Evening Telegraph

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1867.

The Annual Message of the President of the United States.

In conformity with constitutional provisions, Mr. Johnson transmitted his Annual Message to Congress this morning. It will be found in full in our paper. If there was anything wanted after the experience of the past four years—after the 22d of February, the 4th of March, and the Western tour—to convince us that all the feelings and instincts of the President were those of a demagogue, his Message would supply any proof not previously furnished. It is essentially the labored argument of one who, by specious paragraphs and the misconstruction of facts, seeks to gain the good-will of the body of the people at the expense of truth. It is a most shameless and reckless disregard of the spirit of that Constitution which he so earnestly pretends to adore, and, while reiterating the empty platitudes so often heard before, is in reality subverting the will of the people and seeking to make it inferior to his own. Let us look at the document in detail.

The greater portion of the thirty pamphlet pages which it covers is given up to an attack on the Congressional system of Reconstruction and the Tenure of Office bill, the part the Message which refers to those subjects occupying twenty pages, or two-thirds of the Message. The weighty subjects of finance, of the tariff, of the progress of the nation, and of the requirements of the national faith, with the dozen kindred of topics of importance which should merit Executive advice, are crowded into the remaining ten pages. Everything must give way while Mr. Johnson indulges in a species of Bacchanalian revel over the late elections. Without any preparation, with none of the usual returning of thanks to Almighty God for the blessings which have crowned the year, he bursts into the subject of Reconstruction with "the continued disorganization of the Union is yet a subject of profound and patriotic concern." The old, old argument is again gone over; the ordinances of secession; the status of the States; the acts of the Supreme Court; the unconstitutionality and tyranny of Congress, are all dilated upon with infinite unction and at infinite length. In a dozen different places does he attack the representatives of the people. Once he says:—"The mere naked will of one of the branches of Government is the only obstacle that exists to a perfect union of all the States." And again: "The acts of Congress in question are not only objectionable for their assumption of coöperative power, but many of their provisions are in conflict with the direct prohibitions of the Constitution." The same declarations occur on every page. But it is idle to point out all of them.

In discussing the question of negro suffrage, we find a peculiarity of views which from their "Moses" does not come with that propriety which we would wish for. He gives his views on the blacks in the following conciliatory sentence:—"The blacks of the South are entitled to be *well and humanely governed*, and to have the protection of just laws for all their rights of person and property." It does not enter the Executive brain that they should have any part in the Government. They are to be "governed," with no prospect held out to them of ever having a voice in the formation of the power which rules them. It will be a new phenomenon in history if a people, without any means of redress of wrong, put in a community only "to be governed," can continue long to be treated "well and humanely." The absurd project of sending them off to a land of their own, or of giving them a separate government in our midst, appears to be received with considerable favor, if it was but practicable—an exploded theory, long since sent to rest with the chimeras of the past. The settlement of the negro question must be effected in our midst and by our action. The inherent demagoguism of the Message is exhibited when he says:—"It is not proposed merely that they shall govern themselves, but that they shall rule the white race, make and administer State laws, *elect Presidents* and members of Congress, and sway, to a greater or less extent, the future destiny of the whole country." If stump oratory does not here shine forth, then we know not where to look for it. We have proved that in all of the Southern States, with one exception, the whites can defeat the blacks in point of numerical strength, even if the widest sweep of the Reconstruction laws are allowed. The idea of the blacks electing a President and ruling the white race, is one of the favorite phantoms raised for political effect by the opposition.

A sort of *Te Deum* is sung over the late elections, and Congress is assured that "it is vain to think of opposing it with anything short of legal authority, backed by overwhelming force;" and, with sarcasm, he adds:—"It gives me pleasure to add that the appeal to our common constituents was not taken in vain, and that *my* confidence in their wisdom and virtue seems not to have been misplaced." Having thus impressed Congress with a sense of his popularity and their approaching doom, he proceeds to discuss how far he would be justified in carrying a law into execution which he deems unconstitutional, and states that "a faithful and conscientious magistrate *will concede much to honest error*." It is no *concession* for the Executive to carry out the laws of Congress. It his duty, and one which if he failed to perform would subject him to impeachment. To talk of *concession* is to misuse words. Besides, the idea of the Executive sitting in judgment on the acts of two-thirds of the representatives of the people, and deciding whether they are in "error," is an absurdity. Is a judicial as well as an executive power vested in the President? By what right does the Executive decide on the legality of a law? Is he the Supreme Court? While accusing Congress of passing over its just limits of power, does he not overreach his own? "Physician, heal thyself!"

But we pass over the reconstruction portion of the Message, and with it we almost close a review of the document. The finances are not considered with any depth. An attack is made on the legal-tender notes and national bank notes, which, in our opinion, is unwarranted, as no adequate remedy for the evil is proposed. Again, the demagogue is apparent when he opposes the payment of the interest of the gold-bearing bonds in gold, or rather he gloats over the injustice supposed to be done to others by our following the clear terms of our contract. This is, to our minds, a little farther than any have gone yet. Either a specie basis must be at once resumed—an ultimatum impossible at present—or else the payment of *interest* in gold is unjust to the people. Again Brutus panders to the worst passions of the lowest classes. Yet no remedy is proposed. He seeks to inflame the passions, but does not desire to assuage them by a reform.

That part of the Message which refers to the corruption in the internal revenue—it is but a paragraph of a few lines—meets our heartiest approval.

A short compilation of the Department reports, a line on the Paris Exhibition, another line on the Alabama claims, and a statement that the Government has entered into a treaty with Denmark for the purchase of the island of St. Thomas, closes the Message. Taken altogether, it affords a singular proof of how the highest office cannot elevate its occupant, and how the mind, after flowing in one channel for years, will at length refuse to entertain new ideas, but run on forever in its established route. The Message will give but little satisfaction to any but the few personal admirers of the President.

How American Cities Are Taxed.

The city of New York is just now convulsed on the subject of the Mayoralty election. There are three candidates in the field—William A. Darling, radical Republican, whose chances of election are not worth considering; John T. Hoffman, present Mayor, Democrat; and Fernando Wood, ex-Mayor, Democrat; and between these two the contest lies. As the most experienced politicians of the Empire City cannot venture to predict whose chances are the best, we certainly cannot tell. But the contest is rendered decidedly spicy by Fernando Wood coming out in favor of a reduction of the expenses of the city, and of his accusing Mayor Hoffman of inordinate extravagance. In reply to this, Mr. Hoffman and his organ, the New York *World*, attempt to prove that in reality New York city is not overtaxed; in fact, that we of Philadelphia pay almost as much in proportion as do our brothers of New York, and that Baltimore in reality pays most of all. So far as the Monument City is concerned, she can speak for herself; but it strikes us that, unless we make a most grievous error, New York pays annually exactly twice as much as we do. But we will let Mayor Hoffman present his theory:—

"In 1860 the taxes assessed in New York for city and county purposes were $7,649,876; in 1866 they were $15,606,896. In Boston they were increased during the same period from $2,294,533 to $4,224,502; in Philadelphia from $2,534,252 to $5,084,539; in Cincinnati from $1,298,621 to $2,810,322. In Chicago from $373,315 to $1,719,064. From 1860 to 1866 the whole taxation per head—city, State, and national, not to speak of indirect taxes—was increased in New York from $12·12 to $33·13; in Boston from $15·32 to $38·42; in Philadelphia from $6·68 to $23·39; in Cincinnati from $11·25 to $25·84; in Chicago from $6·18 to $23·69. The average for these five cities was about ten dollars a head in 1860 and about twenty-six dollars a head in 1866."

From this, it would appear that in Philadelphia the rate of taxation has in six years increased four times, while New York it has increased but two and a half. On this exhibit the Mayor dwells with peculiar unction. But we are at a loss to see what satisfaction can be derived from that naked fact. The relative addition of taxation in New York depends entirely on the relative size of the rates of the two cities in 1860. If at that time New York taxed $2 to our $1, then, by the Mayor's own story, New York would be to-day paying $5 to our $4. As his Honor carefully avoids giving us the data of 1860, we are unable to tell whether this proportion is correct or not; but we are certain that at that time the rate there was much greater than it was here. It will be noticed that Mr. Hoffman shows the total county tax in 1860 in both cities; but when he makes up his estimate of the percentage he discreetly adds, "the whole taxation, city, State, and national"—so that the figures given do not authorize a comparison from the relative *proportion*. No inference as to the relative burdens can be drawn.

But in another part of his speech the Mayor gives us some figures, which enable us to make up a little trial balance of our own. He says:—"During the year 1866 the total taxes of the city of New York were $16,950,767·80." Now, although it may be very well for Mr. Hoffman to say that the taxes of Philadelphia have increased at a much greater rate than those of New York, yet the actual amount of taxes shows a balance decidedly in favor of Philadelphia. The taxes of the city of Philadelphia for 1866 amounted to $7,562,203; that is to say, the actual amount paid by Philadelphia was less than half as much as that actually paid by New York. Mr. Hoffman, by some abstruse process, shows that the rate *per capita* in New York is $33·13, while in Philadelphia it is $23·39. As there is no census later than 1860, we cannot tell whether this ratio is correct or not; but we have another datum much more just. The number of voters in the two cities affords an excellent basis on which we can estimate the relative number of those who pay taxes, for, as a rule, the children and women do not enter so largely into the calculation as to affect an estimate based on the votes. Philadelphia polled at the late election, on an average, 100,000 votes. At that rate, the tax per vote would amount to exactly $75·62. In New York city at the last election 112,000 votes were polled, or an average of $151 34 to each voter. This average is based on the fairest means of comparison we have at hand, and, we think, the fairest that can be possibly secured. By it it will be seen that in *New York each man is taxed exactly twice as much in proportion to support the city government as he is in Philadelphia.*

We do not think that the *number* of persons taxed is a fair ground on which to estimate the weight of the public burdens. Had we commenced the comparison, we would have taken the amount of property, not the number of citizens. But it was commenced by Mr. Hoffman. He selected the population as the basis of comparison, and we have only followed his path. We suppose, also, that he took the element which would make his administration appear in the most favorable light. We infer that, had property been taken, our advantages would have been still more apparent.

In truth, the attempt made by Mr. Hoffman is a failure. It may not be due to his administration. We do not believe that Mr. Wood would spend one cent less, but we think we can look with just party pride on the comparative economy of Philadelphia under Republican rule. Yet New York, with her average of twice as heavy taxes, does not afford half as much security to her citizens as does the Quaker City. We are well governed, in that we are not over-governed. We do not, indeed, see a policeman at every corner, yet we hear but seldom of disturbances, or crimes which go unpunished. We speak entirely in a comparative sense; but viewed in that light, we ought to be daily thankful that we have the Republican party, and not the Democratic, to rule over us. We may be unjust, but we judge only by comparison. We see in New York double expenses and less safety, and there the rule is Democratic—here Republican. We may impute the result to the wrong cause, but all must grant the coincidence warrants our inference.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Chicago—Its Wonderful Growth—The Causes of Its Success—The Character of Its Business Men—The Railroads Centring Here—New England Capital and New England Men—The Press of the City, Etc. Etc.

Chicago, Nov. 29.—Chicago is the great emporium of the Northwest. Its growth has been so rapid as to be almost startling, and as yet it shows no signs of flagging. It is going ahead as fast to-day as ever before. A generation ago it was a small Indian trading post; now it is a city of three hundred thousand inhabitants, with a commerce second only to that of New York and Philadelphia. The causes which have led to this remarkable growth are few and simple. A great city, unless built up mainly by foreign commerce, is the product of a great country. A glance at the map will show that Chicago is the distributing point for a vast region of our fertile territory—an empire in itself. It is the growth and development of this magnificent and fruitful country that has made Chicago what she is. Look a moment at the increase of population in the States of which Chicago is the commercial centre. Illinois herself has grown from a population of 850,000 in 1850 to nearly three millions; Indiana, from 988,000 to about two millions; Michigan from 397,000 to a million and more; Wisconsin from 305,000 to over a million; Minnesota from 6000 to three hundred thousand; Iowa from 192,000 to a million; Kansas from nothing to three hundred thousand; Nebraska from nothing to a hundred and fifty thousand. It is this stupendous and unparalleled growth that has made Chicago the metropolis of the Northwest. The increase of population in the States named from 1850 to 1860 was nearly three millions of souls. From 1860 to 1870, despite the loss of life by the war, the increase will be still greater. Of course, the entire commerce of these States does not centre at Chicago. Much of that of Southern Illinois goes to St. Louis, of Indiana to Cincinnati, and of Eastern Michigan to Detroit; but the great mass of the trade, and in an increasing ratio, centres at Chicago. The means by which this city has managed to make herself the commercial centre of this vast section of country are worthy of study. In the first place, the city was favorably located, near the lower extremity of Lake Michigan, at the very point where the early settlers before railroads were built, would naturally debark in seeking homes in the new country beyond. The same reason made it the nearest and most favorable point for the shipping of surplus produce and the receiving of supplies. Long before railroads had penetrated to the West, the Illinois and Wisconsin farmers could ship their wheat and corn from Chicago to Buffalo, and thence by the Erie Canal to New York. The line of settlement thus connected itself from the earliest period with his natural outlet, and as the country back of her grew, Chicago grew with it. Being already established as a commercial point, she attracted to herself the first railroads that were built to connect the East and the West. Thenceforward her growth and supremacy were secured. Her business men have always been noted for sagacity and enterprise, and their great endeavor has been to push railroads out in every direction, until now she is surrounded with a perfect network of them. There are some fourteen or fifteen separate and distinct lines now centring here, and the number of trains arriving and departing daily must be over one hundred. As a specimen of the commerce transacted by these roads, let me add a few figures which I pick up at random from one of the city journals lying before me. The receipts of beef cattle during last week were 4267; shipments, 1530. Number of hogs received, 111,240; shipments 22,700. Receipts of produce for twenty-four hours:—Flour, 6134 barrels; wheat, 48,950 bushels; corn, 74,910 bushels; oats, 23,714 bushels; barley, 10,415 bushels; grass seeds, 141,130 lbs; broom corn, 78,700 lbs.; cured meat, 13,610 lbs.; tallow, 11,000 lbs.; hides, 67,700 lbs.; wool, 13,676 lbs.; besides other items too numerous to mention. Chicago has now become the great hog market of the country. Cincinnati used to enjoy this pre-eminence, but she has lost it, probably never to regain it. Chicago is also one of the greatest lumber markets in the country. Above her lie the extensive pine forests of Michigan and Wisconsin, while beyond her, in every direction, is the vast prairie country, requiring all kinds of lumber. The building of ready-made houses is quite a specialty here. Everything is constructed and shipped in bulk, ready to be put up into a house on arrival at its destined point. Cottages costing from three hundred to twenty-five hundred dollars are thus built, and are becoming quite popular. Stores, school-houses, and churches are built upon the same plan. Just now there is a large demand for these houses on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad.

I spoke in my last of the success of Chicago in forming a direct connection with each of the branches of the Pacific Railroad. This is characteristic of her business men. If there is a railroad project anywhere which promises to be of use to Chicago, they take hold and help it. If they cannot furnish capital themselves to build it, they get it from New York or Boston. An immense amount of Boston capital is invested in some of the railroad lines leading out of Chicago. The Michigan Central, the Chicago Burlington, and Quincy, the Hannibal and St Joseph, the Kansas City and Cameron Railroads, and the bridges over the Mississippi at Quincy, and over the Missouri at Kansas, are works whose life-blood of capital has mainly come from Boston. New Englanders abound in this city, as the half a dozen or more of Congregational churches, admirably sustained and ministered to by able men, can testify. The Yankee, with his native energy and shrewdness, liberalized and enlarged by Western life, makes a model man—just such men as in church and counting-house, in railroads and in newspapers, are shaping and controlling the destiny of this great city and of the mighty country upon which it depends.

The press of this city is prosperous and powerful. There are few papers in this country anywhere which are more ably and vigorously conducted than the Chicago *Tribune*. It frequently publishes more news than any of the New York dailies, and its editors are at least as able as many of theirs. It is the leading journal of the city, Republican in politics, free trade, slightly conservative just now, and favors Grant for President. Its managing editor is Horace White, Esq., who has been connected with the paper for more than ten years, and whom I well remember for his able championship of the Free State paper of Kansas in their early struggles. J. Medill, Esq., is one of the editors and stockholders, and for a long time attached to the paper. Dr. Ray, one of the ablest writers in the West, still contributes sparingly to its columns. Mr. Shehan, late of the Chicago *Post*, is also one of its contributors. Lieutenant-Governor Bross is still a heavy stockholder in the concern. He is at present in Europe.

The *Republican* is the paper which Charles A. Dana, formerly of the New York *Tribune*, came West to take charge of. His success here was not as flattering as might have been expected, and he soon returned to New York. The *Republican* has changed hands several times, and at present seems to be successfully conducted.

The *Evening Journal* is one of the old papers. It has always been conservatively Republican, and is in favor of a protective tariff. Charles Wilson, Esq., is its chief editor and proprietor. As a literary paper the *Journal* ranks high—much of its reputation in this respect being due to the contributions of that charming writer, B. F. Taylor, Esq.

The *Times* is the Democratic organ. It is ably edited and is well sustained. In the fall of 1866 it came out openly in favor of negro suffrage, but the doctrine was too far in advance of the sentiment of the party, and the *Times* has relapsed.

The *Post* is an evening paper, Republican in politics, and well conducted.

The new religious weekly, gotten up by the Congregationalists who bolted from the *Independent* when it dropped its denominational character, called the *Advance*, has reached its twelfth number, and professes to have obtained a very generous support. It is conducted by the Rev. Dr. Patton, but I do not think it will prove a very formidable rival to the *Independent*, which has patched up its quarrel with the Western Congregationalists, and got the most of its old contributors from this quarter back again. There are some other minor journals here, but none worthy of more extended notice.

There are several other topics of interest connected with this city which I must defer to a future communication. I may add to this that bountiful rains last night and the night before have broken the long drouth that has been prevailing throughout this whole Western section of country, from Pittsburg to the Mississippi. The farmers will observe Thanksgiving day now with lighter hearts.

T. D. T.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IT IS AN INSULT TO THE SHREWDness of Americans to ask them to buy the mawkish mockeries of Paris perfumes got up here, when the *sovereign excellence* of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" is admitted even in the foreign cities where the genuine extracts are made.—*Georgetown Union.* 19

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

A CONCERT OF THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL, of Germantown, will be given at the
TOWN HALL,
On TUESDAY EVENING, December 3, 1867.
TICKETS 25 CENTS.
Professor E. M. Porter, the Blind Pianist, will preside at the Piano. 12 2 2t

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE
BROAD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA
Will be held at the League House,
ON MONDAY EVENING, December 9,
AT 7 O'CLOCK.
At this meeting there will be an election for Officers and Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
GEORGE H. BOKER,
11 30 7t SECRETARY.

MORNING STAR LODGE, No. 4, I. O. OF O. F.—The members are requested to meet at the Hall, TO-MORROW EVENING, at ½ o'clock, for the purpose of visiting Crystal Fount Lodge, No. 110.
1t* L. L. FORBES, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY, AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 2, 1867.
The Directors of the above Companies have ordered that the Transfer Books of Capital Stock be closed on JANUARY 15 and JULY 15 in each year, until the SECOND DAY of the following month; and any dividend declared will be payable to the stockholders, standing as such on the books of the Companies, on the FIFTEENTH DAY of the month in which the dividend is declared.
11 30 6t RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company will be held at D. R. Brower's Montgomery House, in the borough of Norristown, on MONDAY, December 9, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect six Managers of said Company to serve the ensuing year.
D. H. MULVANY,
11 14 10t* Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Organized 8 1831.—Incorporated June 7, 1845
Office, No. 907 NORTH Street.—Open from 2 to 5 P. M.
George H. Stuart, President.
Alexander G. Cattell, Vice-President.
Rudolph K. Hoeflich, Secretary.
Thomas T. Mason, Treasurer, No. 133 N. Third st.
MANAGERS.
James Appleton, Charles Coates, James B. Rodgers, Matthew Newkirk, Charles L. Orum, William M. Wilson, Samuel Work, Isaac R. Smith, George Nugent, Robert Grigg.
Thomas Potter, T. Esmonde Harper, Alexander T. Lane, Thomas Pedrick, Henry M. Kimmey, Samuel Mullen, Thomas L. Gillespie, Hiram Miller, James W. Carson, John Wiest.
General Agent—Emanuel H. Toland.
Missionaries { Albert G. Rowland, Wilmer W. Walter, Roland T. Kenzil.
This institution is designed for the moral improvement and temporal relief of the poor of our city, and in carrying out these objects it combines in its mode of operations all the essential features of Bible, Tract, Missionary, Temperance, and Industrial Associations.
It is conducted without reference to sect or party, and its rule is to visit and examine into every case reported, sent, or coming to it for aid. And it furnishes to its contributors cards to be given to all applicants for alms, so that they can be sent to the office of the Society for investigation and the needed assistance.
The General Agent and Missionaries are the only authorized collectors.
The Officers and Managers earnestly appeal to their fellow-citizens for liberal aid to carry on this good work. The demands on the Society are increasing daily, and, from present indications, will be very heavy all through this winter.
Contributions can be sent to the Treasurer by mail, or by any of the Managers. 11 21 4t*

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1867.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 20 1867. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
Persons holding Scrip Certificates can have them cashed on presentation at this Office.
11 4 5w THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NOVEMBER 29, 1867.
At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, held this day, Messrs. Edward W. Clark, John Welsh, Clarence H. Clark, and George F. Tyler were elected to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of Messrs. Jacob P. Jones, Frederick Graff, Samuel E. Stokes, and Charles Wheeler from their positions as Managers of said Company.
F. MITCHELL,
11 29 6t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29, 1867.
At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company held this day, EDWARD W. CLARK, Esq., was elected President of said Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James S. Cox, Esq., from said office.
F. MITCHELL,
11 29 6t Secretary.

OFFICE TREMONT COAL COMPANY, No. 16 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
The Interest Coupons due on the Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at their office on and after Dec. 2, 1867.
11 30 3t GEORGE H. COLKET, Treasurer.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29, 1867.
For the convenience of its Stockholders this Bank will pay to the Receiver of Taxes the State Tax of Three Mills now due upon their respective shares.
11 29 6t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

PROFESSOR BLOTS' LECTURES ON COOKERY, in ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, at 10½ o'clock A. M., December 4, 5, 6, and 9. Terms for the course of four lectures, $3; single lecture, $1. 12 3

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—FEVER AND AGUE.—The preparations of Quinine and Calomel prescribed by the faculty for this disease are more destructive in their ravages on the human body than the complaint itself, verifying the old adage, "A remedy worse than the disease." Holloway's Pills possess no mineral poison, and are more speedy and efficacious in promoting a permanent cure. Sold by all druggists. 12 4 1uths3t

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."

LONDON HAIR COLOR.	NOT
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LONDON HAIR COLOR.	DYE.
LONDON HAIR COLOR.	NOT
LONDON HAIR COLOR.	A
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RESTORER AND DRESSING,
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The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
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GREY HAIR.
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It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
Only 75 cents a bottle; half a dozen, $4.
Sold at DR. SWAYNE'S,
No. 320 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. 8 2 1uths

COMPLETE VICTORY AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.—Chickering's Pianos Triumphant! having received from the Emperor "The Legion of Honor," being the highest Prize awarded at the Exposition, and in addition The First Grand Gold Medal of Merit from the International Juries.
W. H. DUTTON,
8 30 1uatf No. 914 CHESNUT St.

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, Paris, 1867.—STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT,
Having been awarded the First Grand Gold Medal for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This Medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit
Over all other American Exhibitors,
And over more than four hundred Pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.
FOR SALE ONLY BY [8 20 1uthstf
BLASIUS BROS., 1006 CHESNUT St.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY.—Will be sold at public sale on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the property known as the GULF MILLS, and 33 acres of Land, situated in Upper Merion Township, Montgomery county, 4 miles from Norristown, one and a half miles from Conshohocken, on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.
The Mill is adapted to merchants or country work, and contains two pairs of French burs, with all the necessary machinery, bolts, etc.; propelled by the Gulf creek, on an over-shot water wheel, with about twenty-seven feet head and fall. The improvements, besides the mill, consist of a large stone mansion house, containing twelve rooms, and a large hall, two stories high; two stone tenant houses, stone barn, smoke house, spring-house, and other necessary outbuildings. This property has the advantage of a large country custom, being contiguous to iron works and factories, and is delightfully situated in one of the most pleasant neighborhoods in the State, convenient to churches, schools, etc. Is well worthy the attention of business men and capitalists.
Also, will be sold a House and Lot of about three acres, with carriage house adjoining. Terms easy, and made known on the day of sale by
A. L. COLSON, Agent.
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