SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OFINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS
UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY
DAY FOR THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH.

The Politicians and the Cabinet.

The considerations which lead partisans to view with impatience the composition of the new Cabinet are precisely the considerations which make it satisfactory to the main body of the people. The politicians regard coldly, if not with dislike, the application of a principle which exacts capacity, integrity, efficiency, instead of mere party prominence and zeal. But in this principle the people see a guarantee of the purity and econony, the reduction of expenditures concurrently with an increased productiveness of the revenue, which, above all things, the country needs.

Whether the personnel of the Cabinet re main unchanged or not, nothing is more certain than the completeness with which it reflects the purpose of the President. In this light, the persons selected are less suggestive than the qualities which obviously governed their selection. There may be declinations amorg them from one cause or another, but the fact is established that General Grant will have for his chief assistants only those who are untainted with the trickery and corruption which are the bane of contemporary politics. The special fitness of this member of the Cabinet or that for the position assigned him, is a matter about which opinions honestly differ. But the trustworthiness and general ability of every member even the politicians have not ventured to deny. They doubt the partisan profitableness of the course pursued, but the keenest-eyed critic has failed to detect a flaw in the individual characters which should abate the confidence felt by the people in the action of the President.

The nominations for the Treasury and the Interior Department especially indicate the soundness of the judgment he has formed in regard to public requirements. These are the departments whose organization and management most directly concern domestic interests. In practical importance the operations of the Treasury and the policy by which they are regulated exceed those of all the other departments. There, if anywhere, the sagacity of General Grant's choice will be tested. For, in existing cirrumstances, the head of the Treasury has other duties than those of ordinary administrations. He must have the courage and dexterity of a reformer as well as the skill and industry of a mere administrator. The department passes under his control recking with corruption. It has a host of servants whose mingled incompetency and rascality entail the loss of more than a hundred millions annually. So far as the law will admit of it, this rottenness must be removed, and a capable and faithful service organized in its place.

The advantage gained is equally strong when we approach controverted topics of taxation and finance. One set of fault-finders complain that the inaugural message propounds no theory of resumption, and foreshadows no plan for paying the national debt. The country does not desire theorizing or legislation of the kind which those who ride hobbies always advocate. It wants just what General Grant suggests—the application of common sense and business tact to affairs which, thus aided, time will gradually adjust with a certainty which no legislation could attain.

Industry and commerce are sensitive upon these subjects. They have suffered seriously since the close of the war from the meddling of the Treasury and the vacillation of Congress. Attempts to hurry back specie payments have been productive only of disaster; haste to pay the debt before its maturity has necessitated oppressive taxation. There has been nothing like fixedness or intelligent effort in the matter; and from continual uncertainty everybody has suffered. The course indicated by the President will obviate these difficulties and so create a feeling of confidence by which all will be benefited. It establishes two points—a firm resolve to de nothing injurious to the public oredit, and a disposition so to foster trade and develop the resources of the country that the currency shall be gradually appreciated without resorting to contraction.

Gen, Grant means that the finances and trade

of the country shall be cared for by one whose character lifts him, head and shoulders, above the crowd of noisy politicians, and whose practical knowledge enables him to uphold the public credit while averting the folly of hasty resumption.

The selection of General Cox for the Interior department reveals in a smaller degree a purpose to purge the administration of the Government of the impurities which have grown around it. The control of Indian affairs will enable the Secretary to inaugurate reforms that will have the double recommendation of retrenchment and humanity. His political alliance, are perhaps stronger than those of any other member of the Cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Creswell or Mr. Washburne; but the fact that he was not the nominee of politicians, in conjunction with his high character, justifies the belief that partisan reasons will not creatly influence his conduct.

will not greatly influence his conduct. The stern estimate of duty which has governed General Grant's choice, and has dictated the rule by which any other nomination will doubtless be regulated, may not be withont occasional disanvantages. The partisan-ship which chafes under indifference may be expected to assert itself when opportunity offers. The unwillingness of the Senate to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act is not destitute of significance in this connection. Mr. Sumner's objection to immediate compliance with the recommendation in Mr. Stewart's favor should scarcely be imputed to the same motive, for the importance of the principle involved may well excuse the reference to a committee; but it is not probable that partisan feeling will show itself in the final decision As against these drawbacks, the President may place the confidence which the principle he proceeds upon will waken in the national mind, and the more than partisan strength which that confidence will confer.

Querles for Washburne.

Brom the N. Y. World.

There seems to be throughout the country a popular superficial emotion in favor of the plan, copied by Mr. Jenckes from the administrative systems of certain foreign governments, which requires candidates for government employment to undergo an examination to test the fitness of the aspirant for the office he seeks. We see no good reason why the system should not apply to heads of the departments as well as the hands and feet. It would be an entertaining spectacle to see and hear our new Secretary of State undergoing examination at the hands of a master of international law like Mr. Caleb Cushing or even Mr. Sumner. They would probably begin something like this:—

Is a consular certificate evidence of a foreign law? What are the immunities of a foreign min-

start in this country? Are they given by statute or the law of nations? Under what circumstances is a domestic

servant in a foreign legation entitled to protection against civil or oriminal process of our

If a citizen assaults a foreign minister, not knowing the official character of the latter, is it an offense different from an assault on any one else? If it is, what is the difference? Have belligerents a right to sell prizes in a

neutral port?

If the United States, in a war with Spain, captured, occupied, and held Cuba, would the island become a part of the United States so far as our revenue laws are concerned?

At what period does the right of inviolability of an embassy begin, over what period does it extend, and how is it affected by war between the country sending and receiving an ambassador?

What is the origin of the consulate system? Are consuls furnished with credentials? Are they liable to pay taxes in a foreign country? What are the chief duties imposed by statute on American consuls abroad?

What is postliminium? What are reprisals? What is a general legal distinction between general reprisals and actual war?

Is tar a contraband of war?
Such inquiries as these only touch the rudiments of the knowledge required of a Secretry of State if he is to be a chef natural in the department; but it would be funny to see Washburne endeavor to answer them.

At It Again.

From the N. Y. Tribune. The old definition of an ambassador would seem to need revisal; for if the example of Mr. Reverdy Johnson is to pass into a precedent, our diplomatic servants must be considered as gentlemen sent abroad to digest in behalf of their country. If we had the requisite leisure we should, to show our sense of Mr. Reverdy Johnson's services, compile and publish a complete catalogue of all the banquets in England at which he has assisted, adding thereto, possibly, a compend of the bills of fare. Ac cording to the latest intelligence received, Mr. Reverdy Johnson has been dining in Glasgow, where his powers of digestion were probably tried by that well-known Scotch dish, cele

brated by Burns as the
"Great chieftain of the puddin' race,"
The poet declares that he who feeds upon haggis becomes exceedingly valiant and war-

"Clap in his walle nieve a blade, He'll make it whissie,"

It is well that Mr. R. Johnson partook of this stimulating, valor-provoking, and fight-producing esculent at the end instead of the beginning of his diplomatic career, for otherwise we might at this moment have been breaking Mr. Bull's head, as he might have been breaking ours. Mr. Laird wasn't "reckless" enough to feed Mr. R. Johnson on such a terrible dish before the signing of the treaty. Upon the whole, we fancy that our full-fed Plenipotentiary will be glad to come home. He has eaten the dinners pluckily, but there is a limit to the powers of the human stomach, and there is also a dreadful complaint called dyspepsia, which causes, as we have been informed, the most intense agony of which the abdominal regions are susceptible. Mr. R. Johnson may not have had it yet, but if he escapes after "the haggis" in Glasgow, it will be by a special interposition of Divine Providence, which he has no good reason for counting upon.

From the report of Mr. Reverdy Johnson's speech at Glasgow, it is evident that the haggis or something else must have got into his Ex-cellency's head. We trust that we do him no injustice, but our opinion is, when he talked his last talk to Scotchmen, that the mountain dew, the hot water, and the tumblers must have been for some time upon the festive board. We think so because there was in Mr. R. Johnson's oration what the North British Mail styles "a strong infusion of balderdash," never heard hough we have that name before. Moreover, Mr. R. Johnson (in this respect resembling Mr. A. Johnson) indulged on this occasion in rather strong theological expressions, such, for instance, as "God knows what England would be without Scotland;" "Heaven knows what would become of von." Our deduction from the repetition of these pious phrases is that the whisky was uncommonly potent. No wonder the Scotch newspaper speaks of "the gushing character of the discourse."

But this diplomatic old gentleman, doubtless having a recollection of Anacreon in his mind, did not forget in his cups to pay a proper compliment to the bonny Scotch lassies—"women to be proud of," as Mr. R. Johnson gallantly observed, thus reminding us of Miss Snevellicoi's paps at the bridal banquet, when he declared that he "loved 'em every one, including the married ladies," to the intense disgust of Mr. Lullyvick. "Scotchman," said Mr. R. Jehnson, "without Scotch women, what a poor, miserable set you would be!" If there had been any of these estimable female creatures present at the moment, we have reason to believe that Mr. R. Johnson would have winked at them-"winked openly and undisguisedly; winked with his right eye." "They are not here," said Mr. R. Johnson; "I wish they were." Oh,

the gallant Plenipotentiary! How this "jocund gentleman" (for so he is styled in the journals) will ever be able to go through with the melancholy business of bid-ding his convivial friends in Great Britain farewell passes our comprehension, especially if a bevy of beautiful British Amazons should be on guard at the pier to prevent his em-barkation. He will have to come away in the night. He will be forced to leave incog-When he lands in this serious and rather desolate land, which he has been so convivially representing abroad, we must make sure to have a bauquet ready and waiting for him. Compared with British provenwe shall hardly have anything better than funeral baked meats to offer, but Mr. R. Johnson seems to be of such facetions power that doubtless he can impart a relish even to a dinner of herbs.

General Grant and His Administration in

a Religious View. From the N.Y. Herald. The various religous denominations of the United States, and especially the members of the powerful Methodist Episcopal Church, have great faith in General Grant and in the prosperity of the Gospel under his administration. The General's father is a Methodist. his mother is a Methodist, his wife is a Methodist, and through these channels the General himself is well seasoned with wholesome religious convictions. We believe he has not been converted according to the Methodist ritual-he has not passed through the ordeal of mourning for his sins and that joyous sense of forgiveness and that change of heart through the Holy Ghost which casts off the old man Adam and makes the believer happy in the faith; but he is still in the way of salvation, and that's a great deal in these days of skepticism, materialism, and unbelief. Thus, although the General likes to ride behind Bonner's fast horses and goes to balls, and although in "swinging round the circle" of our institutions he may drop in for an hour or so at the Black Crook, the opera and the opera bouffe, he still likes mother's church and all the churches, and sets a good example as an honorary member by availing

himself of every opportunity to go to church. He attended the other day the consecration in Washington of a new Mathodist church, and his presence was halled at a good sign for the prosperity of that church and all the churches

prosperity of that church and all the churches under his administration.

Secondly. This idea has been and will be strengthened in every praying household circle in the nation, by the closing request of the General's inaugural, in which he asks the efforts of every citizen in the work of "cement." ing a happy Union," and "the prayers of the nation to Almighty God in behalf of this happy consummation." General Grant is a believer in prayer. He recalls an incident said to be connected with a critical period in the convention of the fathers engaged in framing the Constitution. We think it was on the everlasting nigger question that the convention was brought to a deadlock. They knew not what to do, when good old Ben Franklin, as the tradition goes, proposed the last resort of prayer. It was tried, and the convention returned to its work and a compromise was effected, including the continuance of the African slave trade for twenty years, which restored peace in the convention and established the Union. As we look at it now, that compromise was an awful mistake; but union was the first essential, and as they were situated an adjustment casting the deadweight of slavery upon Sambo, including the African slave trade-a New England plum-was the best that could be done by the fathers. They did not think slavery would last long, and they would have gone, no doubt, for speedy abolition had they dreamed of Whitney cotton gin, Calhoun, and Jeff. Davis. son, however, had his misgivings, and they have all come true. But now, with slavery abolished and equal rights provided for, except in the matter of the spoils, to reds, yellows, blacks, and whites, General Grant with a clear conscience may ask the prayers of the nation for "a cemented Union" with the cement of liberty, equality, and fraternity;" for is he not to all of us now "a man and a brother ?"

The third branch of our discourse is the presentation to General Grant from the American Bible Society, on the 4th of March, of a splendid copy of the Holy Bible. The committee consisted of Chief Justice Chase, Senator Frelinghuysen, and George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, the very man—the identical Scotch-Irish Presbyterian—who poor McClure was afraid had been singled out as the Penn-sylvania man for the new Cabinet. The Chief Justice presented the Bible (magnificently bound in Turkey morocco), and in the name of the society he expressed the hope that the new administration would be guided by its teachings. The General accepted the gift with thankfulness, and promised to preserve it and hand it down to his children in commemoration of the day. Nor have we the shadow of a doubt that, when puzzled and worried out of his life by clamorous politicians and hungry office-seekers, he will turn to its pages for enlightenment, and will be greatly strengthened thereby. He will find in the faith of Abraham and Isaac, in the great misfortune of E-au and in the treachery of Jacob, in the trials and triumphs of Moses, the great leader of Israel to the Promised Land, in the vicissitudes of Saul and David, in the gorgeous reign of King Solomon, in the revolt of the ten tribes, and so on, and in the wisdom of the Proverbs and in the warnings of the Prophets an invaluable fund of instruction; but, best of all, in the teachings of the meek and lowly Nazarene, and in His power of heal-ing the sick, restoring the blind and casting out devils, will the President find comfort and

We speak to a congregation greater than that which Moses led dry shod across the Red Sea; and we would warn them that, in advocating the payment of the five-twenties in gold, General Grant does not, like the High Priest Aaron, when Moses was up in the mountain, intend to set up a golden calf as the god of Israel. That calf already is the god of Wall street, but it will be knocked in the head when we come to specie payments. Our new President, to sum up, will give a great impulse to the cause of religion, from the living principles thereof which are fixed in his character and from his outward manifestations as a believer. He may not come up to the mark of the Massachusetts Puritan, but he is welcome as a brother in Plymouth Church. Most of our Presidents have been Episcopalians or Presbyterians. Jefferson was a philosopher, Van Buren was a Dutch Reformer, and old Zack Taylor, we believe, was a hard-shell Baptist. The Methodists, with General Grant as their champion, have now something over which to shout hallelujah; but, as the President represents all the people, so he represents all the Churches. He comes in, too, with the sublime idea proclaimed with the star of Bethlehem, which was "Peace and good will to men;" for is not his motto the same-"Let us have peace ?"

Mexico-Her Condition and Our Policy.

Mexico stands in our way-stands in the way of the civilized world. Were she at the southern extremity of our continent the tide of progress would sweep by her and give her an opportunity, by centuries of slow upward movement, to reach a comparative civilization. As it is, the world cannot wait for this long process of national regeneration, and consequently the Mexican problem to us becomes of great political interest. No one can deny that she has made great strides onward since the days of the Spauish viceroys; but it has been an advance from the most abject to comparative misery. She has had one long and desperate struggle for nearly half a century to rid herself of the civil, religious, and military fueros which clung to her after her independence. She has tried three constitutions, her theoretical liberal efforts culminating in that of 1857, which is in many respects superior to our own as a fundamental code. She has been placed by the desperate retrograde effort of the Imperialists back where she was in 1861, when she finished her grand final battle with the clergy for the support of liberal as opposed to ecclesiastical principles.

We find her to-day with no two elements of equal strength which can meet each other for a great internal struggle. The liberal theories are triumphant; the church party dead after a tremendous conflict; the constitution of 1857 restored, and an attempt being made to gather well in hand her moral and religious wreck, her political and social degradation, and her financial disbonesty and ruin. But there are still many elements left in Mexico pregnant with local trouble. In the north she has a vast and desolate territory in great part overrun by savage Apache and Camanche Indians, who have swept off the herds from every estate far into Central Durango and Northern Zacatecas. The mining machinery has been destroyed by the raiders and the mining towns are in ruins. A half-starved, miserable, and ignorant popula-tion is shivering under adobe wall. Tamaulipas is a stronghold of bandits, and is alter-nately in the bands of Canales or Cortina. Sonora and Sinaloa are given over to rival fendal families. Coahuila belongs almost entirely to the two brothers Sanchez. San Luis Potosi contains single estates of the size of Delaware, where one-half of the inhabitants are in rage, the other half naked, and the whole of them living more like beasts than like human beings. Southwestern Mexico is

held by Lozado, an Indian chief, who does more or less as suits his ideas of government. He controls some ten thousand brave warriors, and forms an integral part of the republic. Guerrere is the seat of power of the Alvarez family, who obey and disobey the central authority and collect taxes as best suits their fisancial condition and ideas. Yucatan, a vast Indian county, is a constant source of trouble, and ever a fruitful point of local pronunciamientos. In Mexico we find certain points held, like those of the middle ages in Europe, by some robber chieftain, who laughs at the general government. As an instance, we cite the Laguneror, under Gonzales Herrers, who have often desolated Southeast Chihuahus, Southwest Coahuila, and even threatened, in 1867, the populous city of Saltillo. Throughout the country we find that bad government has absolutely driven a naturally honest people to wholesale plunder and desolation. The one-sixteenth part Spanish blood of Mexico is a mixture productive of the most undeairable results, and has in reality been a barrier to the civilization of the naturally talented Mexican Indian.

We have spoken of the Constitution of 1857 as an admirable decument. Practice, however, proves that it is not adapted to the coudition of the Mexican poople as we find them. It does not fit them, and as a mass they cannot understand what it means. Even the acknowledged rulers directly disobey its provisions, as witness the Vera Cruz and Mexico Railway concession lately given, the unalieviated peon system that practically exists on all great estates, and the intense State rights rule which marks every provincial government. The Constitution abolishes internal custom houses, and yet that system is still continued to the entire ignoring of its effects on trade and the tendency to crush out every effort at internal improvement. Mexico should export the products of her magnificent soil, and yet her exports are scarcely an ounce. She depends entirely upon her silver mines. These are suffering terribly under the weight of a taxation that almost prohibits their working. In the time of the viceroys be mines paid a royal fifth; to day, before the silver reaches a market, it has paid in numerous classified taxes from twenty-three to twenty-five per cent. on the gross product of a mine. The result is plain. If capitalists invest one hundred thousand dollars in a mine and take out one hundred and twenty thousand, they pay thirty thousand dollars taxes, and therefore lose ten thousand in the investment. In any other country the same mine would pay well. This is an example of the way Mexico crushes the only industry she chooses to rely upon. Still another misfor-tune for that land whose geographical position is the finest on the globe—she is as yet in-tensely feudal. This is the element that most prominently stands in the way of her progress and civilization. The lands of Mexico are in the hands of a few great holders who bave their baronial residences and, to all intents and purposes, their feudal retainers. They pay no direct taxes upon their estates, and therefore can constantly add to their own landed wealth, while at the same time they increase the poverty and misery of the poor people who are forced to live on these estates. These feudal lords generally have little stomach for the education and improvement of the masses. When some clear-headed and philanthropic individual makes an attempt to better the condition of these serfs, a raid of a few hundred desperadoes breaks up the establishment and the effort disappears, while he who makes it is consigned to poverty, as instance the fate of General Miguel Blanco, in Tamaulipas, in 1866. The exterior finances of Mexico are scarcely

in Tsmaulipas, in 1866.

The exterior fluances of Mexico are scarcely better than the interior. Without mentioning her ninety five millions of European indebtedness, she has never made a reasonable effort to reimburse those citizens of the United States who, from pure sympathy for her cause, furnished her munitions of war during the struggle against the empire and took her bonds in full payment. These bonds are now scarcely worth ten cents on the dollar, and the coupons due are not yet paid. This is one among the many cases of what may be termed Mexican gratitude.

Thus we have pictured in part the condition of Mexico. 'Tis a sad one, but it is an im-provement over the days when Spain ruled there. Improved however much it may be, it is undoubted that it will take many, very many years for the country to move in that unison with us which the times imperatively demand. Does she populate her frontier? Does she move under the same impulse that we do? Does she, as contiguous territory, help the development of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona? One-third part of United States territory may be said to depend for its pro-gress upon the development of Mexico; there-fore we repeat that Mexico stands in our way. We cannot give her time to join after her own fashion in the great march; for the law of progress is inexorable, and the weaker and lesser civilization must go down before the greater. We sympathize with her, for her upward struggle has been noble, and she has accomplished very much, and more in the same time than most of the European nations; but she cannot advance with sufficient rapidity now to meet the demands of her geographical position, and must give way to the people that are better able to prepare her for her future. The world and modern progress demand that we should take control of her, and we must do it. With her we must commence a military colonial system, gradually eradicating the existing evils, and finally, when properly prepared, admit her to the benefits of the Union.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS

A. S. ROBINSON, No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received exquisite specimens of ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS, FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCE-

LAIN, IN GREAT VARIETY,

SPLENDID PAINTED PROTOGRAPHS,
Including a Number of Choice Gems.

A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.

A large assortment of NEW ENGRAVINGS, ETC.

Also, RICH STYLES FRAMES, of eleganew patterns:

31

ROOFING.

R A D Y R O O F I N G.—
It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT
ROOFS at one hair the expense of tin. It is
readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing
repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I sm always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market W. A. WELTON, 2172 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

30 YEARS SIX PER CENT.

COLD BONDS.

FOR SALE AT PAR

AND

ACCRUED INTEREST.

DEXXVEN&BRO.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA

LEDYARD & BARLOW

Have Removed their

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

No. 19 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Eu

Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers'. 1 28 6m

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO

No. 48 South THIRD Street,

CLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY
No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 13

BKJAMISON & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS
In New York and Philadelphia Stocks Boards, etc.

2 11 8m

CMITH DANDOLPHS OF BANKERS AN PHILE S. N. PORK

Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange, Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on

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

FOR 8 A L E,
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.'S
SIX PER CENT.
MORTGAGE BONDS.

Also Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company's SEVEN PER CENT. MORIGAGE BONDS, guaranteed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. THE LEHIGH VALLEY OLD BONDS, SUBJECT TO TAX, EXCHANGED FOR NEW ISSUE FREE FROM TAX.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer,

P. S. PETERSON & CO., Stock and Exchange Brokers, No. 39 South THIRD Street,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

commission only at either city.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad.

1040 MILES

NOW COMPLETED.

The First Mortgage Bonds,

HAVING 30 YEARS TO RUN,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

WE ARE NOW SELLING

PAR AND INTEREST.

Or exchanging for GOVERNMENT SECURI-

TIES on the following terms:—
For \$1000 1881s, we pay a difference of.........\$134.17
\$1000 1862s, we pay a difference of........... 141.62
\$1000 1865s, we pay a difference of........... 107.92
\$1000 1865s, Nov., we pay a difference of........... 121.68
\$1000 10.40s, we pay a difference of........................... 90.42
\$1000 1865s, July, we pay a difference of 100.42

\$1000 1867s, July, we pay a difference of 104 17 \$1000 1868s, July, we pay a difference of 104 17 Or in proportion, as the market for Government Securities may fluctuate,

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERN-MENTS, GOLD, ETC.,

No. 36 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

BANKERS, STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

COVERNMENT SECURITIES,

STOCK, COLD

AND NOTE BROKERS.

Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals received, sucheck at sight.

INTEREST ALLO WED ON BALANCES.

GENERAL AGENTS,

SOUTHERN NEW JERSEL,
OF THE SOURANCE CO.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
The NATIONAL LIPE INSURANCE COMPANY is orporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1888, with a

CASH CAPITAL, \$1,000,000, FULL PAID.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the thy and the company, may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

No. 35 South Third St.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Stree

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold

on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of L Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at ou office.

JAMES B. SMITH & CO.

BLANK BOOK

MANUFACTURERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

No. 27 South SEVENTH Street,

19 18 fmw3m) PHILADELPHIA

STATIONERS.

GROCERIES, ETC.

PEACHES, PINEAPPL SS, ETC.,
GREEN CURN, TOMATOES.
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHIKOOMS.

ASPARAGUR ETC. BYO
ALBERT C. BORERTS.
Dealer to Pine Groceries.
Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Sirents.