He read the Hall-Humphrey amendment, saying that it applies as much to the one Assembly as to the other. He referred to Dr. Hall's letter in the Herald explaining it as meant to get rid of unjust suspicions in the O. S. Assembly. He read the conclusion of that letter, which expresses his regret that it should undesignedly have caused any suspicion in the minds of N.S. men.

Prof. H. B. Smith was then introduced, and said that he was rejoiced on such a warm evening to see so many brought together to consider a subject, second to no other which is before the Churches of this land. He spoke of the times past of strife and division in Church and State. The tide must turn for the Church's sake as much as the State's. The enemies of the Church are organizing, and orbe taken in detail, and the Protestant Church must join to meet Romanism, Infidelity, and Socialism. Presbyterian Re-union is a small part of a much greater question. It has grown clearer in recent days that the mind and heart of the Church is set on Re-union. We are ready to trust : so far as we know each other we trust each other, and the only fear is of those whom we do not know. The feeling had deepened wonderfully. The points of differences are matters of phraseology, not of the heart, mind, and conscience. The only question is, how to get the thing fixed so that the expressions used won't favor one party more than another. We are then all in for the thing; and phrases wont their us apart. The Basis was a work of prayer and wisdom. As balanced in its parts it met his approbation. The O. S. might want the durley clause and the N. S. might want the Xth article out, but it was a body having many members, though each had not the same office. Ask us to cut off the right hand, and we will ask you to cut off the left foot. It was like every other document capable of different interpretations. Omit all the clauses of the doctrinal basis objected to, and one man would take it excluding all that the O. S. Church condemns; and another as including all that the N. S. admits. The question is not what this or that man thinks, but what the United Church will think

He took up the first article, and gave its history, and referred to the Philadelphia Basis as having explained to O. S. men that the N. S. men did not accept the Confession as for substance of doctrine. The Gurley amendment had added express toleration of different ways of understanding the Confession under the cardinal restriction that these shall be within the bounds of the system. The N.S. men ask nothing more than the Auburn Declaration which the O.S. Assembly had now adopted. They did not and could not ask that all the opinions be allowed. which had ever prevailed in any part of the N. S. Church, This had been distinctly denied in the Assembly at Harrisburg. Dr. Hall's resolution had surprised them, but with his letter of explanation less difficulty had been felt. As to the history of this matter, N. S. men voted to condemn the errors alleged in 1837 by Dr. Breckinridge, and had prepared the Auburn Declaration to show that they did not hold such errors. The Basis must be voted on pure and simple. If the O. S. Presbyteries voted down the first article until the Gurley amendment was dropped, then the N. S. Presbyteries might vote for the Basis excepting the Xth article, and so the matter would come back to the Assemblies in utter confusion, and the whole would have to go back to the Joint Committee, and all be lost

that has been done so far, in this great cause.

The future of Presbyterianism depended on our action now. We must join and leave off our mutual quarrels or others would enter in and posses the land. He urged them to join under the old

Covenant Banner.

Dr. Alex. Reed expressed himself highly gratified at the holding of such a harmonious and earnest Assembly in Philadelphia; where the Church began its corporate existence, and where it had lost its unity thirty years ago. He only wished to act as a hyphen between the preceding and succeeding speakers. He referred to the last resolution as to the need of prayer, and urged it upon the audience. He eloquently contrasted 1836-8 with 1866-8. He was proud that his Church at St. Louis had begun this movement. He compared the two Churches to trains, which if united too sud denly collide, but when united would need but one.

set of officers and move on with renewed force. He recalled Dr. Stearns' figure of a great stream, thirty years divided by a rocky island, now only by a narrow strip of land. The Churches are one in mind. The most ultra O. S. man owned that one half the New School Church thought as he did, and the Moderator had said that nine-tenths were as sound as he would claim to be. A divided front must not be presented to the enemy. He illustrated this by the way in which he had seen a spirit of dissension and mutiny vanish from a regiment, when order was given for a battle on the morrow. Till our army was uniformed in the war, our troops often fired into each other, and battles, too, were lost, for want of cordial co-operation among the leaders.

They were now to join and fight under one Banner. Dr. Allen was introduced, as having been on both sides of the line, and hardly able to tell on which he was now. Dr. A. said he was born, baptized and brought up in the Old School Church, and had done nearly all his preaching in the O. S. Church, and yet, though as sound an Old School man as ever, he came here to represent the New School Church We were beginning to speak more kindly than ever before of each other, and these meetings now begun, would do much, even if organic unity did not come. Exclusivism was being broken down. He wanted the unity, not of stagnant or frozen water, but of flowing water; not dead uniformity, for where there is action and life there must be variety. The differences were not fissures in a rock, but furrows in a field, which could pass away. When he came to a New School church, he had preached his Old School sermons without a change, though he had been thought a hard Old School man. He preached these doctrinal sermons in his own and two other New School churches, and they had been claimed as New School (laughter). A Quaker lady in Cincinnati, asked for a book giving a fair statement of New School doctrine, and a New School clergyman gave her the Confession, and an Old School clergyman, being asked by her for a fair statement of his Church's belief, had given her the Confession also (laughter). She had joiced the New School church simply because they had a little the best preaching. He illustrated the strength of unity from nature. He had talked for an hour and a half to an intelligent woman, explaining the differences between the Churches, and when he had done, she said that each party, in trying to keep very straight, had leaned, the one a little back, and the other a little forward. Let us present a united front and keep our fire for the enemy. An old sailor said that the most terrible fight he had ever been in, was when two English ships met in the dark, and spent the night in firing into each other, and when morning dawned, wept to find that the same banner floated over each shattered hulk. Such had been our folly for years past. He had not much influence, but he devoted his six feet of bone and muscle, and (he trusted) a warm heart in it, to the cause of union on this Basis. This done, the other lesser branches, not excepting the Southern, would join the United

Ex-Gov. Pollock spoke for the layman-nine-tenths of them, in both Churches, in the cause of Union. These were for the movement, and any clergyman or elder who stayed it, must take the responsibility before God's throne. He had seen the separation and had seen the division in 1837, and had seen the move on under separate leaders, not lovely first are moving on. His divinity was every Church establishment," and expressed himself to the separate leaders and separate religious instruction, and expressed himself to the second of the second

where assailed. The Churches demand, and God demands, union.

The resolutions, as before read, were then put and carried by a rising vote, only two voting against them—a clergyman and a lady.

After the singing of the Long Metre Doxology, the meeting was dismissed with the benediction by Rev. B. B. Hotchkins.

## **Religious World Abroad**

The Synod of the English Presbyterian Church met in Sunderland, in May. The opening address of the Moderator referred to the death of Rev. Dr. Hamilton, and urged the need of a truly English Presbyterianism on English soil. The main business was the election of a Professor to succeed Dr. McCrie. Dr. Chalmers was the only nominee whose name was not withdrawn, and the final vote, after several days' discussion, showed 111 votes for him and 47 for delay. The statistics of the Church, prepared by the eminent economist Leone Levi, show 20,732 communicants, and contributions to the amount of £59,551. In 1845 there were 62 congregations, now there are 119.

The Scottish Reformed Presbyterian Synod met May 4th, 1868. The report of the Joint Committee on Reunion being in substance identical with that submitted to the Free Assembly and the U.P. Synod, was unanimously approved, and the com-mittee thanked and continued. The report relates mainly to financial matters, states the different methods of the several churches, and agrees to a central ministerial Sustentation Fund in the United Uhurch to secure a minimum of £150 a year to every pastor. It also agrees that there shall be in the United Church two supreme judicatories, one for England and one for Scotland, but that these co-operate in work, recognize the validity of each other's acts, and at stated intervals or as occasion requires to hold a common council.

The statistical report shows 6,516 members in the lenomination; £4,991 contributed for ministerial

support and £4,342 for all other purposes. The Synod of the United Presbyterian Church of Great Britain met in Edinburgh, May. The dis-cussion of union was courteous and temperate, and the action reached was such as to leave the question in the hands of the Free Church Assembly. The proposal for a separate union of the English Synod of the Church to the English Presbyterian Church was strongly opposed by leading men and not pres-sed. The churches next the border seemed to fear the financial effects of a separation from Scotland, while those farther to the South desire a more English position and character. Resolutions endorsing the preposal for a disendowment of the Irish Churches and denouncing the plans for an Irish Roman Catholic University, and for establishing endowed denominational schools, were adopted. The statistics of the Church showed 176,391 communicants in 597 congregations, a gain of 1,461. For congregational purposes £265,561 were raised; for Home Missions, £8,028; for Foreign Missions, £21,418; both these last sums falling below the expenditures, and making, with other smaller gifts, a total of £34,720 for Mission purposes. For Ministerial Relief, a fund of £20,288 has been raised, and 30 annuitants are supported. Only 65 ministers receive ess than £150; three years ago there were 302.

The Scottish Free Church Assembly of 1868 was an eventful one. The organized and determined opposition of the high. "Church-and-State!" opponents of Union, as well as some very serious blunders made by the advocates of the cause, had produced a very general despondency among those who hoped to see Scottish Presbyterianism again present united front to the world. The result reached at midnight of May 28th, was a most agreeable disappointment. The speeches on either side were not, and could not be characterized by any great novelty. Among the new points, was the fact that the U. P. Committee had conceded that the great "Sustentation Fund" scheme of the Free Church, which had originated in the heated time of the Disruption, should be adopted in the United Church, in preference to the more sober and common place methods lenominations which had rown up gradually Dr. Buchanan moved and Drechas. Brown seconded the resolution to approve of the acts of the Committee and to proceed with the negotiations. Dr. Julius Wood moved to discontinue them, and urged the Assembly not to 'throw Free Church principles over board," and alluded to reputed doctrinal differences. Sheriff Galbraith [like some O. S. men at Albany dwelt on the danger to property. Among other speakers we notice Prof. Rainey. Dr. Candlish and Sir Henry Moncrieff on the Union side, and Drs. Begg and Gibson, of course, on the anti-Union side. The two latter spoke with less insolence and dogmatism than usual, and seemed to feel that defeat was coming. Dr. Begg made important admissions, to which he had been driven by stress of weather. Dr. Buchanan's motion received 427 votes, and Dr. Wood's 105. The vote last year was 346 to 120, being less than 3 to 1, while this year it is over 4 to 1 and in a much fuller Assembly.]

The Weekly Review thus describes the two resolutions: "Dr. Buchanan did not propose that any fi-nal and binding resolution should be taken. He did not propose that a monument should be set up to mark that Jordan had been passed, and that the wilderness was in the rear; but only that the Church, having solemnly sought the mind of the Lord in prayer, should consider the first grand peril of crossing the Red Sea to be surmounted, -our friend the civil magistrate, the modern Pharaoh, shall we say, to be disposed of,—and should faithfully and hopefully 'say unto the children of Israel that they go forward. Dr. Julius Wood, no friend of disunion, of course, -- no one is a friend of disunion, -- would, nevertheless, call a halt, and virtually inform the Church and the world that the enterprise of uniting the unendowed Presbyterian Churches of Scotland must be abandoned. Such were the issues." :40

In Financial matters the reports indicated great advances. The Sustentation Fund gives this year to every free Church minister £150 at least; 200 get £155, and 264 get £160. This is an achievement worthy of a Gladstone, and it is expected that £200

will be the minimum next year.

The entire amount raised by the Church for all purposes is £395,554 being an increase of £26,449, viz.: For general and local building purpose 59,344/.; for the Sustentation Fund for the benefit of the ministers, 142,172*l*.; for congregational purposes, 126,343*l*.; for the education scheme, 19.123*l*.; for college purposes, 7,108L; and for Home and Foreign Missions, 41,426L. A scheme for the insurance of local Church property by the national Church herself so as to save £2,000 or £3,000 yearly for the Mission cause, was approved of, the Government having promised to exempt the scheme

from the usual taxes.

The Highland Mission, as assisted by the "Ladies' Free Church Association," is accomplishing great good. The "Home Mission" is supporting 43 rural stations, and 33 charges, in large towns, is training 43 students, and employing 150 agents. The Foreign Mission work is crippled for want of funds, but otherwise working well. Only £15,243 was raised for this work in the year.

Rev. Mr. MacGregor was chosen Assembly's Proessor of Systematic Theology, while Rev. Dr. Blaikie takes the chair of Apologetics.

satisfied with things as they are. On the question of Instrumental Music, which came up through the Synod of Armagh from the congregation of Enniskillen, it was voted on motion of Dr. Hen. Cooke, that the common law of the Church excludes instrumental music in the worship of God, and that congregations be required to conform to that law."

The statistical report showed a decrease of 11,632 communicants, and 376 stipend-payers. The contributions for church erection were £27,424; for Foreign Mission and other objects £5,859. The resources from pew rent £34,724; Sabbath collections £12,177; Sabbath-school collections £741. Total £94,218. The report of the Sustentation Fund shows receipts of £1,804 being a decrease, also that 150 ministers receive less than £120 per annum. It was also reported that 487 congregations have paid their ministers £33,295, which is an increase. If the rest have given at the same rate, then £37,124 have been so contributed. In seconding the report on collegiate education, Dr. McCosh said that "he had now done with all eccle-

siastical duties in Ireland. His duty must be in a new sphere on the other side of the Atlantic. One of the ends he had in view in accepting the office to which he had been called in America, was to bring the two countries into closer union-(applause) -and the best way in which this could be accom plished was by the two Churches being brought into more thorough fellowship. One of the ends he had set before him was to combine the evangelical Christians, and if he went to America one of the ourposes for which he would live would be to bring he evangelical Churches, especially the Presbyterian Churches of that country, into more intimate fellowship with the Churches of this country. If he would have any influence in the position which ne would be placed, he would use that influence for the purpose of promoting this union. (Appliause.) And if ever they would sall upon him and say there was something lie could do for them, he would use his utmost exertions to fulfil their designs, and he believed that in doing so they would be bringing about the great issue to which he looked—the estab ment of a Pan-Presbyterian Council, where the representatives of the Presbyterian Churches in Euope and America would assemble together for con

The Regium Donum was under discussion for three days. A series of resolutions were proposed by the Rev. Dr. Dill; of Londonderry, declaring the Assembly's adherence to the Establishment principle, protesting against the threatened withdrawal of the Regium Donum, and appointing a Committee to take steps so as to secure that "justice should be done to the Irish Presbyterian Church in the matter of endowment." A rival series were proposed, as an amendment, by the Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, of Dub-lin, [Dr. John Hall's associate in Mary's Abbey church,] declaring that "the full and impartial disendowment of all religious denominations, in Ireland is to be preferred to a scheme of general endowment, in which truth and error are treated indiscriminately." It was reported that the Government had pledged itself to increase the grant from the present £40,000 to something more worthy of itself and of the Church, and it was urged that this was necessary to the continued prosperity of the denomination. Some went so far as to endorse to the full the Irish Church establishment, while many deprecated any action which would endanger "the Protestant was constituted by Dr. Cooke, with the Episcopalian leaders many years ago. The advo-cates of Dr. Kirkpatrick's resolutions urged that Irish Presbyterians should no longer be hanging round the doors of the Capinet, begging for more government support, but rather take a position of independence and honor. One passage in Dr. K.'s speech and ther unning responses to it, furnish an amusing exhibit of the sympathies of the Assembly. He said: "I think it is a matter of vast importance to be in sympathy with the Three Church of Scotland—(hear, hear)—and with the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland—(no, no)—and with the English Presbyterian Church—(hear)—and I would also, add, with the Nonconformist Churches in England—(no, no)—and with the United Churches in America (Hear, hear.) The ablest speeches in favor of the first resolutions were made by Rev. Mr. Gray who said :- "The Reium Donum has been the means a rural minister to give himself to the noblest of all works, breaking the bread of life to many a poor neglected one. Our ministers are 600 strong, and but for the Regium Donnin they would not have numbered 200.

Tust look what the Free Church is doing—the noble work in which she is engaged. She stands before her people an eternal

mendicant, and no blame to her, for she cannot do without it. (Laughter). She lives the Disruption days over every year that she may stir up the blood of her people." (Loud cries of "shame, shame"); by Mr. Henderson of Holywood, who said, "that if there be a minister of the Assembly who was a voluntary he should not be a minister of the As sembly (Hear, hear, and hisses). It had been said that this question was settled in the House of Comthat this question was settled in the House of Commons (Hear, hear). But it was not settled, for they had the House of Lords — (hisses) — they had the Queen—(renewed hisses)—and, above all, they had the new Parliament (Applause). The disestablishment of the Irish Church and the abolition of the Regium Donum, would, he maintained, give a great victory to the Roman Catholics—(No, no, and hear)
—and would be the greatest blow Protestantism had
received since 1688);"—by Rodgers of Comber; by Orr of Antrim; by Prof. Smyth, who attacked Dr. McCosh's cent lecture on the subject, saying that Dr. M. had boasted of giving up all that he had held from the Government in Scotland, but had picked up something from the Government on the near side of the channel; by Dr. Dill, who ascribed irreligion and atheism to voluntaryism and eulogized the Church of England, in that her great writers had done as much for Protestantism as any Presbyterian, except Calvin himself; and by Prof. J. L. Porter D.D. The foremost speakers in opposition, were Mr. McNaughton, who re-called the day when many of the now champions of the Remum Donum declared that they wanted only a fair field and a general disendowment. He declared that the Church would lose nothing by such a change. Mr. Berkeley of Lurgan, the best administrator on the floor, spoke in the same strain. Robinson of Broughshane wanted to know if Presbyterians were to be forever hewers of wood and drawers of water to the Episcopalians. Prof. Wallace denounced the

Irish Church as oppressive, and took the boldest positions in regard to the question. Mr. Killen urged that the feelings of four millions of Roman Ca tholics had to be consulted. He endorsed Gladstone and the Commons. The Irish Establishment was a miserable failure. In some parts of the South twothirds of the Protestants had become Romanists, and for years the proportion of Catholics to Protestants had been increasing. Dr. McCosh defended himself and his lecture. He had taken nothing from the Irish Government except as a College professor, as Free Churchmen do to this day. He said it would, in all probability, be the last speech he

of conduct as in this country. The division showed 180 votes for Dr. Kirkpatrick's amendment and 211 against it, and the resolutions of Prof. Dill passed.

madeas a member of the Irish Presbyterian Church; and that in America he would pursue the same line

The Irish Presbyterian Assembly met in May
St. church, Belfast, June 1, Rev. Chas. Morrell of
Dungannon (a high Orange and Tory neighborhood)

May

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

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#### BETHESDA OHURCH,

In reference to this new enterprise the following Circular has been adopted by the Pastors' Association of this city.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1868. DEAR SIR: - Your attention is respectfully requested

o the following statement concerning the Bethesda Presbyterian Church in this city. 1. Six months ago in the entire District of Kensingon and Port Richmond comprising a population of

about eighty thousand souls, there was but one New School Presbyterian Church. 2. Rev. William T. Eva had been pastor of that Church for seven years and during that period had received more than 450 persons to its communion. The

whole membership had grown to nearly 1100. Their house of worship was crowded to its utmost capacity, every seat was rented and the pew committee had applications two years in advance of their ability to sup-

ply accommodations. 3. In these circumstances the 4th Presbytery of

Philadelphia passed resolutions urging the formation of a colony, and the establishment of a new church in that quarter of the city. The recommendation was received with considerable hesitancy on the part of the Congregation. The Pastor, regarding it as a call of duty, and acting upon the suggestion of the Presbytery, resolved to lead off the movement. With 200 of the members of the Church, he went out from the crowded home, secured a place for worship and Sabbath School and began the new enterprise at a point three-fourths of a mile distant from the mother

4. On the 4th of December last, the Presbytery or ganized this company under the name of the Bethesda Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. Since that time the new enterprise has been attended with the most signal and encouraging success. The Church has received 54 persons to its communion, most of them on profession of faith, and a large proportion of these persons who had not for years been in the habit of attending divine worship, so that now there is a memership of 252, a regular congregation of 500, and a sabbath school of 406.

5. The services are held in a public hall, which

though the largest in that part of the city, is entirely inadequate to the wants of the enterprise. It is absolutely essential to the continuous growth and prosperity of the movement that a church edifice should be erected at the earliest possible day. Accordingly lot has been taken in an eligible place at the corner of Frankford Road and Vienna Street, and arrange ments have been made for the work of building. It is proposed to erect an edifice that will accommodate 1000 persons; were such a building available now there is not a doubt that it would be filled at once.

Plans have been prepared for a suitable house which an be built at a cost of about \$50,000. Contracts have been entered into with Mr. Wm. B. Ginnodo Builder, to put the building under roof for the sum of \$32,000. It was not deemed prudent to go further than this at present. The neighborhood is richer in people than in property. The congregation that has been drawn together is not wealthy. The members are willing and anxious to give and make sacrifices to carry on their good work, but they cannot contribute more than about one half the sum required. Hence they are obliged to raise the question whether the ther churches of our city can help them to the extent of the other half.

Such assistance must be afforded or a most important and promising enterprise will be dwarfed or crippled if not wholly defeated. Evidently the movent is of the Lord and ought to be helped. The work has been begun, the church organized, the property secured upon a thoroughly Presbyterian foundation It should be carried forward and completed with the energy and liberality characteristic of the denomina

To you Dear Sir, the undersigned, a Committee in behalf of the Pastor's Association would most heartily commend this enterprise. We deem it worthy of earnest thought, and devout prayer, and of the most Christian liberality In a short time you will be wait ed upon personally by the Rev. Mr. Eva, or by some one of the Committee for your response to this appeal which we make in the name of Christ and for his

ALBERT BARNES, DANIEL MARCH, ROBERT ADAIR. Saffastia, of the JOHN McLEOD:

# Special Aotices.

The Stospel for the People.—Philadelphia Tract and Mission Society. Office, 1334 Chestnut street.

The 211th Union Meeting will be held in the 1st Baptist Church, corner of Broad and Arch streets, on Sabbath evening, July 5th, at 8 o'clock. Severial addresses will be made. 'Public invited.

Tract Visitors' Monthly Union Meetings for July, as follows: For the 2d District, at the Associate Presbyterian Church, corner of Shippen and Florida, on Wednesday evening, 3th, at 8 o'clk. For the 3d District, at Presbyterian Church, 20th, and Vine, on Wednesday evening, 16th, at 8 o'clock. Tract Visitors are requested to attend these meetings.

Volunteers for out door Sabbath afternoon meetings in Markethouses; on' lots and thoroughfares, are requested to call or send their names and residences to the office between 11 and 12, A. M., and 4 and 5, P. M.

their names and 4 and 5, P. M. JOSEPH H. SCHREINER, General Agent.

Third Presbytery of Philadelphia.—The stated quarterly,meeting is appointed to be held in the rresuysems Hou-e, on Tuesday, July 7, at 11 evlock, A. M B. B. HOTCHKIN, Stated Clerk.

The Great Preserver of Health. Tarrant's Effervesent Seltzer Aperient can al ways be relied upon as a pleasant, mild, speedy and positive cure in all cases of Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sick Headache. Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Flatuency, Fuliness of Blood, and all Inflammatory Complaints where a gentle cooling cathartic is required, so says the Chemist, so says the Physician, so says the great American Public of the Nineteenth

Heed ye them and be not without a bottle in the house. Before life is imperiled, deal judiciously with the symptoms, remember that the slight internal disorder of to-day may become an obstinate incurable disease to-morrow.

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Parents seeking an Institution that offers to their daughters "the literary advantages of the best Seminaries, with an entire freedom from their most obiectionable features;" the plan of which "renders the transition from the Home Circle to the Boarding-School less abrupt and unnatural;" and which "specially assumes to provide a safe and pleasant home, whose influences shall contribute to refinement of manners and permanent excellence of character," should receive, on application, the latest Circular of the Young Ladies' Institute, Auburn, N. Y.

"Thorough graduating course—superior facilities for French and Music-Saddle and Carriage Horses kept for the gratuitous use of the limited number of boarders in the family of the Principal."

The Autumn Session commences on the 1st Monday in September.

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July2-2t.

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The Bonds are of \$1,000 each, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in New York City in January and July, and are offered

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in currency, from the date of the payment of the last coupon. At the present rate of gold they yield more than Eight per cent. upon the investment, with the prospect of a steady appreciation of the premium upon the Bonds.

The Company have now built and in successful operation 150 miles of road, on both slopes of the Sierra Nevada mountains, including by far the most difficult and expensive portion of the . whole. They have also an unprecedented force, extending the track into the Salt Lake Basin, the middle of which will be reached in Autumn, making more than 330 miles in operation. Several important tributary Branch and connecting Roads are projected and now being built, and the prospect is fair that the continuous

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WHITE GOODS IN FULL VARIETY.
BLACK GOODS OF ALL GRADES.
STELL AND GRAY GOODS.
SILK DEPARTMENT WELL STOCKED.
CLOTH DEPARTMENT, NEW ASSORTMENT.
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT, FRESH STOCK.
STAPLE HOUSEKREPING DEPARTMENT.
HOSIE RY, GLOVES, HOKFS, LACES, &c.