(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1867.

The True Principle for the Taxing of

Distilled Spirits. It seems to be the general impression that Congress, at its next session, will make some important modifications in the Internal Revenue law relating to the manufacture of distilled spirits. The necessity for this is very apparent, if we may judge from the inefficiency and failure in the collection of this important branch of the revenue under the law as it now stands. Distilled spirits, which ought to pay about one hundred millions per annum into the treasury, now yield hardly onethird of that amount. Of course this failure imposes still heavier burdens upon other branches of industry. But this is one of the smallest of the evils connected with it. The widespread demoralization and corruption, both of the people and of the officers of Government, incident to this branch of our revenue system, as at present conducted, is a much greater and more startling evil. That much of this is due to the character of the law itself we do not doubt. Other countries collect as large a tax per gallon from distilled spirits as we are endeavoring to do, and collect it successfully, without any excess of fraud in that particular department over others in their revenue service. There is no reason why we should not do so too. Americans are not naturally any more dishonest than other people, and the average run of our internal revenue officials are probably as little inclined, à priori, to peculation and fraud as those of other countries. The difficulty is in our system itself, which offers such occasions for fraud on a large and remunerative scale, that it at once holds out temptations too strong to be resisted by men of ordinary virtue. And, in the second place, voluminous and minute as are the provisions of the law, it fails in practical operation to afford the proper and requisite facilities for the conviction and punishment of those who violate its provisions. As an instance, we may mention that all important violations of the law are made criminal offenses, punishable in many instances by imprisonment; and yet, though infractions of the law are constant, and the Courts are througed with what are called "liquor cases," we never, or at least very

rarely, hear of a criminal prosecution. Any man who understands the business of manufacturing distilled spirits would see at once, upon reading our present law, that it was not drawn up by practical men. It aims to reach certain results, but instead of doing so plain and direct methods, it resorts to a hundred different checks and balances, which amount to nothing practically. Under it the skilful distiller will perpetrate frauds which only an equally skilful distiller can detect. The primary principle of the law, as it now stands, is to find the product of a distillery from the oath of the distiller, the very person who, of all others, is most interested to make a false statement. Now, the true ground to go upon is the simple one of taxing the actual contents of a distillery, from day to day, as the process of fermentation is going on. Let the Government establish a certain percentage of the "beer" as the product in distilled spirits upon which it will assess the tax, and it will collect thousands of dollars where it now gets hundreds. For instance, suppose six per cent. is the proportion of distilled spirits to "beer" in the fermenting vats, which the Government establishes as its standard of taxation; then, upon every one hundred gallons of "beer" the Government will collect the tax due on six gallons of whisky, and in this ratio for larger or smaller amounts. The ratio should be fixed low enough to allow a small margin in favor of the careful manufacturer. The amount of "beer" in the fermenting vats can be accurately determined by ocular inspection. It is a mere question of arithmetic. This should be the business of revenue officers paid by the Government. No reference should be made to the distiller at all. No questions need be asked of him. All that he should be required to do is to keep his doors open, so that the revenue officer may daily inspect his place of business. The revenue officer makes his daily round, reports the number of gallons of "beer" in fermentation, and the Government assesses its tax according to an invariable rule. The whole thing is simple, direct, efficient. There is no ground of fraud by the distiller. He has been eliminated from the problem altogether. There is no attempt to follow up the whisky, and keep a hold on that. There is no necessity for inspectors and gaugers, except for those connected with the bonded warehouses. There is no door for fraud in the matter of production, except in the making of false reports by the examining officers of the amount of "beer" in the vats, and that would be so easy and sure of detection, that it may be practically thrown out of the account.

This is the true principle of taxation as regards distilled spirits. Some say tax each still according to its capacity; but what is the capacity of a still ? By what rule shall that be determined? It is impracticable, and cannot be done.

If members of Congress will take hold of this matter with a determination to make a law that will work; if they will summon to

their aid practical men who know the loopholes through which fraud now escapes, the Revenue law can be so amended that distilled spirits shall pay one hundred millions of dollars annually into the treasury, and without half the trouble and vexation which now characterize the collection of one-third of that

The Action and Attitude of the S gaers

of the "Ludlow Call." WHEN Judge Ludlow was nominated by a number of gentlemen for the post of Associate Judge, a card appeared signed by a number of our leading citizens, gentlemen of high respectability, in which they favored his retention in the office he at present holds. This card has since been used as an electioneering document, and is daily referred to by the Democrats as an argument in favor of the choice of their candidate. The gentlemen who signed that card did so through a desire to remove all political discussion from a judicial election. The conduct of the Democracy, however, has been such as to utterly defeat the end in view. The signers have been drawn into the very vortex politics, and the only difference in their present position and that occupied by them at any political election is, that instead of their influence being given for the party which saved the country in the days of the war, they are being used by the enemies of the Union, and are absolutely giving all their influence to favor the success of the very party which acted with traitors throughout the four years of rebellion. These gentlemen have now had an opportunity of calmly looking at the false attitude into which they have been thrust by the wiles of the Democratic party. They now see as clearly as all their fellowcitizens that, instead of raising the judiciary above the reach of partisanship, they themselves been drawn into a bitter partisan contest, and one in which they are used to protect the Democratic party. The fight is just as bitter as ever, only they are under the enemy's flag. And in what company do they now find themselves? Starting with a desire, which we honor, to see the judiciary chosen without party feeling, how have they succeeded? It requires no great perception to see that they have utterly failed. They have not secured Judge Ludlow as a no-party candidate, and they are not running him on his merits. They have failed to elevate the tone of the election; but have sunk themselves into the company of the Carrigans, Reeds, Ingersolls, and McMullins of the radical Democracy. Instead of fighting side by side with their old comrades, or instead of defending a high principle of political purity, they are standing shoulder to shoulder with the enemies of our country, the followers of Vallandigham, the men whose watchword is the platform adopted at the Democratic Conven-

Under such circumstances it is not inconsistent, it is not unexpected, that we see them coming back, one after another, in disgust from the ranks into which they have been drafted. Already nearly three-fourths of the Republicans who signed the Ludlow call have declared their intention of signing another, stating the reasons for their original action, and their reason for repenting thereof. Before many days are over the card will appear. It takes no prophetic vision to know what excuse they will give-what explanation they will set before the people. When the call was signed, it was anticipated that the clique which almost ruined our Judicial Convention would rule it entirely. It was supposed that the friends of the Democracy who, in disguise, had gained admission into its ranks, would succeed in nominating an inferior candidate, a man of straw, who would be put up only to be knocked down by Judge Ludlow. In this opinion the gentlemen signing were nearly correct. We knew at the time of all the moves which were to be made. and we trembled ourselves for the result. Had the cabal succeeded we could not have blamed the signers for their adherence to a gentleman who they knew was at least able, when the choice lay between him and one unknown and but illy-qualified. But the scheme failed. The Republican party could not be manipulated like the Democracy. Mr. Thayer was nominated, and a gentleman thus furnished who was in every respect Judge Ludlow's equal for honesty, ability, and judicial learning, and many times his superior in patriotism and eloquence. And the favorers of Mr. Ludlow stand now opposed to Mr. Thayer, when really, from the bottom of their hearts, they wish him victory. What, then, is the only manly and honest course left open to them? It is clearly to confess their mistake, to say like men, "We doubted the Convention of the Republican party, and we did it injustice";-to retire from the ranks of the rabid and unwashed Democracy, and take their old places under the old flag. How can Mr. Meredith, Mr. Price, Col. Thomas, Gov. Pollock, and the like, stand the association of such men as rule the Democracy, and who endorsed their action and adopted their caudidate, who willingly fell into their congenial embraces? There is but one means of showing themselves fearless men and loyal citizens, and that is the one they have adopted. To say openly that, led as they were by personal regard for Judge Ludlow, they can't stand his associations; that while they could possibly have forgotten the

MORE AGITATION, -At a brauch meeting of the Reform League in London, Mr. Edmond Beales said the League must hold together to watch the working of the Reform bill, and to btain the ballot.

record of the Judge, they could not wish for a

victory over which Carrigan and Vallandigham

and Johnson would rejoice; and that they must

recall their endorsement, and act, as they have

always acted, in favor of the Union cause and

in opposition to sympathy with treason.

The Great Meeting on Priday.

On Friday evening next, at the Horticultural Hall, there will be held the first great ratification meeting in favor of the nominees of the Republican party in Pennsylvania. It will be addressed by Senators Cameron, Cattell, Frelinghuysen; Governors Pollock and Curtin; Col. Jones, and a number of equally eminent orators. Let us make it a grand affair. The voice of the people must be heard, and a cordial endorsement of its nominees declared. The gentlemen selected are, in every case, unexceptionable. We have never had so strong a ticket. It then behooves all those who are opposed to Andrew Johnson and in favor of Generals Sheridan and Sickles to attend. It is the duty of every man to be there and lend by his voice a .rebuke to the Executive madman. But we need not call on our readers to be present at that scene of duty. The eminent speakers selected insure a meeting well worth attending, and we do not doubt but that Horticultural Hall will fail to contain the throng.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.-With all the fervor we can infuse into a recommendation, we recommend to the Republican leaders of Pennsylvania the timely and emphatic advice contained in the following article from to-day's

N. Y. Times:-"The election in Maine, echoing that of California, sounds a voice of warning to the Re publican party everywhere to go into future contests unimpeded by personal unpopularities and needless side issues. From verze to verge of the republic, the vote of the ballot has been of the republic, the vote of the ballot has been ominous; and the geographical, hardly less than the political, position occupied by Maine and California, is significant of what may be expected of the States lying between the two oceans, provided the same elements are suffered to work. In California, the persistent bolstering up of unpopular cand dates helped towards the Republican defeat. The race was run with the dead weight of at least one man who cucht not dead weight of at least one man who ought not dead weight of at least one man who ought not to have been carried. In Maine, the handicap was the ale-and cider law, which pulled down last year's great victory to what was a close, if successful, contest. Connecticut had already told substantially the same story and sounded the same warning. We cannot help thinking that these three results are premonitory of others to come. If the Republicans wish to lose all the doubtful States, and to decrease their majorities in the sure States, let them continue majorities in the sure States, let them continue to be harnessed to the drags of unworthy can didntes and of all sorts of small-beer 'reforms. For success, the battle must be fought on clean cut, square political i sues, involving political principles; otherwise, the coalition of all opprinciples; otherwise, the coalition of all op-posing elements is pretty sure to defeat the party. Having a sure triumph on the main is ue, it is blundering to lose it by starting side

MIGRATION OF SPECIES .- Old naturalists contended that certain classes of animals existed only in limited and well-defined districts; but the age is "progressive," and such old-fashioned ideas are exploded. An American production has appeared in Eugland, and the ancient traditions are thereby set aside. On the 27th of August a party of English Vallandighams, Woods, and Pendletons met in solemn conclave at Birmingham, to form a "constitutional party." They resolved, with remarkable emphasis and directness, that the new elements which the evil-disposed seek to introduce into the political history of England are reprehensible. They avowed a desire for progress, but insisted that it should be "progress on the old lines of the Constitution, by such reforms in every department of the State as may best enable it to fulfil its functions in accordance with our national development, not progress towards new systems of government and untried institutions," "Emancipation is wickedness"-cry the Copperheads in this country-"a wilful interterence with vested rights," "Reform is a snare"-say these Birmingham gentlemen-"the workingman has no rights which John Bull is bound to respect," Our people have bidden the croakers to stand back, and the English reformers will say the same.

A USEFUL AND IMPORTANT INVESTIGATION, -An English paper reports that Mr. B. Samuelson, M. P., who is engaged in iron and engineering, and has resided some years on the continent, is about to visit France, Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland, with a view to obtaining accurate information as to their industrial position, and especially to their recent manufacturing progress, and the state of labor and instruction among them. Mr. Samuelson undertakes this mission on his own responsibility, but he has received the co-operation of the Educational Department of the Privy Council and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and he will have the aid of English representatives abroad. He has recently visited Leeds and the other great manufacturing towns of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Nottinghamshire, etc., to obtain information as to the views of manufacturers on these questions, and from them he has received every encouragement. He finds a general impression that improved education, primary and technical, is essential to the maintenance of English pre-eminence as an industrial nation.

A LEADING RITUALIST ON HIS TRIAL.-The case of Martin against the Rev. A. H. Mackenochie, incumbent of St. Alban's, Holborn, accused of ritualistic practices, came up in the Arches' Court in London, August 27. The Dean of Arches, Sir Robert Phillimore, having before his appointment been one of the defendant's counsel, the promoter, Martin, objected to his hearing the case, even with assessors. The defendant insisted that the dean could not lawfully refer the case to a surrogate, but must hear it himself. The dean suggested that the best course was to take the question before the Privy Council. Personally, he should be very reluctant to hear the case.

The points upon which the judge will have to decide are the legality of lights, incense, and the elevation of the paten and chalice in the

THE SAILORS' FRIEND, -The Duke of Richmond has fairly earned this title by the introduction and successful management of a "bill for the prevention of scurvy. The London Telegraph gives the following abstract of this useful piece of legislation:-

"Henceforth every sailor will have (if he pleases) a magailleent allowance or twelve superficial feet of be th-room all to himself, and a daily tot of lime lulee, fortified with fifteen per cent, of rum. The gratiful aroma of the latter will curl round the proposees of our old sails, and will, as poor Robson used to Fay."

'A ser I il warmth diffuse Like F.i. r's ballam, over all their blues." An interes ing question is suggested. Some of the ships of the British navy are as strictly testefal as a Massachusetta village. Will they be allowed, under the bill, to take their lime juice clear? Or has the Duke of Richmond, by design or by inadvertance, placed these honest, temperate ters in the disagreeable dilemma of choosing between scurvy and grog?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING, JOY COE & CO., Agen a for the "TRLEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have RE-MOVED from FIFTH and CHIBNUT Streets to No. 148, SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICER-No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia: TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE.

Broad Street.

PHILADELPHIA, September 19, 1867. A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE

UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA

WILL BE HELD AT THE LEAGUE HOUSE, On SEPTEMBER 18,

AT & O'CLOCK P. M.,

For the purpose of taking such measures as may be deemed advisable in relation to the present condition of the country.

By order of the Board of Directors.

9 11 7t GEO. H. BOHER, SECRETARY. THE UNION REPUBLICAN NATU-RALIZATION COMMITTEE will sit daily, on and after FRIDAY, September 13, at No. 416 LIBRARY

BARVEY MONEY,

Chairman Naturalization Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH-

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH-WAYS-OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
PRILADELPHIA. Seps. II, 1867.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 18th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Perth street, from Jefferson street to the north curb line of Oxford street, to be built of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches, and with such inlets and manbioles as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city, and the Contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good repair for three years after the sewer is finished. When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Ballroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the Lowest Bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. W. W. SMEDLEY, 9 11 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENE-RATOR,-This is the most simple, safe, and economical apparatus known for making steam. It is less expensive, both in first cost and use, and its advantages are such that it must supersede every other boiler, IT CANNOT POSSIBLY BE EX-PLODED; will not incrust; can be increased to any capacity by the additions of section; can be separated into sections for convenient transportation; generate steam fast and dry: economizes in space, weight, and fuel; costs less for brick work and setting up; is less liable to get out of order, and can be anywhere repaired; and can be manufactured and sold thirty per cent, less than any other botler now in use. Engineers, machinists, and capitalists are invited to examine one of these Boilers now in operation at Hen-

been subscribed. It will be shown to those interested, that a large profit is already being realized in the A model of the Boller can be seen at the office of SAMUEL WCRK, Northeast cor. THIRD and DOCK Streets, where subscriptions for adares in the Company will be received.

derson's Mill. Coates street, west of Twenty-first, A

Company to manufacture this Boiler is being organ-

fred, and one thousand shares of stock in all are

offered for sale at \$50 a share, of which two-thirds has

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement. For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,

Clerk of the Faculty. Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

THE MENDELSSOHN MUSICAL SOCIETY will commence its regular Rehearsals on MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 30, 1867, at their ball, N. E. corner of EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, and will give during the season THREE SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS.

Particulars at the business office of the Society, No. CHESNUT Street (Louis Meyer's Music Store). CHESNUT Street (Louis Meyer's Music Store).
Officers for the ensuing year.

BOBERT MORRIS, President.
A. H. DERRICKSON, Vice-President.
JOHN E. McCAULLAY, Vice-President.
GEORGE KIMBALL, Secretary.
JEAN LOUIS, Musical Director.
H. G. THUNDER, Plantst.
A. R. VANHORN, Treasurer,
JOHN THORNLEY, Chairman of Committee,
HARRY I, STEWART, Librarian. 9 10 2trp

SURANCE COMPANY.—At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on MONDAY, the 2d of September, 1867, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:—

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Haziehurst,
Thomas Robins,
Thomas Robins,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
And at a meeting of the Directors on the same day, DANIEL SMITH, Jr., Esq., was unanimously relected President.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE IN-

plected President, 9 8 12t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSU-RANCE COMPANY.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1867.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 12th instant. representatives, after the 12th instant.
9210t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. NOW IS THE TIME TO PREPARE

FOR FALL BUSINESS.

Practical instruction in Book-keeping in all its granches, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations, ORITENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 687 CHESNUT Street. College now open, Catalogues furnished on applica-

Evening sessions after September 15. [824 smwlmsp

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,—Tidls splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye—Harmiess, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints, Natural Black or Brown, Remedies the lil effects of Bad Dyes. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 31 BARCLAY Street, New York.

A LADY OF UNDOUBTED CHEMI-A LADY OF UNDOUBTED CHEMIcal skill has recently perfected CHEWALAFIR'S LIFE FOR THEE HARB. It positively
restores grey hair to its original color and youthful
headty; imparis life, strength, and growth to the
weakest hair stops its failing out at once; keeps the
head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Bold
by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers, and dealers
in fancy goods. The trade supplied by the wholesale
druggists.

EARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., New York.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CRLE rior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Planes constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.

6 19 mm Warerooms, No. 1108 CH ESSUT St.

460 MILES OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, Running West from Omaba Across

the Continent,

Are now completed, and it is expected that the remaining to miles, to carry the track to the base of the Rocky Mountains, will be finished early in October Contracts have already been made for rock-ou-tings bayond, to be done during the winter. The work is being pashed forward with equal energy on the California end of the route, under the direction of the Central Pacific Company, commencing at Sacra, mento, and it is confidently expected that the two roads will meet in 1870, thus completing the entire grand line connecting the At antic and Pacific oceans, on which THIRTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS in cash have already been expended. From the liberal Government aid the wealth and energy of the stockholders, and the ready market for the First Mortgage Bonds, there is no want of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the work, and its early completion is as cer'ain as any f ture business event can be. NET EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

During the quarter ending July alst of the current year, an average of 325 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad was in operation. The Superintendent's EARNINGS.

\$160,526.92 Telegraph. Transportation, Contractor's Materials.. \$1,203,038-95

EXPENSES.

Engines, Cars, Shops, etc.. Offices and Stations. Conductors, Engineers, etc..... 50,984*44 54,907*60 33,294*78 15,488 98 807,508 03 NET EARNINGS to balance.. \$1,203,038.95

From the relative high charges, the operating ex. penses of the road are but 32% per cent, of the earnings, and the ratio would be much less if the contractor's business were not done at half rates. Throwing out charges to contractors for transportation of materials and men (\$479,283-41), and deducting from the aggregate of all operating expenses (\$395,530'92) 32% per cent. (\$157,564'42) as the proportion chargeable on the work done for contractors, which was less than actual cost, because of the half price charged for it, and we have the net operating expenses on the com mercial business for the quarter, \$237,9'6'50. The account for the commercial business stands as follows:-

Net profits of operating 325 miles of road three months. The amount of Bonds the Company can issue on 325 miles, at \$16,000 per mile, is \$5,200,000. Interest in gold, three months, at 6 per cent., on this sum, is \$78,000; add 40 per cent, premium, to correspond with currency earnings, is \$109,200 - showing that the net earnings for this quarter were more than four times the interest on the First Mortgage Bonds on this length of

First Mortgage Bonds, whose interest is so amply provided for, and so thoroughly secured, mu t by classed among the safest investments. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD.

And are Offered for the present at NINETY CENTS on the Dollar, and Accrued Interest at Six Per Cent. in Currency from July 1.

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over 15 per cent. cheaper, and at the current rate of premium on gold, pay

Over Nine Per Cent. Interest.

Subscriptions will be received in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, and by CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK *No. 7 NASSAU Street,
CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS
No. 51 WALL Street,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
No. 33 WALL Street,

In Philadelphia, THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK DE HAVEN & BROTHER, WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.

TOWNSEND WHELAN & CO., J. E. LEWARS & CO.,

In Wilmington, Delaware.

R. R. ROBINSON & CO., JOHN McLEAR & SON

And by BANKS AND BANKERS generally through out the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER. NEW YORK August 20, 1867.

96fmwit

ACENCY OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Company, OFFICE OF

DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 SOUTP. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, September 3, 1867,

We deaire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments. We would to-day give these bonds and pay a dif-

ference of \$210 08 taking in exchange U. S. 68 of 1881. \$231 58 do. do. 5-208 of 188 \$188 83 do. do. 5-208 of 188 \$20 res do. do. 5-208 of 188 \$175 08 do. do. 5-208 of 188 do. 5-20s of 1805, 5-20s of '63, Jan. & July 5-20s of '67. 5 \$\overline{\text{dent}}\$, 10-40s, 7 3-10 Cy. Aug. issue, 7 3-10 Cy. July issue, 7 3-10 Cy. July issue, (For every thousand dollars,)

We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

DE HAVEN & BRO. SKIN DISEASES! "USE SWAYNE'S CINTMENT,"
HAVE YOU TEMET?
"USE SWAYNE'S CINTMENT.'
HAVE YOU SCALE HEAD?
"USE SWAYNE'S CINTMENT."
HAVE YOU ANY SEEN DISCASS?
"USE SWAYNE'S CINTMENT."

A Speedy Cure Guaranteed. Swayne's Ointment Is warranted a quick and sure cure. It aliays all stehing at once; is purely vegetable; can be used on the most tender infant. Cures Itch in from 12 to 48 Cures Itch! Itch! Itch!

Cures Tetter! Cures Salt Rhoum ! Cares Itching Piles! Cures Scald Head! Cures Barber's Itch ! Mayor McMichael's Confidential Clerk,

Mayor McMicbael's Confidential Clerk,
J. Huychinson Kay,
S. W. Corner Fifth and Chernut Streets,
Was cured of a very obstinate Empive Disease on
the face, which had haffled the skill of our most emipent physicians, tried a great many remedies, finally
procured
"Dr. Swayne's All-Hraling Ointment,"
Which made a perfect cure, Skeptics, call and see
him, and he will willingly relate what "Swayne's
Ointment had done for him.
Sold by the leading Druggists, and at Dr. Swayne's
Principal Office, No. 338 N. Sixth street, above Vine.

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET. BETWEEN SINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

We are now opening a full and complete assortment, both Foreign and Do-

mestic, for Fall Sales. 8 27 3mrp CARPETINGS. 832

ARCH STREET.

FALL STOCK NOW OPEN

ARCH STREET

CARPET WAREHOUSE

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD. NO. 832 ARCH STREET,

Two doors below Ninth, South Bide.

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1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Twelfth streets—centrally located, Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. [9112.0]

BOARDING WANTED.

DERMANENT BOARDING CAN BE HAD AT

BOARDING WANTED BY THREE YOUNG Gentlemen, Private family preferred. Address 910 at

LOST.

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