THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1867.

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NO. 108 SOUTH THERD STREET. Frice, Three Centa per Copy (Double Sheet), or agh een Centa per Week, payable to the Carrier, and halled to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars er Annum; One Dollar and) F.fty Cants for Two onths, invariably in advance for the period ordered,

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1867.

'he Finances as Considered by Robert J. Walker.

WE regret that the extreme length of the letter of Hon. Robert J. Walker and the crowded condition of our columns prevent us placing that able document in full before our readers. Whatever Mr. Walker says on the subject of our financial condition is entitled to a respectful attention. Throughout the entire war he was abroad as the agent of the United States Government for the purpose of negotiating our Ioans in the European markets, and from direct contact with a great part of the subscribers, is able to bear witness to their feelings and ex pectations at the time they gave their money to our country. We will, therefore, do the next best thing to publishing his letter in full, and endeavor to give a synopsis of his views on the various financial questions which are to-day agitating the country. At the outbreak of the war he was sent abroad, with letters from Secretary Chase and President Lincoln, for the purpose of acting as the United States agent in Europe and Great Britain. While there he published numerous essays, which were not contradicted by the United States, in which he "represented the certainty of the pay nent of the principal and interest on the Fivewenty loan in gold." When he arrived abroad

found that the Governments of France and Ingland were so opposed to our nation as to ander the negotiation of our loaus in those sountries almost impossible, so he appealed to the people of Germany, and, as he states, F'the result was that the people of Germany, emphatically the great mass of the people, took several hundred millions at the same rate as our own citizens." At that time the Govornment was in great danger; confidence was felt neither at home nor abroad. Mr. Walker says the discount at which they were received was warranted by the exigencies and the risk the purchasers rau, and adds :---"These German and other loans, based upon these United States Five-twenties, constituted. to a vast extent, the price we agreed to pay to enable us to maintain the Government and preserve the Union. And, now, shall we hesitate about the full payment of such loans as these? But especially can I, on whose Tepresentations so many hundred millions of these loans were taken, now, whilst the great Issues are being discussed, and soon to be deolded, without a burning sense of shame and dishonor, remain longer silent ?"

Mr. Walker is emphatically in favor of a payment in gold, and certainly has justice on his eide as well as great ability. But he con-

cents on the dollar in gold. The first result | some edifice on Tenth street, near Chesnut, would be to increase the expenses of the Gov- known as the Franklin Market House, which ernment and of living nearly fourfold, with no has a superficial area of 24,080 feet, corresponding increase of wages or of revenue. , as compared with the 8000 feet of the two The expenses of the Government, paid in this depreciated paper, would swell to nearly two Villions a year, and the excess of our annual expenditures over receipts would exceed a lillion of dollars a year, swelling yearly, with the necessary demand for a further inflation, until the whole mass would become worthless, and leave the Government and people without money or credit. The whole substance of Mr. Walker's

theory is contained in a few words:-"For all these ends there is but one remedy, an immediate resumption of specie payments, accompanied by a vast reduction of taxation." By resuming specie payments we reduce the annual expenses of the Government over thirty per cent. per annum. He favors the repeal of taxes and excises, and the abolition to a great extent of our internal revenue system. By this means, he observes, we would at once get rid of eight millions a year in the shape of tax gatherers' salaries. He believes that a total revenue of 244 millions is all that is necessary, and this he proposes to raise by taxes on but three articles:-

1. By a tariff for revenue. 2 By an excise on wines, mait and spirituous liquors, and tobacco; abolishing all other in-ternal taxation. 3. By a tax on our national banks, based upon just and fair equivalents, remembering how essential they are to the prosperity of the country, and that we must not drive them into louidation by unfair and unequal taxation, and thus revive the wretched State bank system.

This is perfectly feasible, as we demonstrated a few days since in an article in favor of throwing off all tax on a man's income except the excess over necessary expenses. By this triple tax all necessary revenue could be secured. The subject should receive immediate attention. In the tax on the National Banks, however, Mr. Walker "would impose but one additional tax upon them. It would be, that, while permitting them all to loan money at one uniform rate of 7 per cent. per annum, as ought to have been done originally, they should pay over annually to the Government one-half the net profits realized during the year over 7 per cent."

Mr. Walker is a strong advocate of the system of national banks, and deems them of great advantage to the country. He considers all attempts to call in their notes as dangerous and injurious, and calls attention to the fact that "their isssues are not flotitious, but represent so much capital in the bonds of the United States." We cannot follow the able arguments and every fact adduced to a greater length, but would commend the views of the distinguished author, both because of their ability and also because of the sound, practical common sense which pervades most of his letters. All his opinions appear to be practicable, if we except, with a doubt, the foreign loan of \$250,000,000 in gold.

The Mercantile Library.

THE old maxim that "Knowledge is Power" has become threadbare from its frequent quotation. Yet it reveals the great element of our national strength. To the savans of Germany and France we must yield the palm for thorough and deep culture in special branches of human wisdom, but as a people the inhabitants of the Great Republic enjoy a wider and more general diffusion of knowledge than those of any other land. And this has resulted, not so much from our system of public schools and higher educational institutions, as from our universal passion for newspapers and books. By an incessant devouring of everything that comes in our way, whether good or bad, we have gained the bulk of our knowledge, and with it a more thorough appreciation of the blessings of our free institutions, and a more deeply seated disposition to maintain them in their integrity, than could have been imparted to us in the mere routine

floors in use in the present building. The new building may by some be deemed altogether too large for the necessities of the Library; but it should be remembered that in 1845 but one floor of the old building was in use, so that the proportion between the accommodations of that period and those proposed is as one to six - precisely the same relation as is borne by the membership at the two periods. The new building is to cost \$126,000, of which \$76,000 is to be paid in cash, the remaining \$50,000 to encumber the premises as a ground-rent. The sum of \$76,000 will, however, be required to alapt the new building to the wants of the Company, making a total cash expense of \$152,000. To meet this, the Company has \$103,000 in its Treasury, after disposing of the old buildings, so that \$49,000 are required for immediate use, and a round \$100,000 to place the institution on a safe basis, clear of all incumbrances. At a recent meeting of the friends of the Institution, his Honor Mayor McMichael, who presided, appointed a committee of our most prominent citizens to supervise the collection of the required fund. We trust that they will not appeal in vain to a public which has ever shown a readiness to engage in all good works.

Which is the Metropolis?

Ws have frequently claimed that Philadelphia is the most populous city on the American continent, and in the result of the registry of votes which was completed in New York city on Saturday, we have an incontestable proof of the truthfulness of our assertion. At the November election in the city which can no longer lay claim to the title of metropolis, every nerve was strained to secure the largest vote possible by both parties, as the result in the State depended altogether upon that in the city. But the Mayoralty contest which terminates with the election to-morrow, has been conducted with even greater zeal, as there are three candidates in the field, and the friends of each are not without hope of success. The following figures give the comparative result in the two rival cities, the total population being based upon the customary estimate of six residents to every qualified voter :--

Phi adelphia. New York Total registry 111,862
813,594 opulation New York, as will be seen, cast a heavier rote, in proportion to the registry, than did Philadelphia; but it should be remembered that the Republican vote in this city was not drawn out, by reason of wide-spread dissatisfaction with a majority of the candidates; while in New York if we may believe the leaders of the rival Democratic factions, thousands of roughs were imported from this city and Baltimore, for the express purpose of rolling up a majority which should "terrify" the country. Moreover, it is a notorious fact th t thousands of names are registered every year in New York, in direct violation and deliance of the law, and these may be put aside to offset the large foreign population who are not entitled to the elective franchise. Although the figures given above are probably somewhat in excess of the real population of both cities, the proportion is as near correct as may be, and there is not the shadow of a doubt but that Philadelphia is the metropolis of the New World in point of population, as it likewise is with respect to manufacturing interests.

COMPLIMENTS 525 white lilac. Pink talle over pink silk had oor- [core of pick bud ; one white was trimmed with rouleaux of binck and white sain; the ornaments were gold.

Now that the sovereigns have all gone away. a retrespective glance at what has been worn proves rather morthying to husbands. Some of the crasses are to be perperunted by histor ; for ins ance, the robe worn by the Duchesse de Mouchy at the banquet given to the Emperor of Ansur a at the Houst de Ville. It was white and satin covered with an Alepron, a tout which went off into a court train behind an loop d in the front with acacia blossome in gold The body a *dempare* was covered with tailu worked with gold, and golden acacia and diamonds entwined in her hair. On the bodice bere were square susps and ovals of diamond astening the tulle drapery folds on the bosom. This toilet has been as much talked of as the Empress Eugenie's, which 1 have in a previous let or described, with the exception of her neck lace, which was composed of five rows of dia monds, each having a tringe of rubies and diamonds.

The Marquise de Gallifet at one of the grand reviews wore a dress which will never be for-go ten. It was a garnet satin, trimmed with garnet clusters of grapes as d embroldered vine leaves. Her casaque to match was tight at the waist under a belt of garnet and leaves, from which hung a deep fringe of out garnet beads. Then there was a princess at the rac s whose white cloth toilet marked all over with silk (the yellow shades), is now being imitated at Compicane. Sportsmen complain that all this white spoils their shooting; but s ill those who cannot invist in white cloth accomplish their whim in white merico, and their effect on the game'is precisely the same, but the gentlemen complain

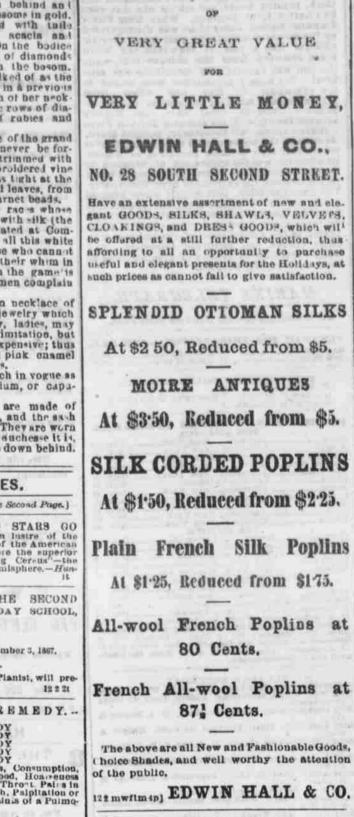
The great mania is the Indian necklace of thirty rows, and the new style of jewelry which is not so tich or becoming. Now, laties, may wear fancy lewels that are not imitation, but pretty, and to a certain degree inexpensive; thus filigree rings with turquoises and pick ensmel miniatures surrounded with pearls. The Metternich green is as much in vogue as

the Bismark brown; but nasturtium, or capacine, is the areat gun. The odalisque band and sash are made of

plaifed material round the waist, and the sash ends are ornamented with fringe. They are worn on the left side in front. The suchesse it is which, passed through rings, hangs down behind -N. Y. Heraid.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.] AS THE TWINKLING STARS GO not one by one in the so,den instre of the money of the once popular perfumes of the American market have feder into oblivion before the superior claims of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cercus" the claims of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cercus"-th standard periums of the Western Hemisphere.-Hu tington Democraf. A CONCERT OF THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL, of Germantown, will be given at the TOWN HALL. On TUESDAY EVENING, December 3, 1867. TICKETS 25 CENTS. Professor E. M. Porter, the Blind Plantst, will pr side at the Plano. 12 2 21 THE GREAT REMEDY. THE GREAT REMEDY For the Care of Coughs Coids, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Hoaveness or Loss of Voice, Night Sweats, Sore Thrort. Pairs in the side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Paipltation or Disease of the Heart, and all Complains of a Puimo-Lary Kattre. Lary Nature. 1867.



"CHRISTMAS."

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1867

THE

HOLIDAY

SEASON.	UNION PAULTIC IN			
Y PRESENTS	Running West from			
99	Across the Cont			
REAT VALUE	ARE NOW COMPLE			
TLE MONEY,	This brings the line to the east Rocky Mountains, and it is expecte will be aid thirty m les further, to i			
HALL & CO.,	highest point on the road, by Janu mum grade from the foot of the n summit is but eighty feet to the mi			
H SECOND STREET.	many Eastern roads is over one h In the rock-cuttings on the weste continue through the winter, and th			
assortment of new and ele- KS, SHAWLS, VELVETS,	reason to doubt that the outire grand cific will be open for busicess in 1870.			

The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The United States grants its Six Per Cent. Bonds at the rate of from \$16,000 to \$48,000 per mile, for which it takes a second lien as security, and receives payment to a large if no to the full extent of its claim in services. These Rouds are issued as each twenty-mile section is furthed, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary

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rolling stock, and other equipments. "The United States also makes a donation of 12800, acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is a mong the most fertile in the world, and other largs portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quelity.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the incue of the Government, and no more. Hon, E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Boudholders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is ONE HUNDRED MILLI N LOLLARS, of which over live millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

Earnings of the Company.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived. only from its local traine, but this is already mush more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through tradic of the only line comnecting the Atlantic and Paoliic States will be large beyond precedent, aud, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates. It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is

in fact, a Government Work, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

First Mortgage Bonds

Are offered for the present are NINELY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security, in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than United States Stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

Or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment. Sub criptions will be received in Philadelphia by DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 408. Third street,

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO , No. 35 S. Third st. J. E. LEWARS & CO., No. 29 S. Third street. THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.

siders that question one which may be settled in the future. What at present needs attention is a resumption of specie payments. To do this he considers a loan of \$250,000,000 in gold to be necessary. There are now \$387,-000,000 of legal-tenders issued. There is in the Treasury \$111,000,000 in gold and \$23,000,000 of legal-tenders. By contracting a new loan of \$250,000,000, all the outstanding legal-ten-Hers could be absorbed and specie payments Jesumed, without risking the danger of a Judden running up of the premium on gold. To secure this new loan he favors a resort to foreign markets. He says:-

"Why should our people be thus oppressed and racked and tortured by a forced contrac-tion of the currency, which is the life-blood of Dur industry? Why this constant drainage of all the veins and arteries of our industrial

I, then, am for a foreign loan, so as at once

"I, then, am for a foreign loan, so as at once to supply the vacuum, to replenish our ex-hausted resources, and resume specie pay-ments, with all its inculculable benefits to our faith, our credit, and our industry. "What real objection is there to a foreign loan? Did Washington and the patriots of 76 object to it when Franklin negotisted our first foreign loan in Holland? Did not Mr. Lincoln, concurring with Mr. Chase, warmly advocate it, when we obtained the necessary money to replenish an exhausted treasury during the late Rebellion?

Isie Rebellion? "It is certain, on resumption, that this whole loan would be taken by the misses of the people of Sermany at par, or higher in gold for six per cent. bonds. We borrowed \$250,000,000 from the Ger-mans in 1863-4 to carry on the war them. And I would open the new foreign loan at Hamburg, Berlin, and Frankfort, aided by Count Bismark, who is asgreat a friend of American as he is of German unity."

In this paragraph is found the kernel of the entire letter. It is a long argument for the resumption of specie payments by the immediate negotiation of a foreign loan. He speaks with certainty of its success, and there are fewwho are so well qualified by experience and theoretical knowledge to express an vpinion. By this means he thinks we could wold the threatened difficulties of the ultimate sayment of the debt, and forever drive out the spirit of repudiation. The proposition is a wast one, and merits careful consideration.

Mr. Walker is opposed to the present pay ment to any considerable extent of the national debt, and wisely argues that the longer it remains unpaid the greater will be the assets on hand to pay it when due. By figures he shows that our rate of increase of wealth from 1850 to 1860 was 37 per cent., and gives us the following table of increase until 1900, at the same rate:-

200	1800	*****			\$16.159	616,069
1	1850	********				868.849
Ì	1900	*********		******		433,288
9	1001	********		6	thirty-three	,482,116
ъ.	Thus,	our	wealth	in	thirty-three	years

would be more than quadruple that of Eng-Iand.

T Of course, at such a period the payment of the debt would be but a trifle when compared with the drain it would cause on us to-day.

He glances for a moment at the Batler-Pandleton proposition to pay off the debt in

of the school-room. One of the most prominent agencies in bringing books within the reach of the people of every class has been the system of circulating libraries, which has now obtained a foothold in every city and town of pretension in the country. One of the most successful and deserving of these institutions is that known as the Mercantile Library Company of Philadelphia. Although of comparatively recent origin, it has already attained a standing with the largest in the country, and with the facilities which its proposed removal will afford, it will not be long before it will place itself far in advance of all its rivals. It was established in the year 1821, the names of the most prominent residents of the city of that day being embraced in the list of its founders. After a determined struggle for existence, it attained a measure of the success which it so richly merited at the hands of the public, and in 1845 it took possession of the handsome edifice which it still occupies, at the corner of Fifth and Library streets. At that date the city whose literary wants it supplied had a population of about 325,000, while at present our permanent residents are estimated at 800,000. The membership of the Company was then 1004; now it is 6167. The library then contained 10,279 volumes; and at present it has upon its shelves about 40,000 volumes. The number of books loaned in 1845 was 14,798; while last year the circulation reached the enormous total of 177,003 volumes.

A mere glance at these figures will convince any of our readers of the fact that increased accommodations are needed, and every frequenter of the uncomfortably crowded rooms knows how imperative is the necessity. The managers of the institution, ever attentive to the wants of the public, and relying upon their generosity and enlightenment for support, have already met the requirements of the case, and they now confidently appeal to the community for assistance in perfecting and greenbacks, and concludes that such a cur- carrying out their scheme. They have purgency would not be worth at the start twenty chased, in behalf of the Association, the handTHE FASHIONS.

Playing a "Forfeits" and a Witty Reply-A Popular Preacher on Styles of Dress-Court Costumes in England-Ex-Royal Robes-New Materials-The Indian Necklace-An Austrian Color, Bands, and Sashes.

PARIS, Nov. 15. - At a very aristocra ic reunion lately it was a gentleman's turn to answer some of those inquisitorial questions which are put in all fashionable games now, and are considered amusing. He had to redeem a forteit. The first quistion asked him was, "Which color do you preter?" "All fast colors," was the witty reply. The next was, "which is your favorite author?" The next was, "which is your favorite author " "Ob, the author of my days, of course," he answered readily; but the third nearly brought him to Mazas, for the ques-tioner inquired, "What is the object of your ambition?" "To be or not to be," answered the sufferer, in great distress and us four of a second factories. "" forieit. "To be or not to be what ?" pursued the tormentor, "A Zonave-a Populacal Zonave," replied the victim. Murmurs of disapprobation welcomed this confession, and hid not peaks of laughter drowned them a snug little game at foriests would have ended in an official arrestation. Another very unfortunate expression is that now commented on in high quarters and by all the papers. It refers to the Coassepot guns. In General de Fattiy's official account of the engagement at Montana he says, in speak-ing of the slam: "The Chassepot guns have done wonders." When the paper was put before the Minister of the Interior, he suggested that the phrase woold be better if altered before it was placed before the public in the Moniteur. following morning the Moniteur peated, and every Parisian was scundalized at the barbarous explision of the military over the murderous Chas epots. The Emperor himself was struck at the inappropriateness of the expre sion, and sent for the managing directors of the Moniteur, who explained that "thunderhad been substituted by them for "wonders." When the Minister of the War Department was called to account, the answer was military discipline did not admit of the slightest modification in a document signed by a commiand ng officer. Thus it is that M. de Failty's wonderful Chassepots have become fashionable table talk. It is very peaceful, although Mr. Chatsepot is at Lyons superintend-ing the manufacture of no less than 100,000 more of his guns. The other subjects of interest are that Father

Hyscinthe, who so rated against ladies' clothing last Lout, is going to preach all through Advent at Notre Dame. If the degeneracy of the fachtens was a subject of his ire last season. what must happen to him now? I will keep your readers au courant, for where the fashions

your reacters at courdant, for where the institutions are preached it is my duity to attend. There was a great crush of splendid attire at Windsor on the 10 h, where the twenty-sigth birthday of the Prince of Wales was celebrated. Some of the evening dresses sent from Paris were very tasteful, and are called simple because of the order with surthene has artificial forwards. were very tasteful, and are called simple because not triumed with suything but artificial flowars: not trianced with autining out stilled flowers: but the flowers were in such profusion that sim-plicity is bot precisely the proper expression. They were fittle dresses of different shades, with cordons of flowers from the waist down: the sides and back looped up in front with bouquets; and all the bodices were cut low and square. White tullo over white satin had olusters of

COMPOUND SYRUP OF COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY. WILD CHERRY. WILD CHERRY. WILD CHERRY. WILD CHERRY. WILD CHERRY. WILD CHERRY. WILD CHERRY. WILD CHERRY. WILD CHERRY. SYRUP ON BS SWAYNE & SON. No. 380 North SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philadet 32 mw? FRENCH BRIE CHEESE. COVERS OF FINE INFORTED CHEESE SYRUP OF OCALL AT BROAD AND WALNUT, AND FIND THERE THE FINEST VARIETY AND QUALITY OF CHEESE IN THE CITY. WE AGE IN RELEIPT OF VIRY CHOICE D B IE CHEESE, CU SIGNAL FOULD IN FRANCE, IN BANK, 615, AND OF VEB 1 BIOR CHEESE IN THE CITY. WE AGE IN RELEIPT OF VIRY CHOICE D B IE CHEESE, CU SIGNAL FOR VEB 1 BORACE, IN BANK, 615, AND OF VEB 1 BIOR CHEESE IN THE CITY. WE AGE IN RELEIPT OF VIRY CHOICE D B IE CHEESE, CU SIGNAL FOR OF VEB 1 BORACE, IN BANK, 615, AND OF VEB 1 BIOR CHEESE IN THE CITY. WE AGE IN RELEIPT OF VIRY CHOICE D B IE CHEESE, CU SINON COLTON & CLARKE, MENDER STREET, AND CAMENBERT WILL BENER CHEESE. SINON COLTON & CLARKE,	The increased demand made upon us last Christmas for Fine Holiday Goods, has led us to give a special at- tention to their production this season, and we now have the pleasure of offer- ing the finest stock we have ever had. With a view to enable purchasers to supply themselves at all times during the ensuing season, we have instructed our Paris House to send us, as they may be finished from time to time, the most elegant selections from the various European Manufactories, and we will therefore be able to present a constant succession of novelties during the en- tire month of December.
N. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS., 10 22 PHILADELPHIA.	BAILEY & CO.,
GENTS' FURN'SHING GOODS.	No. 819 CHESNUT STREET, 102wm PHILADELPHIA FOR THE INFORMATION OF
JOHN C. ARRISON, NOS IAND & N. SIJITH STREET, PHILA. Would lavite the attention of gentlemen to his ar tensive assortment of FURNISHING GOODS, Comparing of Silk Shiris and Drawer Cariwright & Warner's Merino Shiris and Drawers. Lambs' Wool """ Buckakin """ Cotton """ English Swaosdowo Canton Fiannel, made to J A.'s express order, tor Shiris and Drawers. Also, Gentlemen's Wrappers, Hoslery, Glov, Stocks, Ties, etc. etc.	BOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. who may wish to convert them into the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Union Pacific Railroad Co., We publish below the terms apon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city. WM. PAINTLE & CO., NG. 36 Securit HEERD WIGHTER, We would to-day give these bonds and pay a diffe- rence of \$206'33 taking in exchange U. S. 6's of 1881. \$166 28 do. do. 5-20's of 1862. \$127 58 do. do. 5-20's of 1865. May & Nov. \$161'33 do. do. 5-20's of 165, May & Nov. \$161'33 do. do. 5-20's of 165, May & Nov. \$161'33 do. do. 5-20's of '67, do. \$35'50 do. do. 5-20's of '67, do. \$35'50 do. do. 5-20's of '67, do. \$35'50 do. do. 5-20's of '67, do.
SPECIAL NOTICE. BALANCE OF IMPORTED PRENCH PUR- NITURE, SUITABLE POR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, Closing out at Reduced Prices, at MR L LUTZ'S FURNITURE STORE, 130 MI NO. 121 BOUGH ELEVENTH Street. WHOLESALE BUCK GLOVE MANUFACTUREES, MONEELY & OO. 1100 wamimupi NO. 64 N. FOURTH STREET. WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIP- tions of Character, with advice on Basiness, Health, Education, etc., given All USPEN, SEWAMED AT NO. 7H CHESNUT EFFEK.	 \$159 18 do, do, 7 s-10 Cy. June lasue. \$152'13 do, do, 7 s-10 Cy. Juny issue. (For every thousand dollars.) We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security. Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1867. 12 2 4p "T W A N I C H T S IN SCOTLAND." MUBICAL FUND HALL. MUBICAL FUND HALL. The celebrated Beautian Vuesilat. will give his The celebrated Beautian Vuesilat. will give his BONGE OF FORTLAND. EDNOIS OF FORTLAND. Plano Forte. MIR KENNEDY HEALS. MIR KENNEDY Plano Forte. MIR RESTANCE AND. EDNOIS OF SCOTLAND. EDNOIS OF SCOTLAND. Tokets for and at Triamplor's Music Store. No. 926 Chusput alfeet. 12 2 64

In Wilmington, Delaware, by R. R. RORINSON & CO. JOHN MCLEAR & SON. And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, and by CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, 7 Namau St. OLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall at. JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 53 Wall st. And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States, Remittances should be made in drasts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the progress of the work, and resources for construction, and value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Com pany's Offices, or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent tree on application JOHN J. CINCO, TREASURER, NEW YORK. November 23, 1867. 11 25 mwf6t & C. A. WRICHT. R. No. 624 CHESNUT Street, HAVE JUST BECEIVED A LARGE AS-SORTMENT OF NEW AND REEGANT FANCY ARTICLES. Selected in Europe this season for their NOVELTY AND BEAUTY, ESPECIALLY FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Also, a large and beautifut assortment of genuine MEERSCHAUM PIPES, [11 27 wfm 124 Which they offer for sale AT VERY REDUCED PRICES. THE FOURTH ANNUAL SALE OF THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY, WILL TAKE PLACE AT THEIR GALLERIES. NO. 1334 CHENNUT STREET. ON TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 3, 1867. AT 7% O'CLOCK. EXHIBITION NOW OPEN. 11 30 85 POINT BREEZE PARK. All's TUESDAY Afternoon, December 3, 1867. Mile Heats, 3 in 5, to Road Wagons, Good day and track. Three best road herses in the city. Horses to start at a o'clock P. M. J. M. Hamili names b. h. MAY BOY. Owner names b. m. GAZELLE. Owner names b. h. STR a THMORE. The privilege of a member introducing a male riend without pay is suspended. Omnibuses will start for the Park from Library trees at 25, o'clock P. M., 1130 25 FOR SALE-A PAIR OF BEAUTI-al Bay Hambletonian HORSES, 15'1 haods sound to every periodiar. Prompt drivers, leas of locomptives. Taquire at No. 423 N