them, with a short variation, on his friend and brother poet, Halleck.

As a motto to Gen. Morris's poem, "The Dismissed," printed in his collected works, appeared:

"I suppose she was right in rejecting my suit, but why did-she kick me down stairs?"

Crediting the same to "Halleck's Disturbed," it is possible that Halleck might have uttered such an expression, if he never wrote a poem wherein these two lines were embodied we are quite certain; and we could be very sorry to have Mr. Halleck's reputation for humor, as from the *Home Journal's* quotation one would be led to infer it did, rest upon this suppositious poem, of which, indeed, only two lines can be found.

Moreover, the writer of this paragraph has the impression that, once on a time, when sitting under the flickering shadow of a tree, with the dear old General, at Undercliff, or around the mahogany, at No. 113, in Broadway, with the most genial host, Halleck himself, one of the other guests alluded to the above-quoted lines, and gave the writer to understand that they formed the point of a joke between the two. As a further evidence, also, that these lines were written by Morris, we have before us a piece of music, entitled, "Poetry and Music," a comic song, words by Geo. P. Morris, music by Henry Russell, published by Firth & Hall, No. 1 Franklin square, and copyrighted in 1841, in which the two lines, exactly as quoted by the *Home Journal*, appear as a refrain to each verse. The title page of the music is, furthermore, illustrated, by a lithograph, with a picture of a highly pretty young woman in the act of kicking a bearded-looking youth down a flight of stairs, leading from an open doorway in which she was standing. His hat and cane have fallen from his hand, as he, with left hand on the iron railing of the staircase, is "down on his luck" in equilibrium. The *Home Journal*, established and maintained for the time of his death, by Morris, and Fitz Hallock, in bygone years, was a paper which should have made this blunder, surprising. Nor can we receive as satisfactory an investigation of the matter as we quoted lines, the assertion that the *Journal* makes, to wit:

Halleck's fame in (Halleck) sav (in the *Home Journal*) that, in his youth, he was a great admirer of the Bible and works of Shakespeare."

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"Halleck's fame in (Halleck) sav (in the *Home Journal*) that, in his youth, he was a great admirer of the Bible and works of Shakespeare."

The Rebellion in Ireland was the result of a long-laid plot, and was brought on at the time by the premature outbreak of the Fenians. The affair was planned by the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and was to have been carried into effect on the 24th of last December, but the outbreak was premature, and the Government was enabled to take precautionary measures to prevent the success of the plot. The Government was fully prepared for the outbreak, and the rebellion was soon crushed. The Fenian leaders are now in prison awaiting their trial for high treason. The Government has been lenient with the prisoners, and it is thought that they will be pardoned on condition that they will leave the country. The Fenian movement has been a failure, and the Government is now in a position to deal with the Fenians in such a manner as to prevent any future outbreaks.

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England Incapable of Self-Government.

(From the London Saturday Review, December 28.)

We forgive him, we wish that the Duke of Wellington put his famous question—"How, my Lords, is the Queen's Government to be carried on?" up to the date material. It may be said that the problem has answered itself—*solvitur ambulando*. We are not reduced to entire anarchy. The courts are open; the judges hold the assizes, the Sovereign lives and meets the Estates of the Realm, Parliament assembles and adjourns, administrations come and administrations go, and the State works on forever. But this is not what the Great Duke had in mind. He asked, "How is *Government* to be carried on? How is the State to be carried on?" Well, Wellington did not so much anticipate an impending catastrophe as a general breakup of rule and authority and power. What he had his doubts about was whether, in the critical emergency which alarmed him, there was any provision for educating or employing the able-seaman or able-statesman of the last twenty years of England who have produced an unpleasant conviction that his eminent forebodings have been to a disagreeable extent justified. What we cannot help wondering as the feature of our existing state is, is not the decline and fall of the art of government and the decay of a governing class. We can neither endure government nor govern ourselves. Possibly—or rather, actually in fact—the old governing powers of England become no longer suitable to the state of things. Not only have the old sort of governors been superseded, but the work of governors of governing itself, and the functions of government, have become obsolete. It is said that the art and capacity of governing has been lost among us. It seems rather be true to say that the impression has grown up that we can do very well, or at any rate can get on, without being governed. And the worst of it is that even the official world has become saturated with this illusion. To say this, is only a travesty of what has some truth in it.

Perhaps it will be said that we have left the government to the wrong class, and that in replacing the great families of the upper middle classes we only exchanged dotage for raw and untrained aptprentices. Whether the middle classes had in them the capacity for government may be well doubted; but the inquiry is idle, now that we have cashiered the middle classes and handed over the government to household suffrage. Had the rule of the aristocracy, then, to put it in another form, had the system of government established, or attempted to be established, five-and-thirty years ago, would, it would have been surpassed by the measure of last session. Because it did not work, because its instruments failed in all capacity for doing work, it fell. It was not from particular love for a new political experiment, but from experience of the failure of the existing state of things, that most people welcomed, and almost all submitted to, the change simply because it was a change. The old class of statesmen who had been brought up in the traditionary school which held that a government meant a governing body died out with Peel and Wellington, or in the same year with Earl Gray on the other. Lord Melbourne knew very well what government meant; so did Lord Palmerston; but the generation that succeeded them, they did not think proper to enforce their knowledge and convictions on popular acceptance. They did not compel their principles of government to be obeyed. In a sort of way, Earl Russell is now altogether different in a theoretical perception that there is such a craft as that of government and that there is such a political duty as that of ruling, but his temper is too intriguing and his mind too narrow to permit him to act on his convictions. Mr. Gladstone possesses the confidence of a ruler—education, experience, patriotism and honesty. But he is so singularly constituted as to be unequal to the strife of active life. On the side of the existing government matters are even worse. It has been reserved for the Earl of Derby and Mr. Disraeli quite to announce—and to base their appeal for public confidence, or at least for public impunity, on the fact—that for years and years they had secretly scorned the duty and necessity of a certain policy, but for years and years had studiously concealed and dissembled these deep and earnest convictions, and had done everything possible to make the people of England believe that they held the very opposite of what they did hold. In other words, our present rulers have avowed that they knew what was right, and deliberately carried on an organized hypocrisy, both to their own followers and the country. After every slow excuse of procrastination and feebleness has been exhausted, and the tardy conviction that a thing can no longer be left undone is arrived at, so reluctant is government to enforce obedience, that it takes all the moral courage to do is to allow people to state to us what is right—that is, to encourage them to some faint show of obedience, but not to punish disobedience. The collection of agricultural statistics, the establishment of public libraries, the employment of workhouse chaplains, the establishment of schools for pauper children—these are only small instances of the recent and pernicious art, or absence of the art, of government. Our highest triumph is to allow people, if they are good enough, to do by statute what we all know ought to be made compulsory upon everybody, good and bad, willing and unwilling, by force.

This is the sort of system under which public business has been administered for many years, and by every set of occupants of the government offices. To wait upon what is called public opinion—that is, the utterances of the cheap newspapers, and the inspiration of deputations, and the promptings of Leagues and Committees of Public Safety, the advice of the Peckham Omnibus, or the advice of the Marylebone Vestry or Codgers' Hall—is supposed to be the highest and most noble function of Her Majesty's Ministers. And we are at this moment experiencing what comes of this policy. It is too too much to say that Fenianism would never have attained its present hideous proportions had the responsible guardians of the law been equal to their duties. The Clerkenwell outrage, the Manchester murder and the present Reign of Terror are distinctly to be traced to the connivance which the Government yielded to the Reform demonstration a twelvemonth ago. We owe to Mr. Walpole and his pusillanimity the murder of Birt and the victims of the Powder Plot of last week. All that we have asked for and implored during the last twelvemonth was that the government would show that it was alive. Government had only to take its place as the representative of the public life and feeling and desires. The moment was a supreme one. Law and order made a vigorous appeal to their appointed guardians to speak in their natural character as representatives of social life. But our rulers would not come out of their Castle of Indolence, and even the wrecking of Hyde Park they affected not to appreciate. They permitted, not perhaps without collusion, the sedition of the Leaguers; they allowed the Sheffield outrages to elude justice under the cover of a guarantee of indemnity; when it became a recognized system to shoot down policemen, they neither added to the strength nor the personal security of the public protectors; they declined, for fear of giving too much importance to what was all but open rebellion, to adopt extraordinary measures for preserving the public peace; and they allowed at the seat of government a funeral procession in honor of traitors and murderers. And now, for more than a year they have suffered lawlessness and anarchy to run rampant, they are much surprised that their hints have been taken, and that it has at last come to this, that the people must be called upon to defend their lives and property, government being quite unequal to that emergency which their own suniseness and timidity and credulous of duty have brought upon us. Government, Parliament, public instructors, and the public opinion having been tried and found wanting, the appeal is at last from ourselves to ourselves; and we are now officially told that, unless we can preserve order—that is, save the country—our rulers own that they can do nothing for us. It is at any rate some consolation to know that, now the crash has come, amid the bursting of many bubbles, we do not get rid of the feeble mockery of rule under which we have come to be as we are. We wanted, perhaps, a sine such crisis to rid us of the heavy stifling incapacity of all recent English governments. And we have, at last, got something like it. It requires such an emergency as this to rouse the national heart; and the present feeling is something deeper and nobler than panic, or a blind, stumbling clutch at the first or any desperate remedy. What is at the bottom of it is a feeling of indignation at those who have brought us to this pass.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

(TO ARRIVE.)

SHIPS	FROM	FOR	DATE
City of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 21
City of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 25
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 26
Europa	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 26
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 26
Anglia	Southampton	New York	Dec. 31
Hammonia	Southampton	New York	Dec. 31
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 1
Persia	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 1
Australasian	Southampton	New York	Jan. 4
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 9
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 9
Germania	Hamburg	New York	Jan. 9
Baltimore	New York	Aspinwall	Jan. 9
Ariel	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 11
Bremen	New York	Bremen	Jan. 11
Bellona	New York	London	Jan. 11
Cambria	New York	Havana	Jan. 11
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	Jan. 11
City of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 11
Ariadne	New York	Havana	Jan. 13
Nightingale	New York	West Point	Jan. 14
Star of the West	New York	Aspinwall	Jan. 14
Hermann	New York	Bremen	Jan. 14
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 14
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 14
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	Jan. 14
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	Jan. 14
Ariadne	New York	Havana	Jan. 15
City of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
Columbia	New York	Havana	Jan. 16
Delaware	Philadelphia	Wilmington	Jan. 16

GEO. G. LEARY, } BOARD OF TRADE.
ANDREW WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
R. C. MCCALLMONT, }

MARINE BULLETIN.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA—JANUARY 10.

SUN RISES, 7 31; SUN SETS, 4 41; HIGH WATER, 2 41

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr John Strong, Crawford, 2 days from New York, with sugar to Jas. Barratt & Co.

Schr Jacob Shantz, Lake, from New York, with salt to Capt Jas. Hand.

Schr Ann & Hannah, Crowell, 2 days from Lafayette, Va, with grain to Jos. Foulkrod.

Schr Ann Eliza, Lee, last Belmodon, from Bombay Hook, having towed thereto bark Freeman Duncan for Antwerp, reported left the Capes yesterday morning under convoy. See CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Ivy, Hall, 4 days from New Orleans via Havana, Pilladelphia and Southern Mail SS Co.

Steamer Tonawanda, Hutchinson, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail SS Co.

Steamer Chesapeake, Stone, Baltimore, A Graves, Jr.

Schr J. Hendrickson, Cross, Newport, Mc. Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Bark Sarah, Torbert, sailed from Liverpool 24th ult for this port.

Brig Alfaretta, Eastman, at Cadiz 16th ult, from Boston for Malaga, sailed 10th for Cette.

Schr Mary T. Rapp, Lowell, at Calais 16th ult, from Philadelphia.

Schr Ellen S. Stetson, Lombard, cleared at New York 8th inst for Hong Kong.

Schr Frances Johnson, cleared at San Francisco 7th inst for New York, with 100 bbls flour and 800 sacks of wheat.

Schr Lydia Lymburn (Br), Beck, cleared at New York 8th inst, for Melbourne.

Steamer Fredericksburg (Brem), Wessels, cleared at New York yesterday for Bremen.

Steamer Ariadne, Crowell, Adams, cleared at New York yesterday for Havana.

Steamer City of Washington, Halcrow, from Liverpool 30th ult at New York yesterday morning.

Steamer O W Lord, Ward, from New York for Galveston, at Galveston 7th inst.

Steamer Ocean Queen, Lewis, hence at Cardenas 5th inst.

Bark Samuel Shepherd, Evans, hence at St Jago 30th ult.

Bark Helmuth (Brem), Lange, from Batavia 5th Sept, with coffee, etc, at Antwerp 4th inst, reported at N York 8th inst.

Bark Mary E Packer, Holloway, from New York 6th inst, at Liverpool 7th inst, reported left 19th inst 24 hrs, for Cardiff.

Ship Hebrides, Nickerson, sailed from Newport 8 inst for Queenstown.

Ship Gaelic, Penfield, from Rio Janeiro 1st ult, at Liverpool 7th inst, reported 30th ult.

Ship Wm Penn, Thomas, hence via Genoa, at Palermo 4th inst.

Ship Harry Stewart, Weeks, sailed from Palermo 10th ult, for Philadelphia.

Brig J G Gillingham, Modgett, for this port or Boston, sailed from Malaga about 17th ult.

Brig Alaska, Sawyer, hence at Norfolk 9th inst.

Brig Ada, Hamilton, hence at Savannah 7th inst.

Brig Ann E Stanton, Phillips, hence at Fernandina 5th inst.

Schr Ann & Susan, Dodgdale, hence at Key West 28th ult.

Schr Sallie B, Bateman, hence, remained at Trinidad 1st inst.

Schr J B Wheaton, Wheaton, hence at Norfolk 9th inst.

Schr Ellen Gaskill, Baker, Crosby, hence at Hobson' south 8th inst.

Schr Thos H Cain, Simpson, cleared at New York yesterday for this port.

Schrs J C Patterson, Corson, and H G Hand, Hand, cleared at New York 8th inst, for this port.

Schr Charlotte E Jackson, Jackson, cleared at Boston 8th inst, for this port.

Schr Lah Lah, Grant, hence at Trinidad 5th ult.

MARINE MISCELLANY.

Bark Yokohama, Capt Paul, arrived at New York 9th inst from Hong Kong, with a cargo of tea, consigned to Wm Talbot. At the time of her departure, the captain determined to make the passage by the way of the Pacific ocean, which route, on reaching the Sandwich Islands, he found to be the route Cape Horn Nor'ly, bringing the first cargo of tea ever brought to this port direct from Japan or China by that route.

Schr Henry Leeds (of Rockland), Whitmore, from New York for Boston, which went ashore on the inside Fence, Vineyard Sound on rising of the tide, will be a total loss. Captain and crew arrived at Vineyard Haven 8th inst in a boat from the wreck, which was left with her masts standing. Application would not be the vessel rise, and forced her hard and fast on the rocks, and she must be left to take her fate to be abandoned. She was stripped and nothing is now above water but her bowsprit and stump.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Hatteras Inlet, Pamlico River, Virginia—*Re-establishment of the Light of Hatteras Rock*—Official information is received that the Light on Hatteras Rock, in the Inlet of the same name, is established and in operation. The station is now manned by the relief light vessel, which will be replaced by a stone tower, which may be seen at a distance of five (5) miles.

GEO. A. FRICK, Chairman,
Light House Department, Office Light House Board, Washington, D. C., Jan. 7, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—FESTIVAL SEASON AT THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THIS FRIDAY, January 10, 1868.

First representation in Philadelphia of Pacini's (Composer of Italy) highly successful comic opera,

"THE FESTIVAL OF VENICE,"

which will be presented with the following incomparable cast:

ALBINA..... MISS HAUCK
(Her most pleasing role.)
MIMOSA (An old Maid Servant)..... SIGNORA TESTA
(Her most charming impersonation.)
ROMELLI..... Signor RONCONI
SILVIO..... Signor BELLINI
MT. ST. ALBERT..... Signor BELLETTI
FILADEL..... Signor BACH
And
COLA..... GIORGIO RONCONI
Conducted one of his greatest parts
In the second act of the opera,

A GRAND CARNIVAL
THE CATALANI VOICE CANNOT BE EXCELLED.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR AND CONDUCTOR,
MAX MARETZEK.

SATURDAY, January 11, 1868, at 2 P. M.
GRAND MATINEE.
Only Second Appearance of the
"CHRISTENDOM'S DIVA,"
MISS HAUCK in her great role of "CAMILLA,"
OR, BINGEN IN HIS FAMOUS SONG OF "Crispino."
Also a Grand Concert by the Favorite Violinist,
MR. JULIUS EICHBERG.
The admission to the Matinee will be $1 to all parts of the house, including Reserved Seats.

SATURDAY, January 11, EVENING, at 8.
Grand Double Bill, Consisting of the Popular Operas,
STABAT MATER,
AND
GRAND CONCERT.
MADAME ANNA BISHOP,
Signor Fanelli, Antonucci, Leopoldo de Meyer, Carl Rosa, W. C. Stanley, Fred. Lee, Musical Director and Conductor.
MONDAY, January 13, 1868.
First and only time of Gounod's latest and most successful opera,
ROMEO AND JULIETTE.
(SECOND AND JULIETTE.)
RESERVED SEATS, $1 50.
ADMISSION, $1. FAMILY CIRCLE, 50 cents.
Seats may be obtained at the Box Office, 9 A. M. at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, and at Trumpler's Music Store, 923 CHESTNUT STREET.
DOORS OPEN at 7½. OPERA COMMENCES at 8.

CONCERT HALL, PHILADELPHIA.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS
SIX TIMES IN THE CONCERT HALL,
AND
ON MONDAY, January 13th, 1868,
"CHRISTMAS CAROL"
"THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK"
ON TUESDAY, January 14th,
"DAVID COPPERFIELD"
AND
MR. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY,
FROM PICKWICK.
ON THURSDAY, January 23d,
"DAVID COPPERFIELD"
AND
BOOTS AT THE HOLLY TREE INN.
ON FRIDAY, January 24th,
"THE TRIAL—FROM PICKWICK.
ON SATURDAY, January 25th,
"POOR'S MARIGOLD"
AND
MR. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY,
FROM PICKWICK.
ON FRIDAY, January 31st,
"DAVID COPPERFIELD"
AND
BOOTS AT THE HOLLY TREE INN.

THE READINGS WILL COMMENCE EACH EVENING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK AND CONCLUDE BEFORE TEN O'CLOCK.

THE AUDIENCE IS RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO BE SEATED IN ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE BEFORE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE READING.

ONLY NIGHT OF CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.

TICKETS FOR MR. DICKENS' READINGS ON THE ABOVE OCCASIONS, AND FOR THE ONLY NIGHT, BELOW, TIDGE WILL BE NO SALE AT THE DAY.

GEO. W. CHILDS.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS AT CONCERT HALL.

RESERVED SEATS.

Circles Reserved seats, for one of Mr. DICKENS' Readings can be obtained at a very slight advance over the regular price, at

TRUMPLER'S MUSIC STORE,
923 CHESTNUT STREET.

NEW ARCH THEATRE.—LAST FOUR NIGHTS.—LAST HALF OF THE ENGLISH STAR,
MISS KATE BANCROFT,
Who will appear this evening in the popular comedy of
"THE GREEN BUSHES,"
OR, LIFE IN WESTERN WILDS.
Tomorrow (Saturday) afternoon, only Matinee of
"THE GREEN BUSHES."
LIGHT AT LAST.
TUESDAY, LAST HALF—BENEFIT.
Tickets for Benefit Tuesday Evening.
SATURDAY—BENEFIT OF R. CRAIG.
LAST NIGHT.
MONDAY—"LADY DON."

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. CORNER OF NINTH and WALNUT streets. Begins at 8; part 7.
ONLY NIGHT OF CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, January 10, 1868.
ONLY NIGHT OF CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Jan. 10, 1868.
LAST NIGHT OF THE ENGLISH STAR,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
who will appear for the last time this season in Dickens's drama of
THE GREEN BUSHES,
OR, LIFE IN WESTERN WILDS.
SATURDAY—Last Night of LUCILLE WESTERN.
MONDAY, Jan. 13, for start of Mr. and Mrs. DARLEY WILLIAMS.

MEDICAL.

DANIEL H. BROWN'S

CELEBRATED OINTMENT,

A Certain Cure for

Scalds, Burns, Cuts, Wounds, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14, 1866.

FRIEND BROWN: It gives me great pleasure to say to you that your ointment is an article that there can be but praise bestowed upon it; when used and if persons follow the rules laid down in your pamphlet, it will be satisfied to both the purchaser and the seller, that it is the flesh cause all treat one-half inch in thickness; and by the use of your Ointment, and that alone, in a few weeks I was entirely restored, and am now as well as ever. Many persons have tried your Ointment, and have spoken of it in the highest terms, and have received wonderful relief, if it was freely used in scalds or burns of any kind. I can recommend it to all, as I can give them ample testimony of the truthfulness of its qualities.

Respectfully, JOHN P. HEAL.

Of the firm of Renney, Neafie & Co., Steam Engine Works, Beach and Washington streets.

M. C. McChuskey,

SOLE AGENT,

109 North Seventh street, Philada.

For visiting patients, and dressing Scalds, Burns, or Wounds, an extra charge will be made of $1 50.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.—Throughout the world the excellent medicine enjoys a reputation which its unbroken series of cures fully warrants. Invetorate cases of Scrofulous disease, which had long defied all other remedies, have been entirely cured by the mild but searching influence of this powerful alterative. Cases of Scrofulous character, which have been radically cured by this medicine, are so numerous, and so well known in this vicinity, that it is unnecessary to do more than allude to them here.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive agencies of our race. Often, the unseen and unfelt germs of the hereditary taint are transmitted from parents to children, and develop themselves in the form of Scrofulous corruption of the glands. Again, it seems to breed infection in the air we breathe, and, if the system is in a condition, rapidly develop into one or other of its fold cous forms, preying upon the vitals, or, if the vital organs happen to be in a healthy condition, it will fix upon the skin, or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or, if, above the pressure of any complaint, it will fix upon the extremities as some part of the body. Hence the ocasionally fatal swellings of the throat, the painful tumors and ulcerations of the joints, and the cutaneous eruptions affected with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, in most cases, by the use of the SARSAPARILLA: St. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE-RASH, ERYSIPELAS, SCALD HEAD, RING WORM, TETTER, SALT RHEUM, ITCH, ITCHING ERUPTIONS, and other manifestations of SCROFULOUS disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHŒA, LIVER COMPLAINT, NEURALGIA, and the various GNOSTIC PAINS, FEMALE WEAKNESS, and DEBILITY.

SYPHILITIC TAINTS and SYPHILITIC DISEASES are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate and fearful maladies. Mercury, and the impure use of the medicine will cure the complaint, but leave the patient a victim to mercurial disease. Not so with this preparation. Purely vegetable, it may be safely cured by its purifying and invigorating effects. Mercurial diseases, and the injurious effects of mercury, supplied gratis. REMEMBER and GOOD, when you buy, that AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is not to be sold by bulk, nor by pint, nor even by quart, but only in PINT BOTTLES, with our name on the WHITE WAX SEAL on the cork of each bottle, and our name blown in the glass. Ask for AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and take no other. Of all druggists everywhere.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Wholesale Agents, Boston.

ORAL DENTALINA.—A SUPERIOR ARTICLE FOR CLEANSING THE TEETH, PURIFYING THE BREATH, fastening teeth to the gums, and leaving a feeling of coolness and refreshing fragrance in the mouth. It is an oval cake, and when used with the tooth brush, leaves a blooming gums, while the aroma and delicate odor will recommend it to every lady. It is recommended by the leading dentists of the United States, and is recognized as the most effective and economical dentifrice ever offered to the public. Ladies, try it. Gentlemen, recommend it to your families. Dentists, recommend it to your patients. Druggists, keep it in your stores. Merchants, supply your customers. Wholesale and Retail by

ORAL DENTALINA CO.,
No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8, 1868.

At an election for directors for this office on Monday, DAY, the fifth inst, the following named gentlemen were chosen to serve the ensuing year:

Thomas H. Dallett, James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal, James S. McFarland,
Thomas S. Ellis, Thomas H. Ludwig,
Edward L. Hallowell, Jr., Jos. P. Comly,
Theophilus Paulding, Joshua P. Eyre,
Noel Gaskill, William G. Boulton,
John C. Davis, Henry C. Dallett, Jr.
Samuel Grant, John J. Barclay,
Samuel Bettle, Jr., James Alexander,
H. Jones Brooke, Edward Darlington,
Spencer McIlvain, Jr., Geo. W. Richardson,
Samuel Grant, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburgh,
Edward Lafourcade, John B. Gest.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held the day, TY WASC HAND, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LAUGHLIN, Secretary and Actuary.
HENRY LYDIGH, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING GARDEN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 408 CHESTNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, January 8th, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Spring Garden Insurance Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 13th, at 10 o'clock.

A full attendance of the Stockholders is requested, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the same time, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M.

THEO. M. REGER,
Secretary.

jan 6 6t

THE FARMERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE 1 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, January 8, 1868.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, will be held at their office, on MONDAY, JANUARY 13, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, for the purpose of electing Directors to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.

WILLIAMS J. BLANCHARD,
President.

jan 8 6t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 227 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, will be held at this office, Sixth street, on MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., when and where an election will be held for Managers, to serve for the ensuing year.

WM. H. WIDE,
Secretary.

dec 16 m w f 5t

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 227 SOUTH FOURTH ST. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1867.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Managers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1868, at the place of meeting.

SAMUEL C. FORD,
Treasurer.

dec 27, 30, 31; s 2, 4, 7, 10, 13t

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6, 1868.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1868, between the hours of 11 o'clock and 1 o'clock P. M.

R. R. COMPTON,
President.

jan 6 6t, m, w, f, s 14t

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE ANNUAL election for Directors of this Company, will be held at the office, No. 400 Chestnut street, on MONDAY, next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., when and before which time notice will be received of proxies.

THOS. T. FAUNCE, Jr., Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19, 1867.

dec 19 m w f 2m

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, will be held at the office, No. 226 South Third street, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M.

GEO. NICHOLS, Secy.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders to the Germantown Discovery will be held at the office, No. 421 Walnut street, on MONDAY, the 13th of the 1st month, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M., when and where the Directors will report for the year 1867.

PALISTON P. SHARPLES, Secretary.

CLOTHING.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MEN AND BOYS WINTER FASHIONS FOR 1867.

MILLER, LEIDY & CO., NO. 518 CHESTNUT STREET, Second above Fifth, Clothiers to Gentlemen, Trimmings in Fringes, Satin Trimmings, Canvas, Gimps, Buttons, Linings, Wadding, Shoulder Stiffening, Tailors' Trimmings, Fancy Jet Collars and Belts.

Fancy Cloths, Cassimeres, in choice shades.

Black Velvets, all widths, at low prices.

Tailoring Dress and Cloak Making in all the Department's.

Dresses made on 24 hours notice. Wedding and Travel.

Ready-made Clothing, of our own manufacture, warranted superior workmanship and to stand.

Boys' Department, Fashionable Clothing.

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Wholesale and Retail.

Gent's Linen Bosoms, for sale at 75 cents.

Gent's Linen Collars, 5 cents each.

Gent's Linen Cuffs, 12½ cents per pair.

Gent's Linen Handkerchiefs, 2 for 25 cents.

Gent's Hosiery, 12½ cents per pair.

Gent's Suspenders, 25 cents.

Gent's Gloves, 25 cents.

Gent's Linen Bosoms, 25 cents.

Gent's Linen Collars, 12½ cents.

Gent's Linen Cuffs, 25 cents per pair.

Gent's Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½ cents each.

Gent's Hosiery, 25 cents per pair.

Gent's Suspenders, 12½ cents.

Gent's Gloves, 12½ cents.

Gent's Linen Bosoms, 12½ cents.

Gent's Linen Collars, 5 cents each.

Gent's Linen Cuffs, 12½ cents per pair.

Gent's Linen Handkerchiefs, 2 for 25 cents.

Gent's Hosiery, 12½ cents per pair.

Gent's Suspenders, 25 cents.

Gent's Gloves, 25 cents.

Gent's Linen Bosoms, 25 cents.

Gent's Linen Collars, 12½ cents.

Gent's Linen Cuffs, 25 cents per pair.

Gent's Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½ cents each.

Gent's Hosiery, 25 cents per pair.

Gent's Suspenders, 12½ cents.

Gent's Gloves, 12½ cents.

Gent's Linen Bosoms, 12½ cents.

Gent's Linen Collars, 5 cents