BUSINESS NOTICES.

BIRKER & SCHMIDT,
Manufacturers of
FIRST-CLASS GOLD PLATED
PIANO FORTES
Warerooms,
No. 26 ARCH Street,
Philadelphia.

"CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES."
For Cough, Cold, Sore Throat, and Bronchitis.
None so good, none so pleasant, none cure so quick.
BURNHAM & Co.,
Sole Agents, Boston.
Be aware of those because of inferior Imitations.
"CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES."
ed3m th th 3mo

Great Reduction in Prices of Pianos.
HICK & CO.'S and HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to nearly OLD TIMES' FIGURES we are having great increase of trade.
We keep Mason & Hamlin's renowned organs.
GEO. W. GROW & SONS,
No. 923 Chestnut street.
ds6m th tu s 1t 1t5

Conrad Meyer, Inventor and Manufacturer of the celebrated Iron Front Piano Fortes, the only Medal of Honor awarded to Pianos at the late Fair, Eighteen Prizes awarded when and wherever exhibited. Warerooms, 72 Arch street.
Established 1828. m1 s m w 1tj

Steinway & Sons' Grand Square and Upright Pianos, with their newly patented Resonator, which restores the original volume of sound can always be retained the same as in violin.
WAREROOMS, No. 1020 Chestnut street.
m3 1m rp
WM. A. MARIUS BROS.,
No. 1020 Chestnut street.

EVENING BULLETIN.

Saturday, January 8, 1870.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

We shall soon see what the disposition is of the new Councils in regard to the prosecution of the work upon the new buildings provided for by existing city legislation, and whether the improvements so much needed and so hardly called for are to be commenced without further delay, or whether there is to be further procrastination in this matter of urgent necessity. That new and suitable buildings for our Courts and the offices connected with them—for the security of public records and evidences of title, and of rights of property, and for the requirements of the several departments of the City Government, in which a population at the present time of nearly one hundred thousand people is concerned—a larger population and larger interests than are embraced in several of the States of the Union—are necessary, is, we believe, almost universally conceded. The question is not about the propriety or even the necessity of providing larger and better and safer accommodations for those purposes, but the exercise of a little common sense in the differences that arise from diversity of opinion, and interest, too, in regard to location. We think we hazard nothing in the assertion that but for such differences these buildings would now be in progress of erection, if not actually completed; though for our own part we hardly regret that delay has occurred to the present time, for we think the public mind is now prepared for the erection of buildings more entirely suitable for the purpose than it ever has been before, and in the proper place in the centre of Philadelphia the spacious and superb edifice agreed upon by the Building Commission, we shall think that all things have worked together for good.

But we hope that procrastination and delay may now cease, and that the work may be immediately commenced. If it shall be delayed until all men shall think alike, or until the interests, or supposed interests of all shall be accommodated, it is very plain that it will be postponed forever. Let Councils therefore act upon it decisively, and at once. We believe that what has been done has met with very general approbation. So far as we have spoken the great preponderance of opinion has been in favor of Independence Square. It has not been quite unanimous, but when do we ever see perfect unanimity? We know, too, that the press, having generally their own quarters near the location, are charged with being interested in advocating it. But are those who desire a different location perfectly free from such motives, or are they innocent-hearted? Let them examine themselves before they cast aspersion of this kind. The most of the newspapers, it is true, are in that part of the town, and why? Because it is the most central for general business. Besides, we think it is not claiming too much to say that the conductors of the press are as likely to be actuated by disinterested motives as those who impugn them, or as any body else. The very reason that induces the proprietors of newspapers to cluster about the centre of general business should also induce the public authorities to erect the public buildings there; and as to private interests, if they are to have any weight, there are as many persons concerned in the value of property about Independence Square as any where else, and far more, too. But whose interests are the most considered? Not those only of the people living there, by any means. The property from the Delaware to Seventh street is owned by people living in all sections of the city, a very large proportion of it by persons not living in the centre. People of all parts of the city are interested in real estate there.

But we dismiss this thought and come briefly to the only consideration that should have any weight on the question, and that is, the public convenience. How is that to be promoted? We say by erecting the buildings on Independence Square. It is the best for all existing arrangements; and probably for all future arrangements. It is not the geographical centre of the city, it is true; but it is the nearest to the centre of where the mass of the people of business congregate every day, and where it is the most convenient for them to attend to any business, either in the Courts or in any public offices, during the business hours of the day. The centre of population and the centre of business may be two different things. Churches and literary and scientific institutions should be near where people live, but where business is concentrated, the more may be transacted in a given time.

But even in respect to the centre of population we are confident in saying that Independence Square is the most convenient of access of any place named or to be had; and that is the main point. It is the most convenient to get to? We say it is. The railways go past it, or near it, or point to it. We think it is more convenient for citizens of Manayunk, or Roxborough, or Germantown, or any of the dependence Square than to Penn Square. It certainly is for those of Kensington, Richmond, Frankford, Holmesburg, and all that section, and for the greater part of the southern section, and for the greater part of the city. A larger portion of the people of the city, of all parts, can go to or near Independence Square for one railway fare than to any other available place; and, as we have already said, more people do go there, and probably always will go there, or near it, in the pursuit of their different avocations, than to any other part of Philadelphia. If these things be so, the conclusion is inevitable that Independence Square is by all means the place for the offices, and for the courts, and the city government. We hope it may be settled, and the work commenced without further delay.

THE NATIONAL RAILROAD.

The new project of an air-line road between Philadelphia and New York, has just been made public and naturally attracts much attention. Various plans have been mooted, from time to time, looking to increased travelling facilities between the two great cities of America, and with the enormous growth both of New York and Philadelphia, it has long been evident that the Camden and Amboy Company could not hope to retain the exclusive control of this communication. A number of local charters, which have been obtained from time to time, have now been combined under one organization, and the National Railroad may be regarded as a certainty of no distant accomplishment.

The new route furnishes a remarkably direct line between the two cities, running north from Philadelphia, through Bucks county to Yardleyville, where it has yet to secure a right of way across the Delaware, an existing law of New Jersey prohibiting the construction of railroad bridges over that river, except by special legislative enactment. This difficulty overcome, the road enters New Jersey within a short distance of Trenton, and runs north through Mercer, Somerset, Union and Essex counties, through Newark, and thence on to New York. The distance is said to be four or five miles shorter than the present line of the old road, and as it is intended to lay the track with steel rails and to cross all towns and villages above or below grade, it is believed that fast through trains can be run from Philadelphia to New York in about two hours! The management of this new enterprise is chiefly in the hands of well-known Philadelphia gentlemen, and is based upon the ground that there is to be business enough in the future for two competing lines.

Assuming that this air-line road will be built, there is no doubt that its construction will add much more to the improvements which the Camden and Amboy road has been making, for several years past, for the accommodation of travelers. That corporation has been most industriously and sensibly preparing for competition by straitening its road, increasing the comfort of its cars, the speed and regularity of its trains, the number and style of its way-stations, and, now that the National Railroad has fairly taken the field, there will no doubt be still more strenuous efforts made to retain business by deserving it, the best of all foundations for permanent success. We might indicate a few points which merit the immediate attention of the Camden and Amboy Company, using that term as the generic title of the several roads; but we should probably only state what has already engaged the notice of the corporation. We will only refer, in passing, to the Central Depot transformation of the old line, which is one of the most melancholy and uninviting spots in New York. We do not know whether it is under the control of the Company or not. If it is, it ought to be made accessible for ladies and tolerable for all passengers who have to make use of it.

A new first-class railroad, traversing the beautiful counties of Pennsylvania and New Jersey through which the National Railroad is to pass, cannot fail to produce important results, in extending the range of the suburban and rural residences of those doing business in Philadelphia and New York, a consideration of great importance to all large cities; while the increasing business facilities afforded by a greater choice of routes and hours for the mercantile community seem to be mutually advantageous to all concerned. Competition will keep both roads alive to the necessity of meeting every reasonable want of the travelling community, and the local and through traffic between Philadelphia and New York will be increased by this important addition to our internal improvements.

We have more than once urged that while the Metropolitan Police should be thoroughly Republican in its organization, it should be placed in the hands of such a Board as will keep it above the suspicion of corrupt or improper political uses. These two propositions are considered very inconsistent by those who are so accustomed to use the Republican party as a mere machine for partisan purposes, that they cannot realize the possibility of a thoroughly Republican Board of Police Commissioners, who shall, at the same time, be elevated above the reach of their secret and public manipulations.

We understand that the framers of the police bill, differing with us in opinion as to the principle of making the Board of Commissioners wholly Republican, have thought it best to award one-fifth of the force to the Democracy, or, at least, to give that party one-fifth of the Board. We shall not quarrel with this conclusion, although we doubt its expediency. It is also understood that the Democratic Commissioner is to be selected by the united voice of the Republican members from Philadelphia, which may result in securing a respectable man for the position. The Board, as we understand it mapped out, will stand thus:

First District—William Pollock.
Second District—(Democrat).
Third District—George Truman.
Fourth District—Peter Widener.
Fifth District—John Rittenhouse.

Of these gentlemen, one or two,—we should name Messrs. Truman and Pollock, the former, especially, being a most satisfactory selection, and the latter, representing large business interests and possessing excellent qualifications for his proposed duties,—have that secured public confidence which will commend them, at the outset, to popular confidence. The others may make equally good Commissioners, but the public have some of that previous knowledge of them which is so desirable under the circumstances. If they are named in the bill, as we understand they are to be, they will have their record to make, or justify, and the popular verdict will depend entirely upon themselves and their acts.

We earnestly desire to see such a police force provided as will be an honor to the Republican party, and a protection to the peace and order of Philadelphia. It can be done if the effort is honestly made. It will be only a disgrace and injury to the Republican party if any other result is reached.

The *Press* of this morning does itself honor by its manly and able protest against the tyrannical monopoly of the Telegraphers' League. Taking these young men at their own showing, they have revealed to the community one of the most dangerous combinations ever known to exist, a combination bound by solemn secret oaths to violate every honorable obligation between employer and employed, and to surrender every principle of personal judgment and self-respect, at the bidding of their secret superiors. The *Press* truly says of this Telegraphers' League monopoly that "no monopoly of capital ever existed so awfully solemn and imposing in this of labor, or if it did, its existence was but for a day. It must assuredly have died the speedy death it deserved to die, a mistake on its organization. If monopoly has no right to exist; if it is odious in the eyes of labor, by what process of reasoning does labor arrive at the conclusion that the monster must be overridden by a greater monopoly? The monopoly of capital is voluntary; that of labor, as we see from the above oaths, is compulsory. It is nothing more or less than a secret oath-bound association, a scheme more iniquitous than any it is designed to correct."

Extensive Sale of Real Estate.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons' sale, on the 18th inst., at the Exchange, will comprise a number of valuable properties, valuable lots, &c., &c. See their advertisement.

CLOTHING.

Tearing Down Part of Our Store.
Tearing down part of our Store.
Tearing down part of our Store.
Tearing down part of our Store.
Not enough room for the Goods.
Not enough room for the Goods.
Not enough room for the Goods.
Not enough room for the Goods.
Will sell them
Will sell them
Will sell them
Will sell them
Lower than Ever.
Lower than Ever.
Lower than Ever.
Lower than Ever.

Overcoats at all prices	$7 50	Cost Elsewhere	$10 00
Overcoats at	10 00	Cost Elsewhere	15 00
Overcoats at	12 00	Cost Elsewhere	18 00
Overcoats at	15 00	Cost Elsewhere	22 00
Business Coats at	7 50	Cost Elsewhere	12 00
Business Coats at	8 00	Cost Elsewhere	13 00
Business Coats at	9 00	Cost Elsewhere	14 00
Business Coats at	10 00	Cost Elsewhere	16 00
Business Coats at	12 00	Cost Elsewhere	17 00
Pants (all wool) at	3 00	Cost Elsewhere	5 00
Pants (all wool) at	4 00	Cost Elsewhere	6 00
Pants (all wool) at	5 00	Cost Elsewhere	7 00
Pants (all wool) at	6 00	Cost Elsewhere	9 00
Pants (all wool) at	7 00	Cost Elsewhere	10 00
Vests (all wool) at	1 50	Cost Elsewhere	3 00
Vests (all wool) at	2 00	Cost Elsewhere	4 00
Vests (all wool) at	3 50	Cost Elsewhere	5 00
Vests (all wool) at	4 00	Cost Elsewhere	6 00
Vests (all wool) at	5 00	Cost Elsewhere	7 00
Boys' Overcoats at	3 00	Cost Elsewhere	5 00
Boys' Overcoats at	5 00	Cost Elsewhere	10 00
Boys' Overcoats at	7 00	Cost Elsewhere	11 00
Boys' Overcoats at	10 00	Cost Elsewhere	15 00
Boys' Overcoats at	12 00	Cost Elsewhere	18 00
Boys' Undercoats at	5 00	Cost Elsewhere	8 00
Boys' Undercoats at	6 00	Cost Elsewhere	9 00
Boys' Undercoats at	7 00	Cost Elsewhere	11 00
Boys' Undercoats at	10 00	Cost Elsewhere	15 00
Boys' Jackets at	2 50	Cost Elsewhere	4 00
Boys' Jackets at	3 50	Cost Elsewhere	4 50
Boys' Jackets at	4 50	Cost Elsewhere	5 50
Boys' Pants at	2 00	Cost Elsewhere	3 00
Boys' Pants at	2 50	Cost Elsewhere	4 00
Boys' Pants at	4 00	Cost Elsewhere	5 00
Boys' Pants at	5 00	Cost Elsewhere	6 00

For the accommodation of the public, we will keep open every evening until 9 o'clock, and Saturdays till 10 o'clock.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
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OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
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THE FINE ARTS.
IN NEW YORK.
H. H. LEEDS & MINER,
By H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER,
WILL SELL BY
ORDER OF EXECUTRIX,
THE
Fine Art Collection
OF THE WEALTHY BOSTONIAN, THE LATE
THOMAS THOMPSON, ESQ.,
COMMENCING
Monday, 7th day of February next,
(and continuing until the whole collection is disposed of)
at 10 o'clock A.M. and 7.30 o'clock P. M.,
AT THE
LEEDS' ART GALLERIES,
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway,
Cor. Twelfth St., NEW YORK.
This extraordinary collection is the most extensive and valuable ever offered in the United States!
Valued at about $500,000
AND COMPRISING NEARLY
TWO THOUSAND
OIL PAINTINGS
Every one of which was selected by their late owner at prices varying from a few dollars to as many thousands each, in the best European galleries of the last few work of a life time, and devoted to the income of a princely fortune, which, in the ripening of its fruition, these collections have been gathered for the market.
Among them are original by
BENJ. WEST, SIR CHAS. EASTLAKE, SIR THOS. LAWRENCE, SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, SIR PETER PELL, SIR ANTONIO VANDYKE, SIR JOHN LANE, BARBAY, GEORGE MORLAND, HOGARTH, TURNER, LANDSEER, NASMYTH, COPLEY, OPIE, STEWART,
and others of the English School,
BOUCHER, DEROUTE, ISABEY, MIGNARD, DE DREUX, DIAZ, LAMBINET, DAUBIGNY, and others of the French School.
SCHIDONI, GUERCINO, TENIERS, VAN OSTADE, ZUCCARELLI, VAN HUYSUM, &c.
Also, a large number of the most celebrated artists of the 16th, 18th and 19th centuries, such as
TITIAN, RUBENS, JORDEANS, HONTHORST and others, some of which are unquestioned originals and as such will excite great interest among the connoisseurs from every section of this country and Europe.
300 PORTRAITS OF DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS.
Also, early works of man now famous, such as SULLY, INMAN, SHERMAN, BURAND, BROWN, PEALE, DOUGHTY, BIRCH, HART, and nearly every one known two years ago.
The collection will be sold entire (no pictures having been added or taken from it, and without reserve or limitation, to close the estate. It will be on exhibition on and after MONDAY, January 3d, when it will be open to the attention of connoisseurs who want a strictly fine collection. Catalogues (over 100 pages) are now ready, and will be sent to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, by the undersigned.
H. H. LEEDS & MINER,
Auctioneers.
ja 8 w 4t rp

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CLEAN SWEEP!
CLOSE OUT CHEAP!
PRICES ALL DOWN!
WEATHER'S COLD!
MUST BE SOLD!
CHEAPEST GOODS IN TOWN!
BIG TRADE!
WHO'S AFRAID?
COME! DON'T BE RASH!
ALL PRIME!
NOW'S YOUR TIME!
BRING ALONG YOUR CASH!
We are making a
Clean Sweep of our Winter Stock!
Clean Sweep of our Winter Stock!!
Clean Sweep of our Winter Stock!!!
Clean Sweep of our Winter Stock!!!!
And we offer at Prices which are
Absolutely unapproachable!
All prices Down! Down!! Down!!!
All prices Down! Down!! Down!!! 2
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GREAT BROWN HALL
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ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESTNUT Street.

WESTON & BRO.,
TAILORS,
No. 900 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
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UNIFORMITY IN LOWNESS OF prices has enabled us to make
QUICK SALES,
in consequence of which we have but a small stock of ready made goods, which we will close out at cost. The following are some of the prices:
Good Business Suits, $15, were $20.
Good Business Suits, $18, were $22.
Good Business Suits, $20, were $25.
Overcoats, $12 50, were $16.
Dress Suits at the same Rate.
Pantes purchased
CLOTHING.
From us will be found to be 25 per cent. less than EXACTLY WHAT WE REPRESENT.
We avoid the practice of asking twice the worth of an article and then abating the price for the purpose of making the purchaser believe he is obtaining a bargain.
EVANS & LEACH,
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HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING TEETH WITHOUT NITROUS OXIDE GAS.
DR. P. R. THOMAS, Inventor of Gum Shields, &c., positively the only Office in the city where this Gas is administered for extracting teeth. Office, 911 Walnut street. m15 1y rp

CAUTION TO DENTAL ASSOCIATION OF Gas and the unauthorized use of
NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS,
And decide their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
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INCOMPARABLY
FINE CONFECTIONS
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CHOICE PRESENTS:
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Commercial College,
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Complete preparation for the Counting House. Open Day and Evening. jal 4 th s 4t rp
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1870.
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N. B.—On and after MONDAY, January 3rd, the rates to all points via Baltimore and Ohio route will be the same via Canal to Baltimore as by the Rail Route.
ja5 1m rp

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THE
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The Best and sold on the Easiest Terms.
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FURS! FURS!
A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
No. 1212 Chestnut Street,
(Late stand 67 ARCH Street.)
ARE SELLING
Children's Sets of Sets as 1
Ladies' Siberian Squirrel Sets, $8 upwards
" Mink Sable " $10
" German Sable " $15
" Stone Marten " $20
" Royal Ermine " $40
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" Russian Sable " $150
English Riding Boas, Skating Muffs, &c.
Fur Gloves, Foot Muffs, Lap Blankets,
A great variety of
Carriage and Sleigh Robes.
A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
No. 1212 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
ornamental iron works.
WINE CRIBS,
MADE OF WROUGHT IRON,
Capable of holding from 300 to 1,000 bottles.
We would call the attention of gentlemen to this new and very convenient article.
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Lehigh, Schuylkill and Shafton Co.'s
WESTMORELAND COALS,
RETAILED BY
GALLOWAY C. MORRIS & CO.,
208 Walnut Street.
Yards—Twelfth and Washington Avenue,
Tasker Street Wharf.
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LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Plate, &c.
JONES & CO.'S
OLD-ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of Second and Spruce streets.
Below Second, Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS &c. FOR SALE AT
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MARYLAND HAMS.
NEW
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CHAMPAGNE.
ERNEST IRROY
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Carte Blanche and Special
FRUITY AND GENEROUS WINES,
Fully equal to the best on all the list of Champagnes.
FOR SALE AT THE AGENTS' PRICES BY
E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
8. W. cor. Broad and Walnut.
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"Silver Fine"
BUCKWHEAT
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
ARCH AND TENTH STREETS.
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New Year's Presents.
The Best and most Suitable Present to a Friend or the Needy is a barrel of our
"J. S. Welch's First Premium Flour,
And a bag or half barrel
"Sterling Mountain" Buckwheat Meal,
which we warrant SUPERIOR to any other in the U. S.
All goods *warranted as represented*, and delivered free
GEO. F. ZEHNDER,
FOURTH AND VINE STREETS
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A. J. DE CAMP.
New Citron, Crystallized Orange and Lemon Peel, New Currants, Seedless Raisins and Pure Spices.
TABLE FRUITS.
White Almeria Grapes, Florida Oranges, Layer Figs, Double Crown Raisins, Paper-Shell Almonds, Brazil Nuts, English Walnuts, Pecans, Chestnuts and Shellbarks.
CANNED FRUITS.
White and Yellow Peaches, Cherries, Dawson and Grape Plums, Pine Apples, Winslow Corn, Asparagus, Tomatoes, &c., &c.
107 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Below Chestnut, East Side.
de1 6tyrp

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.
1124 CHESTNUT STREET.
AMERICAN, SWISS AND ENGLISH
WATCHES
AT
CLARK & BIDDLE'S
Special Agents in Philadelphia for
AMERICAN WATCHES.
Made by E. Howard & Co., Boston.
MISCELLANEOUS.
LAW AND PATENT OFFICES.
FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,
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PATENTS PROCURED FOR INVENTIONS
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AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
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OPERA GLASSES
For New Year's Presents,
AT JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.'S,
OPTICIANS,
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de20 1m rp

FRED. SYLVESTER,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
208 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
de17 3tyrp

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Cordage Manufacturers and Dealers in
Hemp,
No. 2 Water Street and 22 S. Delaware Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER. CONRADY. CLOTHIER.

ISAAC NATHANS, AUCTIONEER, N. E. corner Spruce and Second streets, only sales room below the Exchange. $20,000 to loan, in large or small amounts, on diamonds, silver plate, jewelry, guns and all goods of value. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Established for the last forty years. Advances made in large amounts at the lowest current rates. ap 25 tf rp

SECOND EDITION

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

The Strike of the Telegraphers Still Continues.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—The telegraphers' strike continues, without retarding the business of the Western Union Company. The *Alta California* approves the position of the management on this coast. The *Bulletin*, after publishing the statements of both sides, closes a long editorial as follows: "We cannot believe that the Eastern operators are correctly informed of the slight cause for the strike on San Francisco, before taking a step which forces the necessity upon the Company of maintaining its position at all hazards."

Governor Haight has appointed a Sackett Temple, of this city, as Judge of the Supreme Court, in the place of Judge Sanderson, resigned.

The Cholhar Mining Company has declared a dividend of one dollar per share, payable on the 10th inst.

CITY BULLETIN.

THE UNION LEAGUE.—This famous organization which has borne so important a part in the political history of our country during the last seven years, has reached a period in its career, where it is able to devote itself more gaitherably to the development of its peculiar resources and capabilities as a social club. Its magnificent building, which is now in this country, of its kind, was reared amid the din and clashing of arms of war, and served as a noble purpose as the centre and source of patriotic fraternity for the City of Philadelphia or Pennsylvania alone, but for the whole country. Its path was not, in spirit, in the power of the Government; in supplying the sinews of war; in encouraging the hearts and minds of the people; in succouring the sick and wounded and honoring the dead heroes of the war; in holding up before the people the bright and shining example of devoted and self-sacrificing patriotism, forms a most honorable chapter in the great Record of the Rebellion.

The political influence and power of the Union League has not been relinquished. Like our Union soldiers, it has only laid by its armor, ready to be displayed and used whenever occasion demands it. At the time, its direction has very properly turned its attention more and more to adding to the comforts and enjoyments of its members in a building, and to the accommodation of its large membership, which the success of its expended themselves freely, when they were needed, in patriotic work, and which it is now nobly and generously devoted to the promotion of the arts and sciences. The library of its library of exquisitely bound standard works, and a collection of valuable books, volumes, offers its attractions to literary taste. The halls and spacious apartments are enriched with the works of the best masters of art. Statuary, bronzes, paintings, engravings of rare merit, adorn the walls at every turn. Well-stocked reading-rooms supply the foreign and domestic periodicals, as well as the prominent journals of England and America. One of the handsomest billiard rooms in the city affords constant entertainment for the numerous devotees of that fascinating game, while last, but very far from least, a most attractive restaurant supplies every conceivable want in the inner man. This latter department of the Union League deserves, at this time, more than a passing notice. It is probably very few of its own members are aware of the full advantages which their membership secures to them in this respect. Really first-class meals are served at extremely "few and far between" in Philadelphia, and yet the management of the Commercial Coffee Union League has always aimed at supplying them and at rendering the Union League success. But the recent voluntary retirement of its original efficient steward, Mr. Frohmann, has allowed the Board of Managers, in order to reorganize this department, so important to the comfort of its members, upon a different basis, which promises a still more satisfactory result. The restaurant will be conducted for the exclusive advantage of its patrons. An experienced superintendent, an accomplished Parisian *chef de cuisine*, a picked corps of guest waiters, a finely-stocked cellar and larder, combine to secure every comfort to the Union League. The members of the Union League should heartily second and support the enterprise of the Board of Managers, during the great variety of attractions and convenience which are now in the social building on Broad street as high among the social club-houses of America as it is among the best among the political organizations of the country.

FIRE ON CHESTNUT STREET.—This morning, shortly after seven o'clock, a fire occurred in the upper stories of the Union, No. 116 Chestnut street. The next floor is occupied by Gresham Smith & Co., as a T-shirt factory. The second story front is occupied by J. M. Weaver, manufacturing jewelry, and by Warne & Co., manufacturing jewelers. In the third story Charles H. Fleury, watchmaker, occupies the apartment. The remainder of the front portion of the building is occupied by Family Soap Co. The entire store is rented by Goodwin & Co., and some of the rooms are occupied by storers.

The flames appear to have originated in an empty room in the second story, at rear of Warne's room. The latter was separated from the entry by a thin partition, and against this partition a lot of paper boxes were piled. These boxes caught fire, and the flames seem to have spread rapidly in that portion of the premises. A store-room back, occupied by Goodwin & Co., and adjoining, or were also the rooms occupied by the Messrs. Warne and by Mr. Morris. A hole was burned through the ceiling of the store on the first floor and part of the stairway, and through, the store sustained very little damage by fire. The place was also crowded with stock of and a great many goods were protected in a great measure by the efficient and assistance Patrol. The loss could not be estimated, but it is more than covered by $20,000 insurance, which is in the hands of their stock.

Mr. J. C. Warne has on hand a very valuable stock of watches. His stock was secured in a large safe, and was not injured. Withdrawn from the Telegraphers' Protective League and returned to work, the telegraphers, who were using made personal inquiry and investigation in regard to the strike, and the action of the Union has been done since the strike, we are satisfied that the statements published from time to time to the effect that the offices of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington have been manned with boys and incompetent operators, and that in consequence of the strike business has been seriously delayed, are wholly incorrect. On the contrary, we believe the business has been done without any material delay, and that the force on duty at the point mentioned, as well as at other principal offices, has been composed of men of first rate ability.

CITY MORTALITY.—The number of interments in the city for the week ending at noon last, is about 500 less than the average of last year. Of the whole number 153 were born in Ireland, 102 died of consumption, 1 year of age; 159 were males; 150 females; 81 were born in the U. S.

The number of deaths in each Ward was:

First	7	Twenty-ninth	8
Second	12	Twenty-eighth	4
Third	2	Twenty-first	11
Fourth	12	Nineteenth	27
Fifth	4	Twelfth	17
Sixth	10	Twenty-second	8
Seventh	11	Twenty-sixth	8
Eighth	3	Twenty-fourth	5
Ninth	15	Twenty-third	8
Tenth	13	Twenty-eighth	8
Eleventh	11	Twenty-seventh	8
Twelfth	17	Twenty-fifth	8
Thirteenth	9	Twenty-ninth	8
Fourteenth	9	Unknown	5
Total	193		

The principal causes of death were: Consumption, 19; inflammation of the lungs, 10; congestion of the lungs, 40; apoplexy, 3; bronchitis, 2; cholera infantum, 2; debility, 13; scarlet fever, 3; typhoid fever, 8; premature birth, 3; suicide, 1.

Mr. Frick offered the following:

Resolved, That the committee be requested to adopt such measures, as they may deem expedient, to relieve the Supreme Court from the pressure of business, granting premiums to the few remaining soldiers who have not yet received the full allowance of those entitled to it.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

A lodge was presented and adopted to be sent to the members on the 22d of February, 1870.

A discussion arose in regard to the Pension Bill now pending in the House of Representatives, and was defeated in the Senate by two votes at the last session of Congress.

Mr. Frick offered the following:

Resolved, That our representatives be requested to adopt such measures, as they may deem expedient, to secure the passage of the Pension Bill at this session of Congress, granting premiums to the few remaining soldiers who have not yet received the full allowance of those entitled to it.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

A lodge was presented and adopted to be sent to the members on the 22d of February, 1870.

Adjourned.

CONTESTED ELECTION.—The Committee of Common Council engaged in trying the Sixth Ward contested election, consisting of Wm. Hoagland vs. James Logan, met this afternoon, and continued the testimony of George W. Hall, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. Hall testified that Mr. Hoagland, stated that he hoped to rest the case upon the returns from the sixth division of the Sixteenth Ward, and presented the following order, addressed to the Mayor and Recorder, requiring them to open the vault and produce the box of the sixth division of the Sixteenth Ward, before the Committee:

"Gentlemen—The undersigned, a member of the Committee of Common Council, of the Sixteenth Ward, the election for which is contested by Wm. Hoagland vs. James Logan, met this morning at the office of the Recorder of Deeds, George W. Hall, Esq., in the chair.

"Mr. Hoagland, the contestee, Mr. Hoagland, stated that he hoped to rest the case upon the returns from the sixth division of the Sixteenth Ward, and presented the following order, addressed to the Mayor and Recorder, requiring them to open the vault and produce the box of the sixth division of the Sixteenth Ward, before the Committee:

"You are hereby ordered and requested to produce before the Committee of Common Council, in the matter of the contested election for Common Council of the Sixteenth Ward, the box of the sixth division of the Sixteenth Ward,