SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

OTTOMAN POLITICS.

From the N. Y. Tribune The Turco-Egyptian question is like a dance of opposite partners—a step forward, a step backward, and now we have the return step. Ismael Pasha had hardly manifested his submission to the main demands of the Porte when we heard that he had started for Constantinople; but he had not put his foot on shipboard before he concluded to stay at home. Now, again, he is reported reconciled, and, as ever, through the mysterious offices of what are known as the friendly powers, Vicercy Ismael's chief troubles have been first, the active presence in the Porte of his disinherited brother Mustapha Fazil; second, his supposed ambitious coquetries with the Courts of Europe, and especially that of Russia; third, his purchase of armaments; and fourth, his contraction of a budget loan. Having yielded every point but the last, it was feared that this final straw of exaction would break the camel's back of viceroyalty. This was probably the one point of the difficulty mentioned recently by telegraph,

At length, however, we are apprised of the settlement of a quarrel in which we suspect that there has been a cordial interchange of Mohammedan duplicity. "God forbid," writes the Viceroy, "that I should have ever taken any decision beyond the limits of the rights and duties prescribed by the imperial firmans." He submits that if he invited the world's sovereigns to Suez, it was in virtue of the high position which he fills under the gracious auspices of the Sultan, and if he was well received in Europe, it was likewise due to the benevolent favor with which the Padishah has honored him. He recounts that he has scrupulously respected the representatives of the Porte, and that both his withdrawal of troops from Candia during the Greek rebellion, and the European mission of his Minister, Nubar Pasha, respecting consular jurisdiction, were approved and recognized by the Sultan's Cabinet. He represents that, notwithstanding the charge of the Porte that his people are overtaxed, his revenue system is matured by an elective assembly having the right of examining and fixing his annual budget. Reminding the Sultan of the deplorable state of Egypt when he assumed the Viceroyalty, he points to numbers of schools and institutions formerly suppressed, to the redemption of great quantities of land, and-despite the debts left by the late Said Pasha—the construction of seven hundred miles of railway, as some of the results of Viceregal well-doing. Add to these immigration, funncial institutions, increased trade, telegraphs, and the Suez Canal. In short, the Viceroy is enterpris-ing-almost too enterprising for those who have lately inspired the councils of the Porte. But one point he has not answered, however well be has met the Turkish strictures with respect to his taxation-namely, that of "the enormous expenses which have been incurred in the purchase of firearms, vessels of war, and the like." With this objection, the brevet King of Egypt appears to have avoided anything like a statistical encounter. The arms were reported 16,000, and the budget loan which the Viceroy was supposed to have contracted for their purchase, among other objects, was \$12,000,-000. Despite an air of collapse and genuflexion, Ismael Pasha's letter contains a caution. We suppose that, if the news from Constantinople be true, the Porte has consented to a compromise on the point of the budget loan. Withal, we conceive that the Viceroy has

been more or less an offender. By the terms of the firman of 1841, Egypt had no right to vessels of war without the Sultan's express permission; and we believe that this prohibition is unchanged; so that in one respect, independently of his questioned right to treat, the Viceroy has sinued. Nor do we imagine that in the event of a war the advantages would be on the side of the Viceroy. True enough, the Ottoman treasury is not full, but we understand that it can borrow money at 12 per cent., as against 20 per cent. or more in 1861. Its deficit is about \$10,000,000, or little more than that of the Argentine Confederation, and not as much, perhaps, as that of Mexico, Brazil, or the province of Cuba at the beginning of this year; we might also add Prussia, as represented in the North German Confederation. More than this, we are assured that the empire is at peace, that paper money has disappeared, that the prestige of the Porte has been strengthened, and that the revenues have risen 40 per cent. since 1862. Accepting but half of this as the truth, the Ottoman Empire has still a vitality sufficient to defend its authority.

THE HORNET, ALIAS CUBA.

From the N. Y. World. The armed croiser has been detained at Wilmington, N. C., by the local Federal authorities. The particular ground or allegation on which she is arrested, we are not informed of. The reports said that instructions had been asked of President Grant, who had been advised by somebody that public law permitted a pirate, or privateer, to seek asylum in a neutral port for twenty-four hours, and therefore he had telegraphed to ascertain how much time had elapsed since she arrived. There is no such public law. It is true that, in the absence of any prohibition, a belligerent ship of war, of a friendly power, may remain in a neutral port with her prize a reasonable time for temporary repairs and supplies. But no such rule applies even to privateers, much less to piratteal cruisers without a flag or a commission from a known government.

Several papers bave contained letters from on board the Hornet, alias Cuba, giving her history from Philadelphia up to a few days since. No one can read it without coming to the conclusion that the steamer left Philadelphia with intent to commit hostilities against Spain, and, after leaving Halifax, to take on board, off our coast, her arms, munitions of war, and all needed supplies from vessels sent for that purpose from our shores. The whole plan was clearly matured in the United States

prior to August 15, 1869. The third section of the Neutrality law is explicit that if any person shall, within the limits of the United States, be concerned in furnishing, or fitting out, or arming any versel, with intent that she be employed to cruise and commit hostilities against the subjects or property of a State with which we are at peace. such person shall be fined and imprisoned. and such vessel, with everything on board,

shall be confiscated. That arms, coals, provisions, and stores were furnished to this cruiser by persons within the limits of the United States cannot be doubted, to say nothing of the original fitting out in Philadelphia. If Marshal Barlow has not, for some reason, lost his zeal and cunning in this matter of enforcing the people, President of the United States at a neutrality law against the Cuban insurgents, he can readily put his hand on the firm in less than one-fourth the official income of the

therefrom.

The public will watch with earnestness to see how Grant, in this business, comes up to the professions of the inaugural in respect to a purpose to rigidly enforce all laws.

He has now got what Sumner would call

the 'lawless monster," whose naval base is this country, in his grip. Will he let her loose to depredate, animus furandi, on the commerce and property of a friendly nation? THE WHISKY LAW-HOW IT IS YET EVADED.

From the N. Y. Times, It was hoped that the stringent enactments of Congress, in the matter of the production of whisky, would have ended the robbery that, for years, had been perpetrated by unprincipled men upon the revenue of the country. But from certain facts within our knowledge, it seems that this hope has not been fully realized. That vast improvement

has occurred in the collection of the whisky tax and in the suppression of enormous frauds, under the present administration, is not to be doubted. Still, it is patent enough to those who have given the matter attention, that there are various avenues yet open through which distilled spirits reach market

without paying a cent of duty. Some of these whisky vents are so well concealed that it requires the keenest discernment, experience, and independence to detect them; but they are, nevertheless, within the reach and perception of vigilant and competent officers. Others, again, are so palpable, that the only wonder is how any officer, however blind or inefficient, fails to see them. For instance, it is no infrequent thing to see illicit whisky moving through our streets, at all hours of the day, without any of the stamps required by law. Here and there, at long intervals, a load of a few barrels is seized; but the quantity seized bears a small proportion to that which escapes "scot free." Another method has been discovered lately which would almost seem to have been suggested by a recent regulation of the department in Washington. At all events, the regulation in question has made a vast fraud practicable, and it has been used to the disadvantage of the Government. Of course, the intention of the regulation was to attain greater precision and security; but those whisky operators are lynx-eyed, and have, nowadays, almost got to the point of welcoming every official addition to the rules in force, for they take it as multiplying their chances of evading the law.

The regulation referred to required that, in addition to the mucilage heretofore used to attach stamps to barrels containing distilled spirits, fine tacks should be driven, one through each corner, and one through the middle of the stamp, into the wood of the barrel. This seemed a wise precaution enough, but see how it has worked. Up sprang a genius who perceived an opportumity. He would use no mucilage in the first place to attach the stamp to the package: the tacks would make the stamp as secure as he desired it, and besides could be drawn and so leave the stamp, by not adhering to the wood, in a condition to be used over and over again. And this very method of operation has been in use, with the further ingenious device of saturating the paper stamp with oil or grease, so that its frequent transfer from old to new barrels might injure it as little as possible, and that it might serve as a cloak to a vast number of revenue transgressions. To what extent this has been pursued we know not, and care not, for it is immaterial to the discussion from our side of the question. But this thing has certainly occurred, and there is no special reason for believing that it has been suppressed, if the fraud has become general, which, following the course of epidemics, moral as well as physical, it very pro-

bably has. We dismiss the subject with a simple query. Since the revenue districts are filled with all manner of officials: since every registered distillery has two or three officers specially designated to look after it, and particularly since in all the working distilleries hereabouts there is a whisky meter which is believed to measure the product of the still with the accuracy of a gold balance, how happens it that the Government is still defrauded out of a portion of its revenues, business demoralized, and honest men, or those who desire to be honest, set at serious disadvantage in their trade? It is a pregnant question and well worth looking into by those charged with the execution of the law.

GENERAL GRANT AND HIS ACCUSERS.

From the N. Y. Herald. The Wall street rumors of General Grant's alliance with the bull ring on gold have been whittled down into the published statement of James Fisk, Jr., concerning the various conferences of said Fisk with Mr. Corbin, the President's brother-in-law-conferences which signify that Fisks has been tempting Corbin with a golden-winged fly, and that Corbin, perhaps, has been playing around the glitter-ing bait, and which further signify that Fisk, in presuming that Corbin might, could, or would do so and so, presumed too much. That Fisk did fish for Corbin we are satisfied from the President's statement that the Erie financier, en route to Newport, applied even to him for a little private information in behalf of Jay Gould as to the financial intentions of the Government-information which Fisk learned at once would not be fair and could not be given. The upshot of this whole matter involving the President in the bull ring is this, that the President, on the first information of their plot, broke it all to pieces on his order to "self five millions of gold," and that Fisk and his confederate bulls, in their splendid calculations of running gold up to two hundred, had no foundation to stand on, as to the non-interference of the Government.

But still the President's accusers are harping upon the string of his acceptance of houses and lots, and horses and cows, and boots and shoes, and eigars and cheroots, and what not, as circumstantial evidence that he is using and abusing his high office to enrich himself. We heard an intelligent English traveller remark the other day that large and generous-hearted as are the American people in their public and private contributions to deserving men and good works, the Congress of the United States is the meanest legislature in Christendom in reference to the meritorious servants of the country. And this is true. Take, for example, the rewards of England to the Duke of Wellington and compare them with the rewards of our Congress to General Grant. Honors, estates and money were showered upon Wellington until he was made one of the richest of England's nobility. General Grant, on the other hand, for services which can only be valued by the value of the life of this great nation saved, is made, first, by Congress, General of the Army, and secondly, by the salary of twenty-five thousand a year, which is

South street who acted as shipping agents in | sheriff of the city of New York. Private citi-forwarding supplies to the cruiser while on | zens, ashamed of the meanness of Congress, the coast, through the Martha Washington club together and buy a house for General and by other means, and in receiving letters Grant in recognition of his great services. A sensible man, he accepts the present, for he has a growing family to provide for. Nor does he turn his back upon his friends. Their voluntary and patriotic interposition has made him easy in regard to the future of duty neglected by Congress. He could not have felt easy upon the chances of the small savings, if any, from his pitiful salary of twenty-five thousand a year as President of the United States. And what more had he to expect from Congress, after the refusal of the Senate to pass Sumner's bill providing a pension of five thousand a year to the widow of the murdered President Lincoln? The bill failed from the base and paltry excuses of economy employed in Congress to cover up their scandalous schemes of spoils and plunder, and Mrs. Lincoln, in order to live with some show of respectability, has felt constrained to fix her home in a cheap and

unpretentious village in Germany.
General Grant, then, in accepting the presents made him from his grateful fellow-citizens, has acted like a wise man. Under all the circumstances, he would have been a fool to decline these generous offerings. He is not an avaricious man, or he would have been rich long ago. In coming into the White House, however, he felt the pressure of his poverty. Relieved upon that score, for his desires in this direction are modest, he is free to devote his whole mind to his public duties, and in this view we commend the wisdom of the course he has pursued in accepting the grateful testimonials from his fellow-citizens. They are gratified, he is thankful; and the only shame there is in the matter may be charged to the meanness of

MR. GREELEY DECLINES.

From the N. Y. Sun. The Hon. Horace Greeley, finding that the movement to make him a United States Senator from Virginia is really serious and has prospects of success, has declined to be a candidate, and notified his friends in Virginia that he could not, in any event, accept the office in question. At the same time, Mr. Greeley earnestly requests his friends not to bring him forward bereafter as a candidate for any other public station.

We sincerely regret that Mr. Greeley is not willing to run for the Virginia Senatorship, and to be elected if possible. We believe that his presence in the Senate as a representative of the ancient dominion would do very much towards the restoration of loyel and fraternal sentiments between the Southern States and the Union. With his prudent and thoughtful hand to guide the work on the Southern side, the process of reconstruction would be greatly expedited; while his powerful intellect, his original views upon all public questions, his zealous spirit of economy, and his freedom from all servile partisan allegiance, would render him one of the most conspicuous persons in the Senate Chamber. At the same time, we admit that there would be a satisfaction in seeing the life-long foe of slavery, the man for whose scalp the Southern populace would ten years ago have paid largely, raised to the highest political elevation by the suffrages of Virginia, and recognized as beingwhat he has always been-the best friend of the South. But it is not to be.

With regard to leaving Mr. Greeley in re-tirement, and conferring all the distinctions of public life upon less deserving men, that s a matter in which we presume his wishes will be complied with just as far as the public interest will allow, and no farther. Whenever there is an important public trust to be provided for, any place of power and honor to be filled for which he is peculiarly fitted, we presume his friends will see to it that his extraordinary political services and his high talents and character are not overlooked.

GREELEY.

com the N. Y. World. Mr. Horace Greeley's disclaimer of a desire o be United States Senator from Virginia, and avowal of a desire to continue the emsellishment of the Tribune newspaper, is creditable to him. But, as Dr. Johnson once remarked in a similar case, it would not be creditable to anybody else. There is no other editor of a metropolitan newspaper of the pretensions of the Tribune who could be saspected of not seeing that it was better to be an editor than a Senator, or be supposed to entertain a wish of exchanging the latter lignity for the former. The influence which Mr. Greeley exerts as editor of the Tribune, such and so great as it may be, is at least immeasurably superior to the influence he could exert as a Senator from Virginia. It may do for a Colfax to leave the editorship of a little country paper to be Vice-President of the United States, though even in that case the country paper is more likely to be the gainer than the United States. But for the ditor of a New York paper voluntarily to ink from that to being a Senator is truly ridiculous. But as even Colfax has learned enough in journalism, even in his small way, to avoid emulating the shocking example of his uperior, the President, we will not censure is choice. And there would be some consolation, even for the loss to journalism of a Greeley, in the reflection that he would teach the Senate the amenities of discussion which he has learned from the World.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL, CAPITAL, 22,600 000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets. THE PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 230 WALNUT PHILADELPHIA October I, 1863. IE OIL CREEK AND ALLEGHENY RIVER LEGAD COMPANY pays its Quarterly Dividend of AND A BALE FER CENT, TO DAY, as too delphia and Fire Railroad Office, No. 230 WALNUT Pr. The Examines of the Read:—For the last quarter, 000; for the last month, \$174,560; and for the last 0. \$160.

CHARLES GIBBONS HAS REMOVED his LAW OFFICE to the North American newspaper building, No. 182 S. THIRD Street, second floor, trent.

POS COUPONS .- THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the WILMINGTON AND READING BAILROAD CO., maturing October 1, will be paid, free of taxes, on and after that date, at the Banking house of WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM S. HILLIES, Secretary and Treasurer. UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA NIN H Street, above Chesnut, Philadelphia.

NIN H Street, above Chesnut, Philadelphia.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH SESSION, 1863-70.
The regular Lectures of the School will commence on MONDAY, October II. and continue until the first of March. Fee for the full course, Fish.

R E ROGERS, M. D.,
164-6t Dean Medical Faculty.

FOR THE SUMMER .- TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a tollet scap. For sale by druggiests generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 634 CHESNUT Street.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPErator of the Coltim Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his outre time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1927 WALNUT St. 1 201 SPECIAL NOTICES.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE GENTRAL COM-MITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS as follows. THURSDAY, October 7.

Mercer—Hen, John Sei U. H., Bucher Swope, Esq.
Kittanning—Hen, G. A. Grow, Hon, J. H. Sypher,
Berwick—Captain G. W. Curty.
Irwin's Station—General John L. Swife, Colonel A.
Faller. Lewisburg-Hon. James Pollock, General Joshua T.

Wen. Gettysburg-Major A. R. Calhoun, J. M. Vanderslice,

1 ock Haven-Hen, J. H. Ela. Huntingden-Daniel Kalbius, Hon, T. J. Bigham. Williamsport-Hen, James A. Briggs, Mount Jey-Hen, A. Wilson Henszey, White Horse, Delaware county—J. W. Bear, Esq., T. V. White Horse, Delaware county—J. W. Bear, Eag., T. V.
Cocper, Eag.
Marcus Hock, Delaware county—Hon. J. M. Broomall,
J. T. Coates, M. D.
FRIDAY, October 8.
Meadville—Cov. J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott, H.
Bucher Swope, Esg.
Tyrone—Hon. T. J. Bigham, Daniel Kalbfus, Esg.
Milville—Captain G. W. Curry.
Sunbury—Hon. James Pollock.
Bellfente—Hon. J. H. Ela.
Columbia—Hon. John W. Forney.
Chambersburg—Majer A. R. Calhoun, J. M. Vanderslice, Esg.
Hollidaysburg—General John L. SwiftFrankin—Hon. J. H. Sypher, Colonel H. C. Alleman.
Carliale—Hon. A. Wilson Henszey.
Erie—Gov. J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott.
Corry—Hen. G. A. Grow.
Shamokin—Hon. A. Wilson Henszey, James W. M. Nowlin, Esg.
Lebanon—Hon. James Pollock.

n, Esq. Lebanon—Hon, James Pollock. Freeburg, Snyder county—Hon. J. H. Ela, A. H. Chase,

Altion, Eric county—H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Altion, Eric county—H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Jamestown—Hon, John Allison.
McAllisterville—Hon, T. J. Bigham.
Mifflin (Evening)—Hon, T. J. Bigham.
Mifflin (Evening)—Hon, T. J. Bigham.
Latrobe—Hon, William Williams, Colonel A. S. Fuller,
Ephrata—Maior A. H. Calnoun, J. M. Vanderslice, Esq.
Solisburg—General John L. Swift.
Clarion—Hon, J. H. Spherr, Colonel H. G. Alleman,
Phænisville, Daniel Kalbfus, Esq.
Reading—Benjamin Haywood, Esq.
Upper Darby, Delaware county—Hon, W. Townsond,
Hon, J. M. Broomall,
Sunburs—Hen, James A. Briggs, Captain G. W. Corre,
Sunburs—Hen, James A. Briggs, Captain G. W. Corre,
Sunburs—Hen, James A. Briggs, Captain G. W. Corre,

Hon, J. M. Broomall,
Sunbury—Hon, James A. Briggs, Captain G. W. Curry.
Chester—T. V. Cooper.
MONDAY, October 11.
Danville, Monteur county—Gov. J. W. Geary.
Harrisburg—Hon, James Pollock.
Mount Pleasant—Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S.
Guller.

Winfield, Union county-Hon, J. H. Ela, A. H. Chase, Selin's Grove-Hon, James A. Briggs, Seranton-Major A. R. Calhoun, Captain G. W. Curry, JOHN COVODE, Chairman, GEO, W. HAMERSLY, M. S. QUAY, W. J. P. WHITE, S. F. GWINNER, Secretaries.

BOT FIFTEENTH WARD.-INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

For Select Council-BENJAMIN F. GLENN. For Common Council CHARLES D. SUPPLEE. Nominated at Ward Meeting.

9.28

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 2055 WAINUF Street.
Notice is hereby given that certificate No. 3:3, for ONE
HUNDRID SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF
THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, issued to
Clinten G. Stees, dated July 18, 1896, has been
transferred on the book of the Company, but the certificate has not been surrordered. All persons are hereby
cantlened against buying the same, as the certificate beings to the company.

R. JOHNSTON, Secretary
Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1862.

9 24 tf

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205% WALNUT Street.
Notice is hereby given that certificate No. 303, for ONE
HUNDRED SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOUK OF
THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL, COMPANY has been
transferred on the books of the Company, but the certificate bas not been surrendered. All persons are hereby
cautioned against buying the same, as the certificate helongs to the company.

R. JOHNSTON, Secretary,
Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1889.

939 theta im

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct, 4, 18th. PHILADELPHIA, Oct, 4, 1868.
The Beard of Directors have this day declared a semiannual divident of SIX PER CENF, an extra dividual of
TEN PER CENT, and a special dividend of TWO PER
OENT, payable to the stockhilders or their legal representatives, on and after the Ethinstant, clear of taxes.

10 4 Ht. J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary. JOSE POEY.

Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana recibe consultas de 9 a II de la manana y de 3% a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueve (sud) No. 735. Residouci. eu la calle de Green, No. 1817.

DR. JOSEPH PORY, Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street. Office Hours-9 to 11 A. M. 3% to 6 P. M

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE. DUNTON & LUSSON.

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS aclicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duo de Montebello, Carto Blene, Carto Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Fugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kles-man & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Valette, Pele and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Grown,
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Borleaus, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

GIN.—"Meder Swan." BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupny & Co.'s various CARSTAIRS & MCCALL, Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets, Importers of BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the sale of FURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHIS-

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & MCCALL, 5 28 2pt Nos. 128 WALNUT and 21 GRANTE Sta. WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETO.

ESTABLISHED 1828. WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and

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NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Str. 22;) Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St. LOST.

LOST CERTIFICATES.—NOTICE IS HERE-by given that application has been made to the City Treasurer for the issue of duplicates of the following de-scribed certificates of the Six per Cent. Loan of the City of Philadelphia (free of taxes):—

88500, in name of JOHN H. B. LATROBE, in S. AUSTIN & OBERGE, No. 313 WALNUT Street. PHOTOGRAPHS.

NEWELL, LANDSCAPE AND GENERAL Street, has every facility for taking photographs of country seats, in or out of the State. Merchants, manufacturers, and importers can have samples of goods photographed in the very best style.

D.B. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to No, 33 S. ELEVENTH Street.

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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSU RANGE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Logis lature of Pennsylvania, 1836. Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

On Vessels, Carro, and Freight to all parts of the world. INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

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ARRETS OF THE COMPARY,
November 1, 1008.
8200,000 United States Five Per cent, Loan, \$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 129,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881.

50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad).

200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad). \$905,500°00 196,800 00 £0,000°00 125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax). 50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. 211,375 06 128,594'00 20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds. 25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds. 25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee). 20,200.00 21,000'000 6,031-25

Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)

State of Tennessee Five Por Cent. Loan.

7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan.

15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock.

10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 ahares Stock.

5,000 North Pernsylvania Railroad Co., 100 ehares Stock.

20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock.

Loans on Board and Mortgago, first Lions on City Properties.

(1,109,100 Par. Market value, St. 15,000'00 11.399.00 8,500'00 15,000 00

\$1,109,900 Par, Markot value, \$1,130,335-25 Cost. \$1,083,604-3n. the company.

Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, \$3106.
Estimated value.

Cash in bank.

Cash in drawer.

40,178 88

1,213 0

1,213 0

116,583 73

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