Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED E ERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 *S. THIRD STREET.*

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars rper Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1868.

Mr. C. Ingersoll on Frauds.

MR. CHARLES INGERSOLL has written a letter to the editors of the Philadelphia organ of the Democracy on the subject of "Election Frauds." We have read of how Simon, the French executioner, when confined in prison, delighted to play with the axe with which he had beheaded his victims, and which was destined in turn to behead him. Mr. Ingersoll imitates that French *sans-culotte*, and has the audacity to play with the weapon which his party have used in their illegal conduct of the last campaign, and for the use of which they have been tried and will be executed. After the facts as developed by the returns of the election, after the *proofs* which have been adduced and which are known to exist, it certainly is an exhibition of ill-timed valor, or rather temerity, on the part of Mr. Ingersoll to touch the subject of fraud. But he does so, and writes a letter of a column in length, which can be compressed into a line without any difficulty. He accuses the Republican party of securing the last election through the use of *money*. That is the substance of the entire letter. The manner in which the charge is made we will give *verbatim*. Blair recommends perspicuity as an essential to elegance in literature. In that essential, Mr. Ingersoll, takes high rank in the world of letters. Shade of Carlyle! You have a rival worthy of your steel, for construction if not for sense. Mr. Ingersoll says:—

"But with money enough to buy votes, boasting themselves, and in truth being the money power, but not that of true wealth and solid capital, for they are neither the land, the labor, nor the intellect of the country, the Republicans, the opposition to the Democratic party, which, in some form, though with ever-changing names, has always existed, after long exclusion from power, having now fast hold of it, have made their minds up to keep it, and setting suffrage at defiance, make minorities majorities, by those ways and means which money can render available."

"Good Lud," as Mrs. Partington says, "what can the man mean?" Why, to read that sentence one must hold his breath, and gasp before the end is reached Not to be critical, we would ask how it is that the Democracy have all "the true wealth and solid capital of the country?" why it is that he says in another part that they were too poor to meet even the "legitimate expenses of the campaign?" Surely the "true wealth and solid capital" must be sufficient to do that, if the "false wealth and liquid capital" could furnish $700,000 to carry one State. To prove what he says the writer tells us that

"The Republicans are said to have expended in obtaining their meagre majority of about 9000 votes, $700 000, of which $300,000 were raised by themselves, and $400,000 among their friends in New York and Massachusetts. How much more they had is unknown. No man would believe that such sums could have been honestly applied, and every reasoning man must see they must needs be irresistible, when the parties opposed to each other approach anything like equality of numbers. To prevail over a majority it is not necessary to corrupt them all. There are about three thousand polling places or divisions for the upwards of six hundred thousand voters of Pennsylvania. Now, could such a sum as $700,000 have been used without changing many more votes than an average of a vote and a half to each division, which would be nine thousand in all?"

Now to this paragraph we have a little common sense to apply. Does any sensible man suppose that the Republican party spent $700,000, or $100,000, in the October campaign? Let partisan feeling be laid aside, and let the question be considered. If they did, where did they get it from? Not from the officeholders, for they are against us. It must have been from private citizens. And what body of private citizens could be induced to give one-tenth of seven hundred thousand dollars to carry an election? Such an idea is preposterous. We do not understand very distinctly the process of buying up *one and a half* votes at every polling place, unless we purchased a man and a boy; but such, it seems, according to the Ingersoll arithmetic, was the painful operation gone through with in three thousand places in Pennsylvania. Such an anatomical performance is unchristian, if we can take it literally. Here an idea is suggested. The *half* referred to was a doubting Democrat, and hence we got him for half price. But we cannot follow the remainder of the letter. It is the same idea more broadly expressed.

We can only assure Mr. Ingersoll that his information from the Republican ranks is incorrect, and that not a tithe of his estimate was ever spent by the Republicans of Pennsylvania; and what was spent was for the legitimate operations of the campaign. In all the letter we find but one sentiment which meets our heartiest concurrence, and, coming from a Democrat, it is a frank confession, which we did not expect from such a source. Mr. Ingersoll says, "If the right itself of suffrage is not threatened, at least, at the rate *we* go it will soon cease to be worth having." Very true, indeed! At the rate you, sir, and your party "go," the inestimable privileges of suffrage are worth—well, not exactly nothing, but about one dollar and fifty cents per certificate.

THE FINAL RESULT.—The following is a general recapitulation of the vote of Pennsylvania at the October and November elections:—

Republican vote in November			312,280
Democratic	"	"	343,382
Total	"	"	655,662
Republican	"	October	331 416
Democratic	"	"	321,739
			653 155
Increase of the total vote			2,507
Republican majority in November			28,898
"	"	October	9 677
Increase of Republican majority			19,221
Increase of Republican vote			10,864
Decrease of Democratic vote			8 357

Reverdy Johnson's Popularity.

IN the course of a long and laborious eulogy upon Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the London *Saturday Review* declares that "he has not only made himself popular in England, although he has only been a few weeks here but he has done much to make his countrymen popular here." The truth of this assertion, in a measure, we are not disposed to question. Mr. Laird, the builder of the Alabama, doubtless regards Mr. Johnson as the cleverest and most congenial American that he has laid eyes on since he closed his last negotiations with the agents of the late Confederacy for piratical craft. Every other Englishman of high or low degree whose sympathies were enlisted or whose interests were involved in the Slaveholders' Rebellion doubtless holds him in the same veneration. To this statement, however, one important exception must be taken—the case of Mr. Roebuck, who unhappily mistook the temper of Mr. Johnson, soon after the arrival of the latter gentleman in England, and contrived to get at swords' points with him, to the great scandal of all the anti-American English public. Mr. Disraeli and Lord Stanley also, both of whom have been so completely lathered with diplomatic soft soap by our wily representative and who are the sworn foes of everything, in England or America, which has a liberal and progressive tendency, are doubtless deeply impressed with a high sense of the excellent qualities of head, heart, and stomach which Mr. Johnson has so freely displayed; and with them are ranged the main body of the rank and file of the English Tories, who admire everything that hangs on to the past with a tenacity rivalled only by that which keeps the breath of life in the worthless body of an outcast cat.

The popularity of Mr. Johnson's countrymen is a natural and unavoidable sequence of the high repute which he has gained for himself. This statement, however, needs a slight qualification. It is not to be taken for granted on the authority of the *Saturday Review*, that the whole American people has made a long stride in the affections and esteem of the English nation; but simply, we imagine, that the portion of the American people whom Reverdy Johnson faithfully represents has risen in the eyes of that portion of the English public with whom he has found favor to a position but little below that which he himself occupies. The loyal press of the United States, almost without exception, has repudiated the after-dinner vagaries of Mr. Johnson, and denounced him for his truckling to the English Tories, and his unseemly and unpatriotic consorting with the avowed enemies of his country. That the *Saturday Review*, and that portion of the English people for whom it speaks, could regard with kind feelings such of Mr. Johnson's countrymen as have washed their hands of him is not for a moment to be entertained.

But while Mr. Johnson has been making such rapid headway in the affections of English Tories and sympathizers with the Slaveholders' Rebellion, he has lost the confidence and esteem of his constituents in a corresponding degree. The interests of the loyal people of the United States were as faithfully represented by Mason and Slidell as they are by the gentleman who could not restrain himself from confessing that he was still, as he had always been, a Southerner, and, therefore, by plain inference, a true friend to Southern interests from the extreme pro-slavery Southern standpoint. In short, Reverdy Johnson is not the Minister of the United States, but the Minister of the Confederate States, the advocate abroad of that spirit of hostility to free institutions and equal justice to all men which plunged our country into the horrors of civil war, and which still attempts to fan the dying embers of rebellion, that they may not be entirely extinguished. The election of General Grant, however, has accomplished what the loyal army left undone, and one of its inevitable consequences will be the prompt recall of our unworthy Minister to England.

Brutality.

IS IT not about time that the decent, law-abiding people of the country should make some determined effort to put a stop to the brutal exhibitions of prize-fighters? In most, if not all, of the States there are laws sufficiently severe in the penalties which they prescribe, but which are for the most part inoperative through the negligence of those who are entrusted with their execution, and who fear to offend a class who may be useful when election day comes round. If the press and public, however, would unite in a determination to put down prize-fighting, and would animadvert with due severity on any cases of official negligence in carrying out the full provisions of the laws on the subject, the ruffians who seek to gratify their beastly instincts by conducting and witnessing such encounters would receive a few lessons calculated to inspire them with a respect for decency, and would be able to cool their hot blood under the regimen of a prison diet. A short time ago a couple of brawny and close-cropped brutes endeavored to get up a prize-fight in the vicinity of Boston. With an impudence and defiance of the law that approached the sublime, they pitched their ring in front of a place of Christian worship and in the midst of a decent, law-abiding community. The affair, however, was broken up at its commencement, the principals taken into custody, and, to the credit of the Massachusetts authorities, it seems likely that they will receive the full penalty of the severe laws which exist in that State against prize-fighting.

A few days ago two fights came off near Detroit, Mich., which were allowed to proceed without any attempt being made on the part of the authorities to interrupt the amusement. In this affair the partisans of one of the combatants overawed the referee and allowed their favorite to conduct the battle without regard to any of the rules of the P. R. One of the ruffians, by the name of Elliott, being backed up by a crowd of sympathizers, attempted to gouge out the eye of his opponent, and the reporter who gives an account of the affair naively remarks,—

"This *ungentlemanly* conduct was so plainly to be seen, that Gallagher's friends interfered, and a tremendous riot seemed imminent."

While Gallagher was speaking to the referee Elliott approached him from behind, and dealt him a terrible blow under the left ear, and a rough-and-tumble fight then ensued, after which Elliott claimed the victory, and the overawed referee—who, we are ashamed to say, hails from Philadelphia—decided in his favor.

Such an affair as this requires no comment, and even if prize fighting was all that its apologists and admirers claim for it, the fact that it is calculated to bring about such results is a sufficient reason for putting it down by the strong arm of the law. It is impossible to estimate the demoralizing effect of such encounters on the minds of the growing generation, and boys who are scarcely old enough to read the accounts given in the newspapers gloat over the disgusting details, and talk about the respective merits of the combatants and the style in which the fight was carried on, in a manner that is particularly significant. It will not do merely to declaim against prize-fighting and condemn the participants, but the officers of the law who permit such outrages to take place should be publicly called to account, and be made to explain why they failed to perform their duties. If this was done in all cases, and the men in authority were made to feel that there was more to dread from the indignation of the decent people of the country than from the ill-will of the roughs whom they might offend by the proper performance of their duties, the practice of prize-fighting might easily be broken up, and the ruffians who get up these exhibitions would be obliged to amuse themselves in other ways which will not oblige decent people to be spectators of their brutality.

HOLD UP.—Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, sustained an attack of moonstroke the other night, while walking bareheaded through the streets of Leavenworth. The result of this is that he now proposes that the Kansas Legislature shall impeach his colleague, Senator Ross, for corruption and neglect of duty.

"LIPPINCOTT'S" FOR DECEMBER.—In closing the second volume of *Lippincott's Magazine*, the editor states that he feels that valuable experience in the conduct of a magazine has been gained during the past year, and that he feels warranted in predicting for it a steady improvement in the future. The new volume will open with a holiday number, containing Christmas stories, tales, miscellaneous articles of a light character, and the opening chapters of an original American novel entitled "Beyond the Breakers."

The December number, although it comes to us before the November days have half run out, has an agreeable variety of articles. Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis gives the first instalment of a short story entitled "The Pearl of Great Price," written in her usual forcible vein, and the other two fictional contributions, "Dorcas Bentley," by Caroline Chesebro and "The Young Priest," by William Maude Evelyn, are both clever magazine tales. The poetry is not above the average. "The Garden of Adonis," by Emma Lagonis, although avowedly suggested by Spenser, has more of the flavor of Keats. Mr. Paul H. Hayne's poem, "In Utroque Fidelis," has a certain sensuous feeling and grace of diction which commend it to our fancy. John Clarke, in "A Terrible Voyage," gives an account of a trip down the Colorado river on a raft, and in "England and Napoleon III" Louis Blanc discusses the relations of England with the Empire, and indicates what he thinks is the danger, in the ruling classes of Englishmen appearing as supporters and apologists for modern Cæsarism.

Mr. William J. Paulding, as "a contribution to history," gives a letter written by Chief Justice Marshall to James K. Paulding, relating how Washington endeavored to induce Judge Marshall to appear as a candidate for the Presidency in 1798. An anti-bondholder replies in as able an argument as has appeared on the side of repudiation to the arguments of Hon. Amasa Walker in a former number, and Mr. Walker in an addenda demolishes the theories of his opponent. Mr Walter Wells discourses on "Using Strength to Advantage," and Lewis Gaylord Clarke gives some interesting reminiscences of Charles Loring Elliott, the artist. In addition to those we have mentioned there are several other articles of minor interest.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—As the first business before the Court this morning the case of Recorder Gwin, bound over for a refusal to produce the election boxes of the November election in a suit pending against some of the election officers of the Third and Fourth wards, was heard upon a writ of habeas corpus.

It will remembered that at the hearing before Alderman Jones, sitting at the Central Station yesterday afternoon, when the election officers mentioned were arraigned, the Recorder, who, in conjunction with the Mayor of the city, has by law the custody of the boxes containing the tickets, disobeyed the call of the subpœna to produce the boxes before the magistrate, pleading as his defense a provision in the Consolidation act of the city, which precluded him from even opening the vault in which the boxes were secured, without an order from some court competent to try the merits of the election

The Hon William B Mann opened the argument He said:—May it please the Court, the Recorder of the city of Philadelphia was subpœnaed to appear as a witness before an alderman of this city holding a session at the Central Station, and bring with him the boxes containing the votes and election papers of the 6th, 7th, and 8th divisions of the Fourth ward, and the 7th division of the Third ward. Before the Recorder was put upon the stand the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas testified that in these divisions no list of voters had been returned.

Mr. Mann then detailed the provisions of the law concerning the custody of the election papers. The instructions of the law are very explicit. There is an envelope furnished, etc.

When the papers of these divisions came there was no list of voters; in the Sixth division of the Fourth ward there were polled at the October election somewhat over three hundred votes; the papers were returned and four hundred names appeared; at the November election over one thousand votes were returned; but we didn't get a thousand names when we went to the Prothonotary's office, and this we proved before the magistrate; the election officers of these divisions have been arraigned in a criminal prosecution for their conduct at the November election; it becomes necessary then to have a list of the voters; the Recorder of the City of Philadelphia was summoned with the other persons having the custody of the papers to appear and produce them; the Recorder came and said that he did not think that under the law he had the right to produce the boxes, but that he was perfectly willing to abide the action of any court of competent jurisdiction.

Mr. Mann repeated the provisions of the existing law in relation to putting the ballots into boxes and the boxes into a vault under the custody of the Recorder and Mayor of the city. The old law said that the boxes were to be taken to the nearest magistrate, but when the city became consolidated the attention of the Legislature was drawn to the fact that the boxes could be readily tampered with, and the mode was changed. Now it is asserted that after such election was over that the boxes should be brought by one or more of the officers of the election to sixth and Chesnut streets or should be brought to a place provided by the City Commissioners, and kept in safe custody, that the Mayor and Recorder should take charge of them, and that they should remain with them, and not be opened or interfered with except upon the call of a Court of competent jurisdiction to try the merits of such elections. These are the words of the act.

[*Continued in Third Edition.*]

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Judge Allison and Brewster.—The contested election cases were called this morning, to-day being fixed for the filing of the respondents' returns. Instead of filing these answers, counsel representing the respondents moved to strike off the petitions and the depositions, on the ground that the affidavits supporting them represented the alleged facts to the best of the knowledge and belief of the affiants, and not to be absolutely true, as required by act of Assembly. The Court fixed Friday next for the argument upon these motions.

Also was called up the matter of the petition for a mandamus to compel the City Treasurer to pay over to Colonel Muhlenberg $620, audited by the Brigade Band, due to the 2d Regiment Revenue Brigade, First Division, Pennsylvania Militia. Mr. Tyson, representing the respondent, applied for a continuance until next Saturday, on the ground that Mr. Pierson was absent from the city and that no communication could be had with him; which continuance the Court granted.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow. Habeas corpus cases were heard by his Honor in the old court room this morning.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MEN AND BOOKS FOR SPAIN.—The friends of the AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY, AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY and AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHRISTIAN UNION, will hold a Union meeting in reference to the EVANGELIZATION OF SPAIN, in the CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Dr. Humphrey's), LOCUST, above Fifteenth, to-morrow (Sabbath) at 7½ P. M. Rev. Henry C. Riley, pastor of the Spanish Church, New York Rev. Drs. Humphrey, Wylie, Herrick Johnson, and others, will deliver addresses.

ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—The fourth sermon of the course on—"Solomon's Fools," will be delivered by the Pastor, Rev. T. M CUNNINGHAM, D. D., To-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"The Worshipper of Mammon."

SERMON TO YOUNG WOMEN.—TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth. Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE D. D. of New York, will preach before the Young People's Association of the Church at half-past 7 o'clock. Sermon "To Young Women."

LUTHERANISM—IS IT SECTARIAN? at 7½ M. SAT 10½ P. M., "Forgive us our debts." LUTHERAN, TWELFTH and OXFORD Streets. Rev. NOAH M. PRICE, Pastor. Pews free.

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT Streets.—Rev. E. C. SCUDDER, recently returned from India, will preach to-morrow. Service at 10½ o'clock in the morning and 7½ in the evening.

WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, corner of SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. W. P. BREED, D. D. will preach the first of a series of discourses on the Book of Esther, on Sabbath morning, 15th instant, at 10½ o'clock.

REV. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., pastor of the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH WASHINGTON Square, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. No evening service on account of meeting at Calvary Church.

"ROME IN THE HOUSE OF GOD."—Rev. Dr. MARCH will preach the third sermon of his series on "Rome Life in the Bible," To-morrow (Sunday) evening at 7½ o'clock, in CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH street, below Spruce. All persons cordially invited to attend.

REV. E. E. ADAMS, D. D., WILL preach in the WEST ERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and FILBERT Streets, Sabbath, 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CHILDREN'S CHURCH.—THE next in order sermon to the young on "Divine Wonders," at the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

REV. MATTHEW NEWKIRK will preach at the NORTH TENTH ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, below Girard avenue, To-morrow at 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M.

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner EIGHTEENTH.—Preaching by Pastor Rev. A. A. WILLITS, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School, 2¾.

REV. R. W. HUMPHRIES WILL preach to-morrow in TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH street, above Race, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.*]

THE VOLCANIC OIL AND COAL COMPANY, Nos. 10 and 11 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14 1868.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share; due and payable on the 19th inst. Books closed this day.

THOMAS J. MAGILL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

11t

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.

Dyspepsia is becoming the most common and dangerous disease of this country. It not only so weakens all the organs of digestion as to prevent their healthy action in the digestive process, but, if not radically cured, leads to other more serious complaints. *Marshall's Elixir* removes biliousness, and so allows the stomach to digest the food without pain or unpleasant feeling after eating. Dyspepsia cannot be cured by pills, as they only temporarily relieve, leaving the stomach in a worse condition after their action than before. *Marshall's Elixir*, by gradually giving strength and removing all causes of unhealthy action in the stomach, permanently cures the most confirmed cases of this disease.

Headache sours the disposition, destroys the appetite, and, if not relieved before it becomes a habit of the system, will ultimately end in the most serious forms of nervous complaints. Headache admonishes us that a more alarming disorder is threatening the system. *Marshall's Elixir* rarely fails to relieve all forms of Headache; its curative powers are not, like most remedies, of short duration, but are permanent and lasting.

Costiveness, if neglected too long, results in inflammation of the bowels, piles, diseases of the bladder, and affects all the surrounding organs. This remedy will certainly permanently relieve all such as are so afflicted, whether their occupation is sedentary or more active. Read the following certificates:—

LOWER MERION, MONTGOMERY Co.

M. Marshall & Co.:—I cheerfully recommend your Elixir as the only Medicine that has benefited me. I have had Dyspepsia and Headache for a number of years, and by the use of your Elixir have been entirely cured of both.

MRS. MARY McDERMOTT.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1867.

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Mr. Secretary Stanton,
Before they had Grant on,
Received a mysterious box
'Twas said to hold money,
'Twas fastened so funny,
With rivets, with bands, and with locks.

And mighty legal scholars
Said thousands of dollars
Were held in that package so strong
So in safe apartment,
Below War Department,
They kept it for ever so long.

But early Wednesday morning
They thought, red tape scorning,
Its contents to light they'd expose:
With great expectation,
Oh! queer revelation!
Jeff. Davis' feminine clothes!

Now the ladies send petition
To hold exhibition
Of calico wrapper and all:
But the men folks are rushing
And crowding and pushing
For clothes to the GREAT BROWN HALL

The folks at the War Department were badly sold. Jeff's cast-off feminines may be exhibited as an object of national curiosity, but for national usefulness, durability economy, and beauty, the citizens of this great nation seek the masculine apparel which is to be had on such delightful terms only at the

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CHOICE QUALITY,

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PARADISE NUTS,
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In Great Variety.

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IN

Terries, Reps, Damasks, Etc.

We take pleasure in announcing that our new styles for Fall of the above Goods are now open. Our celebrated make of FINE WINDOW SHADES, with Bray's Spring Balance Fixture (which require no cord), we sell at the most reasonable prices.

Window Shades as low as

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS,

trimmed and hung to the windows. We call especial attention to our new stock of Trimmings, comprising in part, Cornices in Gilt, Walnut, Walnut and Gilt, Rosewood, and Rosewood and Gilt, Curtain Tassels Picture Tassels, Pillow Tassels, Cords, Loops, Bands etc., etc.

CARRINGTON, DEZOUCHE & CO.,

S. E. Corner Thirteenth and Chesnut Sts.,

Formerly KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO, 9 2 ws 4p