Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOOM.

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING. NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET. Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Bighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars

per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two menths, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1867.

Not a Negro Balance of Power, but a Rebel Balance of Power, our Great

THE leap from absolute chattelhood, under the old system of slavery, to the condition of full citizenship, is so great that it is not at all surprising that many conservatives should be somewhat alarmed at the new order of things in the late Rebel States. Yet we think that careful reflection will convince any candid man that impartial suffrage is the only safe basis of reconstruction.

It is evident that somebody, sooner or later, in the Rebel States, must be clothed with political power. Nobody contemplates the military governments as a permanent arrangement. Their function is merely temporary, to preserve peace and protect life and property, until constitutional civil governments can be

The question, then, not as a question of sentiment or philanthropy, but as one of practical statesmanship, recurs-To whom shall political power in these States be granted? This question can be properly answered only by keeping in mind the great and controlling fact that these are States which have lost their governments through a protracted and sanguinary attempt to overthrow the power and anthority of the Government of the United States. The state of things which we are called to confront, is one which grew directly out of and was caused by the Rebellion. Reconstruction was carried on with constant reference to this fact. To ignore it would be to act in the dark, and without any guiding

Now, if the people of the South were all Rebels, or pretty unanimously so, the problem of reconstruction would indeed be a most delicate and perilous one. The powers conferred by the Constitution upon States in this Union are so vast and varied, so capable of being wielded against the integrity and safety of the nation itself, as we have had abundant evidence in the Rebellion just suppressed, that the policy of clothing Rebels who have just been defeated in an effort to overthrow the Government with these tremendous capabilities of doing mischief, would be a question of the most serious moment. And if it presented itself in this form, an indefinite occupation of the late Rebel States by military force, distasteful and dangerous to our republican institutions as such a proceeding must be, might be the only alternative left. Fortunately, the problem does not present itself in this form. By a providential arrangement, the people of the late Rebel States are divided into two great classes, viz., the loyal people nearly equal in numbers. The disloyalists comprise, generally speaking, those who supported the Rebellion, and are all white; the loyalists comprise all the colored people, and in some of the States quite a large percentage, though a decided minority, of the whites.

Now, the real question which at present divides parties on the subject of reconstruction, is as to which of these classes should be entrusted with the controlling political power in the reorganized States. The Democratic or Johnsonian plan is to put the power into the hands of the disloyal class, and to make them the dominant element in every reconstructed State. This they propose to accomplish by disfranchising all the colored citizens, who form the great majority of the loyal class. Political power being confined exclusively to the white race, and all the colored citizens being disfranchised, the Rebel element would have full and undisputed supremacy in every one of the reconstructed States. It would do this, when In every one of them an absolute majority of all the people would be loyal to the Union; for, taking the colored citizens and the white lovalists together, they form a majority of the people of each of the Rebel States. This plan, then, would inevitably result in the formation of a Rebel oligarchy in the South, filled with hatred to the Union, having full possession of the State governments, and ready at any opposition movement to turn all their powers against the nation's integrity and life. The arms of the arsenals, the militia, the revenues and resources of all these States, would be exclusively in the hands of men who hate the Union, who have done their best to destroy it, and who might, under more favorable circumstances, repeat their bloody experiment with better prospects of success.

Now, in view of the terrible struggle through which we have just passed, the precious lives we have sacrificed, the enormous amounts of money we have spent, the tremendous debt we have heaped up, we ask seriously whether this plan proposed by Mr. Johnson and the Democratio party is wise or safe? Is it such an one as should commend itself to the conservative sentiment of the country? Can we afford to incur such a national risk? We do not now ask whether it would be just to the disfranchised citizens, or to the loyal white minority put under the feet of a ruthless Rebel oligarchy. We purposely exclude all considerations except those of pure governmental policy in the reconstruction of States overthrown by rebellion. We simply ask whether any people or Government on earth, after going through what we gone through with to suppress Ludlow as a no-party candidate, a great Rebellion, would be so infatuated as

to turn round and put into the hands of its enemies such tremendous and threatening powers? For, remember that, under this plan, not only would the Rebel oligarchy have supreme control of twelve States in the Union (for Maryland and Kentucky are already in its power), but it would hold the balance of power in the general Government itself. We bear a great deal of a negro balance of power, but what we have really to fear is a Rebel balance of power-a Rebel oligarchy-which shall not only dominate over the loyal people, white and black, of the South, but shall become the controlling element in the nation, as was the old slave eligarchy from whose loins it sprung. Nor is this an idle fear. Maryland and Kentucky are examples before our very eyes. Maryland is now as thoroughly in the hands of the Rebels as it was in 1861, and were occasion to offer. Union soldiers would be massacred in the streets of Baltimore even as they were then. And yet if all her citizens were entrusted with political rights, Maryland would be as loyal to-day as Pennsylvania. In Kentucky the highest social and political crime a man can have been guilty of is that of having been a loyal man during the Rebellion, and the greatest recommendation any man can have as a candidate for office is the fact that he was a traitor to the Government of the United States. And yet, if all of Kentucky's citizens could speak at the ballotbox, she would be as thoroughly on the side of the Union as is Ohio. A Rebel oligarchy dominates Kentucky because tens of thousands of her loyal citizens are disfranchised. We do not get the true voice of Kentucky. We get the voice of her Rebel minority which has usurped the reins of power. The fate of Kentucky would be that of every one of the Rebel States under the Johnsonian plan of reconstruction. The Rebel minority in each of them would become an oligarchy, ruling the loyal but disfranchised majority as with a rod of iron. Is this what we fought the war for? Is this to be the fruit of victory, turning to ashes on our lips? Is this the outcome and finality of our great struggle? Let the people answer at the polls.

Republican Support for Judge Ludlow. An advertisement inserted in a morning contemporary cites the opinions of two Republican journals of our city in favor of the reëlection of Hon. James R. Ludlow, which opinions were expressed by them some months ago. By so doing the Democrats attempt to make use of an argument in favor of the members of the Republican party voting for Judge Ludlow, and seek to secure as many radical votes as can be obtained by the old ruse of recalling bygone opinions, and claiming support on high moral grounds. The truth of the matter is, that the conduct of the Democracy, since this expression of opinion by the journals quoted, and the assent given by Judge Ludlow to that conduct, has been such as to compel the Republican papers to retract their support, and declare in favor of Hon. M. Russ ell

The only ground on which the journals of our party were willing to sustain the reëlection of the present Judge rested on a desire to and the disloyal people; and these classes are | raise the judiciary above the turmoil of partisanship. In every article written on the subject that was the sole and great cause for going without the lines of the party. It was proposed to reë ect the present incumbent because it was supposed that by such an action we would soar above party and avoid any intermingling of partisanship in the election. While our contemporaries were indulging in their utopian ideas, we were opposing any such course, because, by the peculiar formation of the human mind, a state of complete political neutrality is a mental impossibility. The judgment of every man must lean either one way or the other, and such being the case, we desired a gentleman on the bench whose opinions were consonant with our own. The issue proved that we were correct. The Democracy, elated at a chance of securing a party triumph, were unwilling to let Judge Ludlow be returned as a no-party man. They wanted something out of which they could coin political capital. So that, when the convention of that party met, they dragged the perfectly willing Judge and all his unwilling Republican supporters into the ranks of that organization, and after hold. ing a war dance around them as new converts, proceeded to appropriate Judge Ludlow to themselves. A platform most obnoxious, an offense to every loyal man, was adopted, and upon it Judge Ludlow consented to stand. The result was instantaneous. Some of our contemporaries, who had lent their support in order to make the election not a political one, were determined that if it was, despite their efforts, to assume such an aspect, they would not be found with such companions as Carrigan and Reed. They, therefore, retracted all they had said in favor of Judge Ludlow, and came out like patriots in opposition to any one who would stand on so infamous a platform as that put forth by the Democratic Convention. Their course was not inconsistent. They are not retracting their own words. They spoke before under a delusion. They tried to gain an object and failed. It is not falsifying their utterances by their returning to their old party. They tried to rise above party; failing in that, and necessitated to make a choice they naturally favor the loyal party of the war, and not the semi-traitor disloyal band who have tried to entrap them. Judge Lud low has to thank his friends that the Republican support is all withdrawn from him. By this one act he has placed himself in such a position that no Union man can vote for him; se that, by quoting the opinions of our con-

To-day he is the Democratic nominee, stand,

temporaries expressed before his act, no in-

fluence can be brought to bear by means of

the commendations then bestowed on Judge

ing on the Democratic platform, and his election would be a Democratic victory. When the quotations in our editorial were written. he was not a partisan, and his election would not have been esteemed a victory by Johnson and his party. The times are changed, and the true act of consistency is for all those who favored Judge Ludlow in May to oppose him now. He has deserted them, and has been monopolized by the enemy; and if they continue to support him, they will stand side by side with the men who hiss Sheridan and cheer Vallandigham. Between such an alternative and a return to the old faith, what gentleman or loyal man can hesitate a minute?

Who Has the Law on His Side.

A MORNING contemporary, with an owl-like show of wisdom, attempts, to-day, in a labored leader, to prove that the grounds taken by us in regard to the enlistment of Gormley in the Marine Corps were false in law. We quote the words of the article:-

"The same principles (as in the opinion of Judge Blatchford, already cited by us), we presume, are held to apply to enlistments in the Marine Corps, and in that case the minors under eighteen go to the Secretary of the Navy

discharge, "Upon this decision the following observa tions are pertinent:—The paramount right of the National Government to the military ser-vices of youths under the lawful age ought not to be rigidly enforced, in time of peace, against the wishes and authority of parents, guardians, or masters. First, because it is against the best interests of society; and, second,

because there is no necessity for it.
"It will, therefore, be seen at a glance if, the great power and authority of the United States Interposed at such a time to shield boys when they set up in rebellion against parents guardians, and masters by giving them coportunity to escape all parental and business con-trol, through the easy and tempting means of entering the army or Marine Corps, that great mischief must inevitably follow. It is hard to secure well-trained apprentices now, out it would be infinitely harder to secure them then. It is difficult, in many cases, to maintain parental authority now; but if the general practice should be according to Judge Blatchford's interpretation of the laws, it will be simost impossible. The rigid execution of the enlistment laws should, therefore, be reserved for war times exclusively, and until they are predified both the Secretary of War and the modified, both the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy should instruct their subordinates to discourage the enlistment of minors, unless they bave the express coasent of their parents, guardians, or masters."

In this it will be noticed that our contemporary states the same law applies to the army and the Marine Corps, and further states that the body of the enlisted man must be produced in Court. For the instruction of our neighbor, and in order to show how little reliance can be placed in opinions founded on bias and not on legal education, we quote entire a decision rendered by the celebrated Justice Gibson, of our State Supreme Court, rendered by the Court sitting in bane, and reported in 11 Sergeant and Rawle, 93. The decision was rendered April 10, 1824:--

THE COMMONWEALTH AGAINST GAMBLE,

THE COMMONWEALTH AGAINST GAMBLE.

"A habeas corpus having issued to Major John M. Gamble, commanding him to bring before the Court toe body of Abraham Ward, together with the cause of his detention, he returned that the said Ward enlisted is the Marine Corps of the United States, and that he was under a rest upon a charge of desertion. It was proved that Ward was a minor, and the question was unop the validity of the emistment.

"Wheeler for Ward; C. J. Ingersoil, contra." The opinion of the Court was delivered by—

"Gibson, J. The single question to be decided is whether the callstment of a minor into the corps of marines is void by any act of Congress ratthe common law. The net which regulates sulfstments in the army prohibits the enlistment of minors, except as must drang, and, or the configuration of the Court was the construction of the Court was the wholes the configuration of the court was the whole the corps is a part of the army or of the navy. It may be ordered to the land service but so may the whole of the seamen in service, if it be the will of the Government so to employ them. The officers of this corps is erve indiscriminately on courts martial with officers of the navy. All this therefore, proves will of the Government so to employ them. The officers of this corps terve indiscriminately os courts marital with efficers of the army, but so they do with officers of the navy. All this therefore, proves nothing. The truth is, this cops has no necessary connection with the army; it is a part of the naval establishment, and is exclusively subject to the orders of the Secretary of the Navy. The prohibition of the act of Congress on the subject of recruiting the army, therefore, being out of the question it is unaccessary to inquire whether the case of the person whose liberation is claimed falls within the act which authorizes the enlistment of minors as seamen, as I am well satisfied the colistment is good independently of the enabling provisions of any statute. At the common isw, the contract of an infant will bind him where it is beneficial; and I am far from being convinced that the contract of enlistment is not, in contemplation of law, of that kind. But I put the case on broader ground—the ground of public policy, which requires that a minor be at liberty to enter into a contract to serve the State, wherever such contract is not positively forbidden by the State Itself, during the existence of which service parental authority over him is suspended, though not annihilated. This is the common law of England, and there is nothing in the constitution of the Government, or of the circumstances of the people of this country, to afford a reason why it rhould not be the common law age. In a state of war the necessity of such a principle is obvious; and the same or cessity exists, although in a less degree, is a state of peace. But there is, if it were necessary to resort to it, another ground independent of this, on which the person whose liberation is in question must be remanded. It appears by the return to the writ of labous corpus that he is in condimensition a charge of desertion from his post; and the law is clear that he must abide the sentence of a court martial, before be can contest that he is in condim

How to TREAT GUESTS,-The Chesterfieldlike courtesy of the Democratic party is illustrated by the following article in our Democratic contemporary this morning. After inviting Gen. Sheridan to visit our city, against which invitation not a Democrat but two voted, the organ of that party held up before him the expense he cost us. Would it not be well for our contemporary to send him a bill of items, so as to impress him with the obligation under which he rests? Such is the idea some people have of hospitality:-

"Sheridan has departed from Philadelphia on his discredifable political pilgrimage, but he has left behind him a big bill for the city to foot. Thousands of dollars have been recklessly and extravagantly spent by the radical 'ring' having him in charge, for feeds, carriage hire, and a variety of incidentals, all of which will come cut of the pockets of the heavily burdened tax payers. In this way is the people's bard-arned money squandered by the radical spendthrifts, and the honest, hard-working mechanic, who cannot afford to buy meat for his children more than once a week, is compelled to furnish reedbirds, champages, and cigats for hungry radicals." and cigars for hungry radicals.

-Charles Dickens writes to a friend in Boston;-"I notice that about once in seven years I become the victim of a paragraph disease. It breaks out in England, travels to India by the overland route, gets to America per Cunard line, strikes the base of the Rocky Mountains, and rebounding back to Europe, mostly perishes on the steppes of Russia from inanition and extreme cold."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE "EVENING TELEGRAPH" MAY Store No. 241 S. FIFTEENTH Street, just below Locust. SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "THLEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have RE-MOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 1448. SEXTH Street, second doer above WALNUT, OFFICER:—No. 1448. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA

and SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMANY, No. 314 South Delaware avenue.
PHILADELPHIA. September 28, 1887.
Contributions to Southern Yellow Fever Fund:
J. Reed Snyder \$200
Lungerich & Smith 100
McKean, Borle & Co. 2010
C. A. Cingborn 250 \$30.00 100.00 201.00 25.00

\$5959500

Previously acknowledged .

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent. POST OFFICE .-PRILADELPHIA, Pa., September 27, 1867.
The mails for Havana, Cuba, per steamahip HENDRICK HUDSON, will close at this office on TUES-DAY, October 1, 1867, at a c'cock A. M.
928 2: HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M.

THE WOMEN'S FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION will hold a Special Meeting at their rooms No.711 SANSOM Street, on TUESDAY MORNING, October 1, at 11 o'clock. All the members are requested to be present.

928 21 MRS. B. P. WHITE, Secretary.

COUNTY FAIR AT MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Oc-tober 1 and 2. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, BILADELPHIA, September 16, 1867. PHILADELPHIA. September 16, 1867.)

ROTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

At a recting of the Board of Directors, held on 4th ustant, the following preamble and resolution were

instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, Numerous applications have been made to this Company from the holders of the First and Second Mortrage Comon Bonds to convert the same into the Registered General Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1, 1807, therefore be it.

Rese ved. That the Treasurer be and he is hereby instructed to cause public notice to be given that this Company is now prepared to exchange its Registered Bonds, secured by a general mortgage upon the line from Philadelphia to Plitaburg, of the estate, real and personal, and corporate franchises therein mentioned, dated July 1 1817 for the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Econds of said Company, on the road between Coupon Fonds of said Company, on the road between Harrisburg and Plusburg. Any further information can be obtained on appli-

at this office.
THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer. PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The nect term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September II), 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.

WHOLE COLUMNS MIGHT BE written on the effective and beautiful opera-tions of the Great American Sewing, Over-seaming, and Button note Machine, all happing c molued in and relation to a sacrane, all happing combined in one instrument; easily understood, and not likely to get out of order. It is the last made, and certainly the best of all the sewing madennes. It is placed before the public, on its own merits, as the only perfect sewing machine in the market. Call at the Exhibition rooms, S. W. corner of ELEVENTH and OHESNUT Streets, and be convinced of the truthfulness of this statement.

9 13 4ptf

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION CO.

PHILA MELPHIA, September 20, 1867.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, CHESNUT Street, above Fifth, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October, 1867, at 10% o'clock A. M. for the purpose of authorizing a ioan under the Act of Assembly approved the 10th day of April, 1867, 9 20 9t

JAMES S. COX, President

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENE-RATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use. and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSI-BILITY OF EXPLOSION Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. cor-

ner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the BEST QUALITIES OF COAL

at fair prices.
Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN 918 2m4p

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—Titis spiendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye—Harmless, Beliable, Iustantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuiue is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere infinitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street. New York.

SKIN DISEASES! "USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT."
HAVE YOU Tetter?
"USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.'
HAVE YOU SCAID HEAD?
"USE SWAYNE'S UINTMENT."
HAVE YOU ANY Skin Diseases?
"USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT."

A Speedy Cure Guaranteed. 44 Swayne's Olutment ** 60 th Is warranted a quick and sure cure. It aliays all itching at once; is purely vegenable; can be used on the most tender infant. Cures 1tch in from 12 to 48

Swayne's Ointment Cures Itch! Itch! Itch! Cures Tettert Cures Salt Rheum Swayne's Gintment Bwayne's Gintment Rwayne's Gintment Cures Itching Piles!

Cures Scald Head! Cures Barber's Itch! Mayor McMichael's Confidential Clerk, B. W. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS, Was cured of a very obstinate Eruptive Disease on the face, which had baffled the skill of our most emi-nent physicians, tried a great many remedies, finally

'DR. SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT," "DR. SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING O'INTMENT,"
Which made a perfect cure. Skeptics, call and see
him, and he will willingly relate what "SWAYNE'S
O'INTMENT" has done for him.

13 2 mwf4p
Sold by the leading Druggists, and at Dr. Swayne's
Principal Office No. 330 N. Sixth street, above Vine,

RHEUMATISM. Positively a Certain Cure. NO QUACE MEDICINE. NO IODIDE, POTASSA, COLCHICUM, OR BE BURRETHY HE W.

DR. J. P. FITLER'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY, FOR RESEURATION, NEURALIGIA. USED INWARDLY. USED INWARDLY.

A legal guarantee given, stating exact quantity warranted to cure, or money refunded. The only permanent Rheumatic Offre prepared by a regular physician in America. It is warranted not

Beat Philadelphia physicians prescribe it, and cured by it. Among them Dr. Walton, No. 154 North Seventh street. Best lawyers and judges cured by it. Among them

An Alderman of the city cored by it-His Honor Alderman Comly, Twenty-third Ward. And thousands of certificates endorse its curative power, and its discovery was truly a modern miracle. Prepared by Dr. FITLER, one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians, Principal Office

Hon. Judge Lee, Camden opposite Philadelphia,

No. 29 South FOURTH St.,

BETWEEN MARKET AND CHESNUT. Advice and consultations free of charge, daily. All orders and inquiries by mail answered. [829mws tftp POLITICAL.

BUNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT, HON. HENRY W. WILLIAMS. ASSOCIATE JUDGE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, HON. M. RUSSELL THAYER.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

SHERIPP.

JOSEPH M. COWELL.

REGISTER OF WILLS.

WILLIAM Y. CAMPBELL.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT, RICHARD M. BATTURS.

CITY OFFICERS.

CITY TREASURER, DAVID JONES.

CITY COMMISSIONER,

BENJAMIN F. URWILER.

SENATE-THIRD DISTRICT.

JOSEPH A. BONHAM.

1-DAVID FOY. 2-ROBERT C. TITTERMARY.

3-A. M. WALKINSHAW. 4-WILLIAM W. WATT.

5-EDMUND S. YARD.

6-Col. CHARLES KLECKNER. 7-JAMES SUBERS.

8-JAMES V. STOKES. 9-F. W. THOMAS.

10-Col. ELISHA W. DAVIS.

11-CHARLES EAGER.

12-ALEXANDER ADAIRE.

13-ENOS C. RENNER. 14-GEORGE T. THORN.

15-JAMES HOLGATE.

10-Col. MARSHALL C. HONG.

17-Col. JOHN CLARK. 18-JAMES N. MARKS.

By order of the Republican City Executive

WM. R LEEDS, President.

JOHN L. HILL, ISAAC MCBRIDE, Secretaries, RALLY! RALLY!!

UNION REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS

WILL BE HELD AS FOLLOWS:-Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thir-

teenth Wards AT OLD YORK ROAD, ABOVE CALLOW-

HILL STREET, ON MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 80.

Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Twentieth Wards.

AT BROAD AND PARRISH STREETS.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1.

Let every one who is true to the great Republican Principles of

JUSTICE, LIBERTY, AND EQUALITY.

Come, and by their presence show that the work so well begun UST BE COMPLETED. Come and strike another blow against Traitors and

By order Union Republican City Executive Com-

JOHN G. BUTLER. 9 30 24 Chairman Committee on Town Meetings. UNION REPUBLICAN

STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS, NO. 1105 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, September 28, 1867. The Union Republican State Central Committee have made the following appointments for HON. JAMES M. SCOVEL,

OF NEW JERSEY, WHO WILL SPEAK AT FRANKFORD, MONDAY, September 20. MEDIA AND CHASTER, THURSDAY, Oct. 3. DOWNINGTOWN, FRIDAY, October 4. PHENIXVILLE, SATURDAY, October 5. WEST CHESTER, MONDAY, Oct. 7. 92174

Mr. HALL, Speaker of the Pennsylvania Senate, speaks at FRANKFORT, on TUESDAY EVENING, October 1.

NINTH WARD UNION REPUBLICAN JOHN FARRIRA. Alderman,
DAVID BEITLER,
Bebook Directors,
JOHN L YOUNG,
FRANCIS BLACKBURNE,
FRANCIS NEWLAND,
For the unex; ired term of Bartholomew W. 1 SIMEON DILLINGHAM.

Apired term of George Ken

460 MILES OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Running West from Omaha Across the Continent.

Are now completed, and it is expected that the re-maining 57 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-cuttings beyond, to be done during the winter. The work is being pushed 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 Atlantic 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 certain as any future business event can be. NET EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD. During the quarter ending July 31st of the current year, an average of 325 miles of the Union Pasific Railroad was in operation. The Superintendent's report shows the following result:-

EARNINGS. \$1,203,038*96

\$1,203,068 95

Fuel Bepair of Track Engines, Cars, Shops, etc., Offices and Stations.
Conductors, Engineers, etc. 109,767-64 50,984-44 54,907-60 30,294-73 15,486-92 807,508-93 NET EARNINGS to balance..

From the relative high charges, the operating expenses 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) 3234 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, \$237,956'50. The account for the commercial business stands as follows:-Expenses "May, June, and July......

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, must 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 N ne 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 Bireet.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
No. 33 WALL Street.

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August 30, 1867.

ACENCY OF THE Union Pacific Railroad Company.

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We desire to ca .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 dir-

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