Modern !tadicat Statesmanship.

From "Brick" Pameroy's N. Y. Democrat. We believe that the indifferent sort of books which are so generally read nowadays, to the neglect of the great works of the old masters, has much to do with the decline of the public morality. We have often criticized many of the prominent characters of the day as being utterly contemptible. Men void of talent, of courage, or even of common honesty are raised te high places. Thus we have bad government. It is now becoming a rare thing to find a public man at all fit for the position which he fills. Why is it that the people allow this? Is it not because the public taste has become vitiated by false reading? The people have in their minds no great standards by which to try aspirants for high places. It was different some years ago. People then had read different works and had formed different ideas of what was needed in honorable office. It is now uncommon to find a good book among the people. Where old books were sufficient to give ample information they have been thrown aside, and new books, telling only a part of the truth, substituted. Why is itithat trifling and incompetent writers must make a rehash of all ancient learning? It has been done to lower the standard of public intelligence, that the Government could be mismanaged by bad men-by men wko would have never been named for even town offices in any other country that succeeded in maintaining liberal institutions.

Who that holds in remembrance the proud and incorruptible Cato of the Roman Senate would ever think of Simon Cameron as fit for such a dignity? How would Chase compare with Aristides and Bingham with Cicero? person who was aware of the real character of those great men of old times could ever willingly and honestly consent to fill Congress with such persons as are there. Why is this decline of public virtue and of statesmanship? It is not because there are no honest and able men in the country, but only because the people have forgot that they ought to require honesty and integrity in those that seek power. To remedy this evil let the people put standard works in the hands of the young, and read such themselves. Put the old books of true doctrines and true things back where they belong-on your book-shelves in public and priva'e libraries. That will be a necessary commencement to a reform in our country.

The Sue Murphy Claim.

From the N. Y. World. Miss Murphy's claim (she is an estimable young lady, now about four-and-twenty), which has been the chief topic of debate in the Senate since the holiday recess, is important, not on account of the amount of money asked (only \$7000) -not because the facts of the case are open to any serious dispute-but only because it involves a principle deemed of grave consequence as paving the way for other claims of a similar kind. Miss Murphy is entitled to compensation if any Southern loyalist is under similar circumstances, as will appear from the following letter addressed to her by General Grant two or three years ago: -

"Headquarters Army United States, Washington, D. C., May 4, 1886—Miss Sac Murphy:—I have caused to be examined the papers which you filed for damages done to your property in Decaur, Alabama, by United States troops. Loyalty is clearly proven, and the claim seems to be entirely a just one, if any such claim is allowed. It is a matter left entirely with Congress, and I can only say that, if any claim for damages done by the army in States that were in rebellion against the Government is allowed, I would respectfully recommend yours.

U. S. GRANT, "Lieutenant-General."

A bill making compensation to Miss Murphy passed the Senate about two years ago, but failed in the House because that Congress was so near the expiration of its term that there was not time to pass it. The merits of the case and grounds of compensation cannot be presented with more brevity or fairness than in the language of Senstor Anthony, a day or two since. He said:-

"If the Constitution is to be read according to its plain understanding, I am unable to see how this case evades the provision that private property shall not be taken for public use with out just compensation. When you can prove to me that this property, taken for the construction of a public building by the United States, is not to be paid for, then you will satisfy me that any other debt that the United States owes is not to be paid. This is not property that was destroyed by an army on its march; it is not property that was destroyed to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy and affording him sid and comfort; it is not property that would have been destroyed by one army if it was not by the other; but it is a certain amount of property that the United States took by competent authority and by how this case evades the provision that private States took by competent authority and by public necessity for the construction of a public work; and we are just as much bound to pay for those materials, for the stone and the wood that were used in the construction of that fort, as we are to pay for the cannon that was mounted upon it or the amountition with which the cannon was served; just as much as we are bound to pay for the supplies and the clothing that were furnished to the garrison in

This case was presented to the Senate two or three years ago. It was examined before the Committee on Claims. It was reported, I think, nnammously. The evidence of the loyalty of this lady was presented before us to the satisfaction of every member of the committee. I am not able to recall the evidence, but I recollect that military officers appeared before the committee came on here voluntarily to testify upon that point; and the committee were perfectly satisfied upon that point, and so reported, but did not report all the verbul evidence upon which they relied. Toe bill was reported from the Committee on Claims. It passed the Senate, It committee on Claims. It passed the Senate, It went to the House of Representatives. In the House of Representatives they had a rule which prevented the coesideration of bills of this kind. The case was so strong upon its merits that the rule was suscended in its favor, and the bill would uncombedly have passed but for want of time. It fell for want of time."

The argument on the other side, though drawn out to great length by several Senators, may be very concisely stated. It rests upon the assumed principle that all persons residing within an enemy's country are to be treated in war as enemies, and that their real friendliness cannot exempt them from any of the consequences of war. This harsh doc-trine is supported by the old authorities; but modern usage has relieved it of most of its harsbness, in wars upon land, by respecting all private property in an enemy's country. When General Scott was engaged in the conquest of Mexico, he was directed by our Government to levy sub-distance upon the in habitants according to the old rules of war. He declined to do so, and accuputously protected all private property. He afterwards said in print that it would have taken double the number of soldiers, double the time, and have cost double the number of lives to conquer the country, had it not been for this policy of forbearance. Those military commanders who follow the old rule in operating in an enemy's country, generally avoid the infliction of individual hardship, wherever possible, by levying contributions upon a whole city or a whole province, to be equitably raised by its public authorities. By this method, individuals hear only their proportional share. It will be seen by this statement that the radicals are attempting to enforce

absolute rule of war which humane commanders forbear to exercise against avowed

It is not, however, for the purpose of presenting this view that we have adverted to the subject, but to point out the inconsistency of punishing as criminals a community every member of which was placed beyond the pale of Federal protection. The Government cannot, in justice, have it both ways. The duties between governor and the governed are reciprocal; if these duties are released on one side they are necessarily released on the other. The foundation of the duty of obedience is the right to protection; and when a government ceases to protect, it can no longer rightfully punish for acts done while protection was withdrawn. If all the inhabitants of a belligerent community are to be regarded as standing upon the same level, and as susthe same relations to the other taining belligerent, so that within that territory no distinction can be made between friends and enemies, the rule should be made consistent. The law of nations, to which so much reference has been had in this debate, makes the rule consistent. As the whole community is treated, for belligerent purposes, as a unit, and friends no more than enemies exempted from the consequences of war, so, on the other haud, enemies no more than friends are subjected to any other punishment or calamity than result from military operations. As the whole community stands on the same level in respect to the laws of war, so the whole community stands likewise on the same level in respect to all penal consequences not military. If the solidarity of the South during the war is to be assumed as a principle, let it be consistently adhered to, and let the Republican party repent of all the penalties and disabilities it has been enforcing against the South since the close of the war. If the whole of the Southern community are to be treated as if they were all enemies during the war, every penal consequence should have ceased from the moment the war ended. This is as much a part of the law of nations as is the principle that all the inhabitants of an enemy's country are to be regarded as hostile. If the principle is invoked it should be consistently adhered to, and all its legitimate consequences accepted. It is absurd for the government to punish disobedience at a time when it abandoned all pretence of protection. There is no consistency in making the laws of war an excuse for not compensating Southern loyalists, and still refusing to the Southern people the exemptions and immunities ordained by the same laws.

The East and the West.

From the N. Y. Tribune. We reproduce these sentence from an article recently published in the Chicago Tribane:-"If it is true that 'the West has got about everything else, the reason is she is possessed of the best qualified men for various high offices. The West has got into the libit of pro-ducing first-class men for civil as well as mili-tary employments. The brains and enterprise of the East are chiefly absorbed in moneygetting, stock jobbing, and gamoling in Wall
street. During the war the East was never
able to push the Roods out of sight of the
Potomac, while the West conquered them in
twelve States. The intellect of the East was
no much appropriate form. oo much engressed in filling Government contracis, increasing the tariff, and other gainful pursuits, to develops high order of military talent or scate-mapshil; and they should not now compisin if the West overshadows them in

We note this as the beginning of an illiberal, dangerous, and unpatriotic policy, and as expressing a feeling that we are pained to see in a newspaper that claims, however faintly, to have any sympathy with the Republican party. We remember during the impeachment trial that this same newspaper clamored against the friends of impeachment as an "Eastern ring," and went on to denounce the said "ring" as corrupt, grasping, and devilish. That impeachment discussion was not pressed.

ability for public affairs as well as in martial

We have always believed in a Union without geographical limitations. We never hear the words "lorth" or "South" used in a distinctive political sense without pain. In the same manner we regard the use of the terms "East" and "West." When certain friends insisted that because General Grant was a Western man the East should of necessity furnish the Vice-President, we protested. We held that if General Grant could be strengthened by a Western man, such a man should be nominated. The Convention did so, and took Mr. Colfax. According to this Chicago writer, it was because the West had attained the habit of "producing first-class men for civil employment," and no man could be found in the East, although such representatives of the "money-getting, stock-jobbing" intellect as Sumner, Boutwell Seymour, Lowell, Emerson, Phillips, Bancroft, Carey, Webster, Whittier, Seward, not to speak of all the editors and proprietors of this very newspaper, happen to be Eastern men, not altogether without a Western reputation. Four years ago, when an Eastern man was removed from the Vice-Presidency to nominate a Western man, in Mr. Johnson, we submitted. We were told that reasons of policy dictated this change. We now learn that it was because the West was in the habit of producing men like Mr. Johnson-"the best qualified men for various high offices"while the barren East was exhausted!

If we were to descend to sectional arguments, it would require no effort to show that in politics, as well as in legislation, the West has always had the advantage of the East. During Mr. Lincoln's administration we saw five Western men in the Cabinet and two Eastern men - Stauton, Dennison, Harlan, Speed, and McCulloch, against Seward and Weller. Mr. Johnson did not vary the proportion until Mr. Evarts became Attorney-Gene-In the Supreme Court we find five Western judges—Chase, Miller, Field, Davis, Swayne—and only three from the East—Clifford, Nelson, and Grier. In the regular army we believe there are five general officers from the West and but two from the East. We claim the Western men as Americans, and glory in their exaltation. We believe that they were honored because of their fitness, and we are not a little surprised to learn than it was because all the Eastern men competent to serve in the Government were "too much engrossed in filling contracts" and "other gainful pursuits" "to develop a high order of military talent or statesmanship." This is revere upon such "stock-jobbing" statesmen as Sumner, Andrew, Conkling, and Fessenden, and upon "money getting" generals like Wadsworth and Howard and Meade and

Sedgwick. Then in the matter of legislation: - We are almost afraid to estimate the number of bills before Congress "demanded" by the West, and all wanting money. We shall do well it we get out of the Union and Central Pacific with \$50,000,000. Kansas has 200 miles of sub idized roads, and there are from fifteen to twenty ether roads in and around that State. One company wants \$24,000,000; another, by Rt Paso, would like the same amount; and in all we estimate 200 bills directly and indirectly for Pacific Railroad interests. We have given 124,000,000 acres of land; and whea we pass these new bills we shall give in addition 90,000,000 and 100,000,000 acres. We have

sgainst Southern loyalists all the rigor of an | never heard them oritioized as merely "Western" enterprises or for the benefit of

the Western people. —Plainly, then, there can be no demago-guism more degrading or unjust than that which seeks to array the "East" against the "West." We have deigned to consider this paragraph seriously, merely to show its injustice, in fact. The want of patriotism which inspires it is unworthy of American journal-We had hoped that all these sectional phrases and epithets had perished in the war they did so much to foster. We regret to see any attempt to fan them into new life.

Criminal Appeals in the Federal Courts.

From the N. Y. Times. We see that Senator Trumbull has intro duced a bill into the Senate to provide for the due execution of judgments of the Federal Courts in capital criminal cases. According to the synopsis of the bill which has been given, it provides that whenever a judgment of death shall be given in any United States Court, and the case "shall be carried to the Supreme Court by appeal or writ of error, in pursuance of law," the execution shall be postponed until the decision of the Supreme Court in the case, and it further prevides for the execution of the decree, if the Supreme Court shall sustain the judgment.

We have no doubt that some such provision is needed in the criminal law of the United States. It does not, as we understand, make any change in the present law, but only provides for a state of things for which, at present, no provision is made. But it seems to us that if the bill is as stated, it will fall short of the object which it is intended to meet. It happens to be the fact, as the criminal law of the United States now stands, that no judgment can be carried to the Supreme Court in a criminal case by appeal or writ of error. The only way in which a criminal case can be taken to the Supreme Court for review is by procuring two judges to sit on the trial of the case, and then procuring a division of opinion between them as to questions of law involved. It was in this way, as will be remembered that the question of the effect of the President's amnesty proclamation (we mean the one before the last) was taken up to the Supreme Court in Jeff Davis' case. Chief Justice Chase and Judge Underwood, who sat on the hearing of the motion to quash the indictment, either actually differed in opinion on the question or perhaps only agreed to disagree, because they agreed that the questions involved were of such importance, that they ought to be passed upon by the Supreme Court.

Mr. Trumbull's bill, then, should be amended so as to give a right to appeal from such judgments, and then the rest of his bill will be appropriate. Indeed, we do not hesitate to say, as we have said often before, that some provision ought to be made for appeals in all criminal cases. We do not mean that every criminal case should be appealed, but that some law should be passed, applicable not only to casual cases, but to all classes of offenses, by which appeals might be taken to the Supreme Court without the present cumbersome machinery of two Judges and a division of opinion. Let an appeal be allowed wherever the Judge who tried the case shall certify that the questions are of sufficient importance to justify the appeal. That is substantially all that we get now, and to obtain this, under the present system, counsel have to arrange with the Judges that two of them shall sit in any particular case. Hence often-times arise delays and difficulties which might be obviated under a simpler system. This bill of Mr. Trumbull's furnishes a good opportunity to make a change for the better.

As It Was and As It Is-The Changes in the bovernment and the Causes. From the N. Y. Herald.

"The people are ahead of the polititians." This remark has been attributed to the philosophical Lincoln in discussing the hearty reception of his emancipation proclamation by the loyal States and the army. In his first regular message to Congress he had proposed a scheme whereby he thought the abolition of slavery might be consummated by the year 1900. A few months later, when urged by some religious deputation to proclaim the accursed thing abolished, he had answered that such an edict would be "the Pope's buil against the comet." With the evidence before him, however, of the tremendous march of ideas under the pressure of the bayonet, Lincoln was not the man to lag far behind, though still he simed to follow rather than to lead the people. It was the enlightened march of the public mind of the mighty North that carried him, the army, and the Union through the ordeal of the most gigantic and persistent rebellion in human history.

Here we come to the material forces operating to shape the public mind to the inevitable drift of human events. The wise men originally appointed to frame a supreme constitution for the Union and the States did their work well under the circumstances. They left the institution of African slavery to die a natural death, and from what they had seen they had good reasons for the opinion that the institution could not long survive the pressure of free labor and the general opinion of mankind at that day. But Whitney's invention of the cotton gin (1793) spoiled all their calculations. Before that the tedious process ot separating the fibre from the seed made cotton culture an almost profitless experiment even in South Carolina; but Whitney's gin soon wrought its miraculous changes. made cotton at once a highly profitable product; it made slave labor in the cultivation of cotton a cash article. The annual supply of American cotton to the Euglish mills rapidly increased. The demand increased with the supply. Negro slaves rose in price and continued to rise as the Southern cotton planters were enriched. The slaveholders of the Northern border slave States found the raising of slaves for the Southern market the most profitable staple from their worn-out tobacco lands, until the slave trade with the cotton States from Richmond alone footed up twenty millions of dollars a year.

What next? The Southern slaveholding cotton oligarchy rising to the control of the Government and firmly holding it for many years. Next we see this powerful oligarchy undertaking to cut loose from the Union by force of arms and to set up an independent confederacy on the basis of African slavery and cotton. In Jefferson's time the coming wealth and power of this oligarchy were not distinctly foreseen. His ideas and dogmas of popular rights and State sovereignty were substantially those of the infidel philosophers of the first French revolution. The Jeffersonian Republican party was founded'upon those ideas, in which sympathy for republican France against the British monarchy had a powerful influence over the American people, still full of their War of Independence. Thus, under Jefferson, the Constitution as it was under Washington was greatly changed. The checks and balances were diverted from the centre to the extremities. This was the beginning of that Southern State sovereignty construction of the Constitution which, under the Democratic party, served the purposes of

the cotton oligarchy down to 1860. The first direct conflict of the North with the South on slavery was that of 1819-20, resulting in the Missouri Compromise. The heard these schemes denounced; but we have | next (1832-33) was on the side Issue of South

Carolina nullification, in which Calboun was upset by Jackson. The next (1841) was on the annexation of Texas, an issue upon which Van Buren was thrown out by the Southern oligarchy, and upon which Clay was defeated by the abolition balance of power in New York, the first decisive movement of the abolition party; and the second was in 1848, when van Buren turned this party to the defeat of Cass. In the same year, with the acquisition of California, New Mexico etc., from the Mexican war came another sectional battle on slavery in Congress, resulting (1850) in the second great compromise adjustment of Henry Clay. But in 1854 the Missouri line retained in this adjustment under the demand of the Southern oligarchy was wiped out, poor Pierce in the White House, and Donglas in the Senate, becoming active instruments in the Senate in this fatal experiment to slavery.

In 1854 the Republican party sgainst this pro-slavery aggression took the field on the bold ultimatum of "no further extension of slavery." In 1856 it would have carried the Presidency but for the third party Northern diversion made by Fillmore. In 1860 Lincoln was elected on this ultimatum of arresting the march of slavery. Through all this long period of sixty years the Constitution, as iuterpreted by Jefferson and his satellites, was practically enforced, with a lucid interval only here and there, and enforced, too, by suc cessive Southern demands, down to the Dred Scott decision of 1856, in which, under the Constitution, it was affirmed a negro had "no rights which a white man was bound to re-

From that revolting decision the whole political superstructure raised on slavery and cotton was soon undermined. And yet but for the new material forces introduced in the world after Jefferson, his fundamental idea of State sovereignty against a central national sovereignty would have prevailed. Powerful as was Whitney's cotton gin in giving a new life to slavery, which threatened at last an independent slaveholding Southern Confederacy, the steam engine and the telegraph have been a hundred times more powerful in behalf of the subordination of the States and the sovereignty of the United States, not as a confederacy, but as a compact nation. Leaving out these modern material forces of steam and electricity, the plans and calculations of the Southern oligarchy were not extravagant; but in the face of these formidable appliances of the North, the war for a Southern Confederacy was the height of suicidal insanity.

Here, then, we stand on the firm founda tion of national sovereignty, established by our railroads, steamboats, and telegraphs, and fixed in the Constitution. After a sixty years struggle the Southern slaveholding oligarchy and the theories of Jefferson have gone down tegether, and the wisdom of Washington and Hamilton is fully confirmed with the triumph of their grand idea of national sovereignty. The all-powerful, consolidating forces of this day, of which those great men never dreamed, have fixed their grand idea as the future law of both hemispheres—the absorption of quasi State sovereignties and petty States under great and expanding national governments. Jpon this firm foundation we can stand, and so under President Grant the Union may be extended to the North Pole, on the one hand, and to Panama, on the other, with perfect

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

W. Y. P.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY. YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY, YOUNG'S PUME MALT WHISHY. There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the burst quality of Whishy, munufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia market and it is sold at the low rate of \$5 per gallon, or \$1 25 per quart, at the salesrooms, No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD,

SONOMA WINE COMPANY Established for the sale of

Pure California Wines. This Company offer for sale pure California Wines. WHITE, CATAWBA, SHERRY, CLARET. ANGELICA CHAMPAGNE, AND

PURE GRAPE BRANDY, Wholesale and recall, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing out the pure juice of the Depot No. 29 BANK Street, Philadelphia, HAHN & QUAIN, Agents,

CARSTAIRS & McCALL

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc. COMMISSION MERCHANTE

FOR THE BALE OF PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOUR BON WHISKIES.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,

81 Monument street, Baltimore. Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine On the European Plan. D. P. MORGAN.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL & DININGSALOON, S. E. Corner Carter St. & Exchange Place,

The Place to Get a Good Dinner, OR OTHER MEAL AT REASONABLE PRICES. Bill of Fare, Wines, Liquors, etc., of the best 11 26 admrp C. PRICE, Proprietor.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC. BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, ETC. ETC.

JAMES& LEE. NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET.

Sign of the Golden Lamb

Are now receiving a large assortment of Beavers, Chinchilla, and other Overcoatings. Also, a full line of 3-4 and 6-4 Black Doeskins, all of the best makes.

The attention of Merchant Tailors and Clothlers are

AT WHOLKSALE AND RETAIL. A LEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANIS. No. 26 NORTH WHARVES

No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL.
BLUAR CATTELL

THE

## UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD COMPANY

OFFER A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THEIR First Mortgage Bonds

AT PAR.

Nine Hundred and Sixty Miles

Of the line West from Omaha are now completed, and the work is going on through the Winter. As the dis tance between the finished portion of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads is now less than 400 miles, and both Companies are pushing forward the work with great energy, employing over 30,000 men, there can be no doubt that the whole

Grand Line to the Pacific

Will be Open for Rusiness in the Summer of 1869.

The regular Government Commissioners have propounced the Union Pacific Rallroad to be FIRST CLASS in every respect, and the Special Commission appointed by the President says:-

"Taken as a whole, THE UNION PACIFIC RAIL ROAD HAS BEEN WELL CONSTRUCTED. AND THE GENERAL ROUTE FOR THE LINE EX CEEDINGLY WELL SELECTED. The energy and perseverance with which the work has been urged forward and the raploity with which it has been executed are without parallel in history, and in grandeur and magnitude of undertaking it has never been equalied." The report concludes by saying that "the country has reason to congratulate itse'f that this great work of national importance is so rapidly approaching comple ion under such faverable auspices." The Company now have in use 157 locomotives and nearly 2000 cars of all de crip tions. A large additional equipment is ordered to be ready in the Spring. The grading is nearly completed, and ties distributed for 120 miles in advance of the western end of the track. Fully 120 sailes of iron for new track are now delivered west of the Missouri River, and 90 miles more are sa routs. The total expenditures for const-uction purposes in advance of the completed portion of the road is not sess than eight million dollars

Besides a donation from the Government of 12,860 screa of land per mile, the Company is en itled to a subsidy in U. S. Bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about \$29,000 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. The Company has already received \$21,078,000 of this subsidy, being in ull on the 940 miles that have been examined by the United States Commissioners.

## Government Aid-Security of the Bonds.

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, and no more These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the whole road and all its equipments. Such a mortgage upon wast, for a long time, will be the only railroad con necting the Atlantic and Pacific States, takes the highest rank as a safe security. The earnings from the way or local business for the year ending June 30 1868, on an average of 472 miles, were over FOUR MILLION LOLLARS, which, after paying all expenses, were much more than sufficient to cover al interest liability upon that distance, and the earn higs for the last five months have been \$2 385,870. They would have been greater if the road had not been taxed to his utmost capacity to transport its own material for construction. The income from the great passenger travel, the China freights, and the plies for the new Rocky Mountain States and Ter ritories, must be ample for all interest and other lia cilities. No political action can reduce the trate of interest. It must remain for thirty years six per cent, per annum in gold, now equal to between eight and nine per cent, in currency. The principal is then payable in gold. If a bond with such guarantees were issued by the Government, its market price would not be less than from 20 to 25 per cent. premium. As these bondsjare issued under Government authority and supervision, upon what is very largely a Government work, they must ultimately approach Gov-

The price for the present is PAR, Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 S. THIRD Street,

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD Street, And in New York

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,

No. 20 NASSAU Street,

AND BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 59 WALL street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through ocal agents will look to them for their safe delivery

A NEW PAMPELET AND MAP WAS ISSUED OCTOBER 1, containing a report of the progress of the work to that date, and a more complete statement in relation to the value of the bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on app ication at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents. JOHN J. CINCO, TREASURER,

NEW YORK.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA

Warranted Permanently Cured. Warranted Permanently Cured. Without Injury to the System.

Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum By Using Inwardiy Only

DR. FITLER'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallibl permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to con tain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system. WARRANTED TO CORE OR MONEY REFUNDED WARRANTED TO CUREOR MONEY REFUNDED Thousands of Philadelphia references of oures, Pro-

agod at No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

s me stucked for a BELOW MARKER, FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad.

WE ARE NOW SELLING

The First Mortgage Gold Interest Bonds

OF THIS COMPANY AT

PAR AND INTEREST.

At which rate the holder of GOVERN-MENT SECURITIES can make a profitable exchange.

COUPONS due January 1 CASHED, or bought at full rates for Gold.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERN-MENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELBHIA

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD. CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

> 5-20s and 1881s DUE JANUARY 1,

WANTED.

## DEHLAVEN&BRO.

AND GOLD,

Dealers in Government Securities, No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

STERLING & WILDMAN.

BANKERS AND BROKERS. No. 110 South THIRD Street,

AGENTS FOR SALE OF First Mortgage Bonds of Rockford, oc Island, and St. Louis Railroad,

Interest SEVIN PER CENT., clear of a'l taxe payable in GOLD August and February, for sale 97% and accrued interest in currency. Also

First Mortgage Bonds of the Danville Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad.

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., CLEAR OF ALL TAXES, payable April and October, for sale at 80 and accrued interest Pamphiets with maps, reports, and full information of these roads always on hand for distribution.

DEALERS in Government Bonds, told, Silver Coupons, etc. STOCKS of all kinds bought and sold on commis-sion in New York and Philadelphia. 113 tuths

BANKING HOUSE

TAY COOKE & CO. Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA. Dealers in all Government Securities. Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Beposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Compission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance to the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.



Dealers in United States Bonds, and Meme bers of Stock and Gold Exchange, Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON, E. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS, And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING DAVIS & AMORY No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS. Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the

Philadelphia Office.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE corner of Third and Union streets, has istelly removed to South FLEVENTH Street, between MAR. His superiority in the prempt and perfect core of all recent, circuit, circ the temperary being beinging on