BOUTWELL.

The Secretary of the Treasury's Speech at Hor-Beulturai Hall. Mr. Boutwell stepped forward, and was received with round after round of cheers. Men sprang apon benches and waved their hats, ladies waved handkerchiefs, and for a few moments the audience was almost beside itself. When quiet was restored, Mr. Boutwell said :-

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentleman:-I have not come here to-night to meet you for the purpose of making a partisan speech, nor merely because an election is pending. I know very well how large the interests of the country is in what may be done here in this city and in this State, and in another great State of the Union, on Tuesday next; but, as a mere party issue, I would have left it to the judgment of the people, without interposing a word myself either for good or for evil.

We cannot, however, be insensible to two great considerations, involved in some degree; but they are not the principal considerations involved in the contest in which you participate. One of those considerations undoubtedly is:-Whether the administration, which is the successor of an Administration that, as far as the people was concerned, has been the administration for the eight preceding years, shall now be entrusted and justified by the voice of a great people. (Applause). That is a consideration to which I cannot be indifferent.

There is another consideration, which has more of a personal character, and that is:-Whether the Chief Magistrate of this Republic-a man called in the pressure of the exigency of the struggle for national existence from comparative retirement to the command of an army of a million of men, whose conduct he guided with the most consummate skill to a skillful issue in the restoration of this government, shall be indersed and justified by the people whom he has loved and served so well. (Applause.) By your voice, in common with the general judgment of your countrymen, you called him from the greatest military position, which he had earned by his services, by his devotion, by his patriotism, by his unexampled conduct in the command of your citizen soldiers. It is a matter of some consequence. not to me so much, but to you, to the country, to the world, to posterity, that there should be no shrinking on your part as to what your voice and your judgment should be now. (Applause.)

The President's Policy. This occasion, howeve, is not personal, even to the President of the United States. But I may say here, what gentlemen upon this platform would gladly indorse, that in all the long years of this nation's life no man has been called to the Chief Magistracy who brought a larger share of patriotis 29, of unselfish devotion to the public interests, of capacity equal to any emergency, either in war or in peace, (Applause.) These—one generally, and the other to some extent personal-are great considerations to you and to the country; but they are not the considerations which has brought me here to-night. It is rather whether now, was

having passed through the struggle for national life, when by the voice of the people the Declaration of Independence has been made a living fact (applause)-that all men are created equal (ap-(applause)—that all men are created equal (applause); when the flag of the Lepublic waves over every foot of the territory of the Union; when justice has been everywhere organized into hav; whether now the people of this country are faltering in the application of those great principles of justice is the only important question which remains for your decision. That consideration is, whether you will so identify yourselves in the judgment you have now given with the policy of the President and his administration as to render it certain that the obligations—pecuciary, chiefly, and others also—which you incurred in the struggle for national existence shall be faithfully kept. (Applause.)

No Repudiation of the Bebt. No Beendiation of the Debt.

It is not so much a question whether the public credits shall be paid, as it is whether forty millions of people have the conscience and the sentiment of right so imbedded in them that they will do right, even though it were to their own hurt. (Ap-I am aware that there are differences of opinion

in the country as to winther the public debt should be paid exactly in the manner contemplated by the Administration, and by the monwhom you have entrusted with power. And I may say here in one single sentence, which comprehends, as I understand, the entire policy of the Administration in regard to the public debt, that it is to be paid, principal and interest—(applianse)—that it is to be paid principal and interest according to the terms of the contract, and in colo, or that which men will receive as the equivalent of coin, without any abatement whatever. (Applause.) And this not so much—though that indeed would be sufficient—bemuch—though that indeed would be sufficient—because they have intrusted their property to this country upon the piedge given; but because it would develop in forty millions of people such a disregard of right and the principles which underlie individual and public prosperity as to render them the scorn of the nations through all ages, (Apphause). It is not that I plend for men who have taken your pomises. They have their rights. But it is because you would prove yourselves base and unworthy the character of American citizens if you should hesitate to do what you have promised to do. (Applause.)

I am aware that there are those who go into an inquiry as to whether the public creditors shall re-

I am aware that there are those who go into an inquiry as to whether the public creditors shall receive dollar for dollar equal to the amount of the obligations. There are those who institute inquiry as to whether the interest already paid is not sufficient to setisfy the public obligation, and justify us in compelling the bondholders to release the evidence of the obligation. There are others who propose to pay the principal and discredit the interest. Well, my fellow-citizens, all these are snares and delusions: they are schemes. There is but one way out of the difficulty, if you please to call it a difficulty; but as I will have occasion to show you, not a very great difficulty. But there is one way, the way which the honest merchant uses, and that is to meet his obligations manfully and to faiful them to the last cent, if he has the ability. (Applianse.)

me have suggested to us that we should pay Some have suggested to us that we should pay these obligations in other promises not bearing interest—greenbacks, United States Treasury notes. Well, the answer to all that is gentlemen, do you propose to pay the Treasury notes, the greenbacks, that you issue in payment for bonds? If so, in what? Certainly in nothing but coin. The substitution of one promise to pay for another promise to pay is not a liquidation of the obligation you have made.

Results of Repudintion.

Have they considered, also, how detrimental this policy is, as every wrong policy always must be detrimental, even to those who defend and maintain it? Have they considered that the whole banking system of the country is based upon these promises of the Government of the United States.

Have they considered that the saving institu-tions are filled with these obligations of the Na-tional government; and that when you invalidate and repudiate these obligations. It is not wealthy men alone that suffer? The cvil extends to every and repudiate these obligations, it is not wealthy men alone that suffer? The cvil extends to every laborer, and to every hearthstone in the country. The moment the greenback or the Treasury note is invalidated, or its value diminished by the oversisue, is it the rich men alone who suffer, or is it not rather poor men, who are feebly able to shoulder the loss? Rich men are generally men of sagacity; at least, they have credit for the possession of an average share of that quality. The moment they see the government issue a thousand or two thousand millions of greenbacks, which they are composited to receive in exchange for the other notes, or for the government bonds, what would they do? They would go into the markets of the country, purchase real estate ships, houses, lands, flour, wheat, everything which had the color of property in it; and the worthless and depreciated currency of the country would be left in the hands of the laboring people of the emintry. I would say—and I suppose I address here in this city a mass of laboring men—there hever was a more insidious and dangerous defusion submitted to the laboring people of the country than that there is any safe way for them, except to maintain the doctrine that the public debt is to be honestly paid. (Applause.) If they give their votes and their countenance to the opposite theory, that by any scheme, or trick, or plan, they can escape the obligation that rests mon them, depend upon them. the weight of the evil will fall very largely upon

The Wealth of the Country. Now, gentlemen, is that debt so large that the people of this country ought to shrink from its presence? It is large in figures. It is two thousand five hundred millions of dollars two thousand one hundred millions bearing interest. But is it a debt from which the people of this country ought to shrink? I venture the assertion that it is not; that it is a less debt in proportion to populaought to shrink? I venture the assertion that it is not; that it is a less debt in proportion to population and property than the debt of the Revolution, which our fathers did not hesitate manfully to assume, and honestly to pay. (Applause.) In the year 1791 the United States owed seventy-five millions of dollars funded debt. In 1801, when Mr. Jefferson took the Presidential office, it had risen to eighty-three millions. We were then a people hardly more than three millions in numbers. We have no estimates of the value of the property of the country, but it probably was not more than

one-fiftieth as much as it is to-day. Three millions of people, and a debt of a hundred millions of dollars; property to the amount of one thousand or of people, and a debt of a hundred millions of dollars; property to the amount of one thousand or two thousand millions of dollars. To day we are forty millions strong; we have an accumulated wealth in this country of not less than fifty thousand millions of dollars. (Applanes.) During Mr. Jefferson's eight years of office, the public debt was reduced from eighty three to fifty-seven millions—a reduction of twenty six million of dollars in a period of eight years—a service for which he received and for which he deserved the thanks of this country. Assuming the property of the country now at fifty thousand millions of dollars, and the property of the country at the commencement of this century at two thousand millions of dollars, and the debt of 1801. (Applanes.) Consider, also, that the capacity of the people to pay the debt is immensely increased by the introduction of laborsaving machinery. The productive power of one man in this country for the purpose of creating wealth is at least four times as great as the productive power of a man at the commencement of this century. Consider, also, that the wages of labor, the profits of business, and the accumulations of wealth are at least four times as great in this year as they were at the commencement of tions of wealth are at least four times as great in this year as they were at the commencement of this century. Consider all these facts together, and the public debt to-day dwarfs in comparison with the public debt which was assumed by the nation when it came out of the colonial existence into the supreme marks of the nation of the into the supreme majesty of the nation. (Ap-How to Redeem the Debt.

Cur capacity for paying the debt which remains, may be measured and estimated by considering what we have done. If none of the public debt had been paid from 1863 to the present time the funded debt of the country would not have been less than three thousand two hundred millions of dollars, in addition to the three hundred and fifty six millions of United States notes in erculation. But by the system of taxation which has existed—which has, at times, undoubtedly borne heavily upon the people—this debt has been reduced several hundred millions of dollars. And if, in these six years, exhausted as we were by the war, we have been able to pay twenty-five or thirty-three per cent. of the public debt, are we to hesitate how, with a valuation constantly augmenting, and with a valuation constantly augmenting, and with a valuation constantly augmenting and with a capacity of the people to produce wealth accelerated in a great degree, are we to hesitate as to what our course is to be for the next few years? If we were to pay a hundred millions of dollars a year which we can pay if the present system of taxation be permitted to remain, the public debt will be extinguished in less than four teen years. (Appleans, 1 if we next fifty millions a year, which we Our capacity for paying the debt which remains be extinguished in less than fourteen years. (Applause.) If we pay fifty millions a year, which we can pay, and annually reduce taxation, the interest-bearing public debt will be extinguished in alout twenty-two years. And if we pay but twentysix millions a year, and reduce taxation, as we may, to a very large degree, the interest-bearing debt will be extinguished in about thirty-two years. (Applause.) The astonishment, gentlemen, is that under these circumstances there should be any question! In this country, among any class of people, as to what the policy of the country should be. There ought to be no operation.

A Lower Rate of Interest. But I come, gentlemen, to call your attention to a feature of the controversy in which your are intimately concerned, and that is this:—We are now paying on the larger part of this debt, six per cent, interest. The events of the last six or seven months demonstrating the ability and the disposition. "At the people of this country to pay its debt, has rendered, "I hot only probable, but, in my opinion certain that we can say edily refund so much has rendered. But only probable, but, in my opinion, certain, that we can speedly refund so much of this debt as we desire to befuld, at a rate of interest not exceeding four and a haif per cent, (applause), thus saving to the country and to the people who pay the taxes from eighter and to twenty, five millions a year. And that is the practical question involved in this election; and it is precisely that point which I desire to impress upon you, as it is the consideration which induced me to come here. come here.

The credit of this nation is due to the disposition

The credit of this nation is due to the disposition and the ability of the people to respond to all the obligations that have been assumed. The world has no doubt of our ability. When they consider the extent of our territory; the salubrity and variety of our climate; the fertility of our soil; the unceasing capacity of our mases to contribute to the wealth of the country and of the world, they can never doubt as to our ability to pay our debts. If, then, your credit is the markets of the world is decreefated to the extent of one per cent, as com-If, then, your credit in the markets of the world is depreciated to the extent of one per cent, as compared with the credit of the most flavored nation upon the globe, that depreciation is due to the want of faith in your disposition to pay your debts. And just in proportion as you turnish evidence of your indisposition to pay your debts, just exactly in that proportion will the depreciation of your credit continue. (Applause.) You come to the consideration of this question here, and to-night. It is for the people of Pennsylvania and of Ohlo, and of the Union, to say whether, by your votes, you will indicate to the world that there is no doubt about your disposition to pay these debts. (Applause.)

(Applause.)
These are the practical considerations to be presented to practical men. If you intend to repudiate these debts, then say so, and follow this by the power which you have to get rid of the interest and principal together. If you do not intend to repudlate them, then your duty, as well as your inte-rest, is to declare unitedly and with emphasis the debt is to be paid. Create considence in the world

debt is to be paid. Create confidence in the world that you are ready and willing to assume all your obligations, and have the advantage of the reduced rate of interest growing out of the increased confidence of the world in your determination.

I will spend a few moments farther, gentlemen, to enforce this idea by showing you what has been recently done. Within the last six or seven months we have paid fifty six millions of dollars of the public debt. (Applause.) The credit is due to the country. The President desired an economical, honest administration. He desired that honest men should be appointed to places of public trust, especially in the collection of the revenues. When we have thus paid fifty-six millions of the public debt since March last, are we, in the presence of that fact, to shrink from what is before us?

Of all the means calculated to injure public cre-

Of all the means calculated to injure public credit and to render taxation unnecessarily odious, there is nothing more efficient than to intrust the there is nothing more efficient than to intrust the collection of the revenues to dishonest men, who, having exacted from the tax-payers what was due the government, appropriated it to themselves. It cannot happen in a country so vast as this, that honest men can always be secured but I know that the President of the United States desires more than anything eise, that nobody shall be put in office or retain any office unless, in the performance of his duties, he acts according to the laws. You have paid fifty-six millions of the public debt since the 1st of March last. Shall we, in the presence of that fact, shrink from what is before us? To be sure, there is taxation, but it is not grievous taxation, and more than that, it can be gradually year by year, diminished. The burdens whether heavy or light, can be gradually removed from the people. I can be gradually removed from the people. I thought it might not be uninteresting, although the facts are very well known, to state how far the thought it might not be uninteresting, although the facts are very well known, to state how far the revenues and proceeds of traxtion bear heavily upon the people. During the last year from distilled spirits, and the manufacture and traffic in distilled spirits, wine and every kind of llonors, there was derived a revenue of forty-four millions of dollars; from tobacco, manufactured, twonty-three millions of dollars more. Here are nearly seventy millions of dollars which, I suppose, in the judgment of most of us, is not unnecessarily heavy. Then about six millions from taxes on fermented liquors; we get six millions from transportation of merchandise through the country, which should be removed as soon as the condition of the Public Treasury will permit. There are six millions more from the sales of merchandise from the income tax, thirty-four millions from stamps, and lifteen millions from other and smaller items, sufficient to make an aggregate of one hundred and fity-eight millions of dollars.

This system of taxation can be changed so as to relieve the burden of taxation from the mass of the people. A greater amount of the internal revenue is derived either from the luxuries of life or from taxes on people who are able to pay, and the burden upon the laboring people of the country is, after all, very small. But I must say that no system of taxation is desired that does not look to a larger taxation upon Inxuries or upon accumulated property, thus relieving the labor and the ordinary business of life to as large a degree as possible.

How the Debt Has Been Reduced.

How the Debt Has Reen Reduced.

I desire to call your attention to the manner of the application of the revenues of the country to the payment of the public debt. The public debt of the country presents itself in three forms— bonds issued by government, payable at a time in the future, and bearing interest, most of them at the fature, and bearing interest, most of them at six per cent. and a small proportion of them at five per cent.; the currency of the country, known as greenbacks, used for circulation, and issued by government without interest. Then there are outstanding fifty millions of three per cent. certifi-cates, interest and principle payable on demand

When the Secretary of the Treasury found him-When the Secretary of the Treasury found himself in possession of five, ten or fifteen millions of surplus funds he would appropriate it to the payment of one or the other of these forms of indebtedness. By the law of Congress he was prohibited from diminishing the amount of greenbacks below three hundred and fifty six millions. That was the amount issued when he came into the Treasury Department, and that amount has under the law been continued substantially the same. Therefore, he could not, without violating the law, redeem and cancel the circulating medium of the country, whatever his opinion might be. Then there are fifty millions of three per cents held by the banks. They

answer, to a certain extent, the office of currency. They were beld closly by the banks and would not be given up except upon some sort of pressure. The Secretary of the Treasury did not avail himself of the liberty to employ this pressure, even if it were in his power to do sor but, moreover, he felt that it was, to some extent a departure from the taw of Congress by which he was required to allow the volume of currency to remain as it was when he entered officee. Therefore, there seemed only the course which has been pursued to purchase six per cent, bonds at the market price. And this is a statement of the reason which controlled the Administration in the application of the surplus fund, applicable to the payment of the public debt.

An Argument to the Workingmen.

An Argument to the Workingmen.

Now, gentlemen, in leaving I wish to address a few words to the laboring people, because I see there is a disposition to divert their attention from the real issues before the country, and to lead them to a course of action prejudicial to their own welfare and the welfare of the class to which they belong. It is eminently true that the laboring classes in a country like this can profit by nothing except justice. (Applause.) There may be other classes of men who, from position or from wealth, or from other surroundings, may gain temporary advantages over their fellow men by a system of injustice and wrong; but the man who labors with his own hands to maintain a family by the sweat of his own brow is interested in nothing so much as justice. For how can he ask justice of the officers of the government, of his fellow men, if he desires justice in the performance of the duties that devolve upon him. His interest is in wise laws, honestly administered by faithful public servants, who do their duty under all circumstances; and above all, it is his interest in laying a firm and door foundation of the government under the under An Argument to the Workingmen. vants, who do their duty under all circumstances; and above all, it is his interest in laying a firm and deep foundation of the government under the universal system of public instruction. (Applause.) And, my friends, so long as in Pennsylvania and in New England, the great valley of the Mississippl, and upon the slopes of the Pacific, snall be and remain the system of public instruction supported at the public expense, unto which are brought for education the children of the rich and of the poor, where justice is taught as the supreme law of individuals and public life. This nation will remain. It will prosper. It will advance. (Applause.) It will be the guide ty the nations of the earth, and if in the performance of this daty we falter there is no security. It is only by general intelligence, by individual virtue, aggregated and made powerfal, that the government with the rights of the people can be secure.

that the government with the rights of the people can be secure.

Laboring men, see that in your city, in your town, in your district, the means of education are furnished to your children and the children of the whole people. Inculcate justice, recognize the great dectrines of independence, not some, but all men are created equal. (Applause.) Recognize and act upon these great principles and nothing cau shake your government. (Applause.)

Neither the repose of peace can weaken nor the shock of war disturb it. It is more powerful in the intelligence and virtue of the people than any other notion can be, either in the capacity of the hereditary noblity or in the integrity even of the monarch. Kule, laboring men, the fand in which you dwell, but rule under principles of virtue, guided by intelligence. (Cheers.)

GENERALITIES.

Ze Horrible Alligator.

The town of Alton, lilinois, has recently been thrown from its balance by the hooking of a gigantial fish "of the alligator species." He was 7 feet inches from head to tall, 4 feet in circumference and weighed 160 pounds. His scales are said to have been of the size of a quarter of a dollar, which not a satisfactory statement, for though we remo ber to have seen a quarter of a dollar in our you we have quite forgotten its exact diameter we have quite forgotten its exact diameter. The Alton fish was further remarkable for "a bony "mut," and a fearful set of grinders and incisors. There is "oot an Alton man but might say, with Trinculo, in the play: "Were I in New York now (oning acquainted with Mr. Barnum), and had but this fish painted, not a holiday fool there but would give a piece (of currency.)" Instead of this, however, "the delicate monster," having been stuffed, and having also received a pair of glass eyes, goes to ornament the museum of Shurtler College.

An Editor's Ultimatam. An Editor's Ultimatam.

An editor in Newbern, N. C., presents the following eard, which tells its own story:

"Having been intruded upon while attending to my duties at the Times office, I take this occasion to say that I am tired of having every person who happens to be in a fighting mood step to the door and ask me out, and this is to inform all who have already done this thing, and such as expect to do so hereafter, that I do not advertise to be a prize-fighter, and have never carried, nor intami to carry, conand bave never carried, nor intend to carry, con-cealed weapons, but that I shall continue to defen-this paper and its friends against all attacks, with out fear or layor, shall not consult the taste of any pugilist, bift rather be governed by a sense of justice toward myself and those whose principles I advocate. I shall continue to walk the streets of this city at my leisure when I have occasion to do so, and no threats of chastisement will prevent me from going where I have occasion to in the discharge of my business. F. H. Sterns.

The Paris Murder. From the Pall Mall Gazette, Sept. 25, The interest inspired by the Pantin crime remains urabated, and the most revolving sketches of the victims appear in respectable papers. Piparo announces that its sale has increased 30,000 a day since the murder, that the tradic on the line to Pantin has augmented, that picnics on the spot where Kinck family were exterminated are the order of the day, and that a speculator has bid a high price for the ground. The news of the arrest of the two surviving kineks, father and son, arrived this morning. The son was captured quite by accident at Havre. He was dining with some other low characters, when a marine gendarme looked in and asked for papers. Kinck got confused, was taken asked for papers. Kinck got confused, was taken into custody, and on his way to the Station House tried to escape by jumping into the dock and drowned himself. A gallant fellow plunged in after him, and, after a desperate struggle in the water Kinck was landed, and is now in safe custody. The father is also said to have been arrested, but this report appears doubtful. It is mentioned that Mine. port appears doubtful. It is mentioned that M'me. Ratazzi was present at the Morgue during the post-mortem examination, and evinced not the slightest emotion.

The Russian Skepai. All the efforts of the Russian Government have proved unavailing to put a stop to the extravagances of the Skopzi. The Don, a usually well-informed paper, gives an account of their last exploits. On the 18th of September a party of four hundred of these fanalics left the town of Balatschow and proceeded to a neighboring wood to pray. The scene witnessed on their return was horrible. A maximan, named Wastloff, declared that he was the Son of God, named Washoff, declared that he was the Son of God, and, after choosing twelve apostles from the party, called for a human sacrifice. Five victims were at once selected, placed on a number of wagons which had been piled up for the purpose, and burnt alive. A woman who had distinguished herself by the vicience of her religious paroxysms seized the shaft of the cart and beat two young girls to death; while another female was first trodden under foot and then literally torn to pieces by the fanatical crowd. Other details are given of the horrors ensected, which are utterly unfit for publication. It is impossible to say what further excesses might not have been committed if the Governor of the town, being informed of the facts, had not despatched a being informed of the facts, had not despatched a company of soldiers and arrested the whole purty, who are now in confinement, pending the inquiries of a commission sent from St. Petersburg to report Huxley on Cannibalism.

Professor Huxley has expressed an opinion that in the earliest ages of the world the first impulse of man was not to love his neighbor, but to eat him the earliest ages of the worm the area impulse of man was not to love his neighbor, but to eat him; and at a recent meeting of the Archwological Society of Copenhagen the savans assembled from all parts of Europe, including such well-known names as Worsnae, Hildebrand, and the celebrated Belgian worshie, independ, and the celebrate beight professor, M. Sprieg, unanimously agreed that can-nibalism prevalled among the primitive inhabitants of the glose. On one point, however, opinions are divided, some holding that man-eating was a marter divided, some holding that man-cating was a marrer of taste, while others are inclined to look on it as a religious, or rather superstillous, observance. As late as the year 785 Charlemagne issued a decree sentencing to death any individual convicted of having caten a witch in order to destroy her spells. Witch-eating can hardly been a matter of taste, as even "those who were fond of the flesh could not have been partial to bones." Buckle quotes comparatively recent instances of anthropophagy connected with religious feelings, in Germany, during the with religious feelings, in Germany, during the Thirty Years' War, and in Scotland at about the same period. Among the most curious documents produced at the meeting was a manuscript of St. Hieronymus, who asserts, on the authority of a native of Great Britain, that children were a staple prices of food in that country. article of food in that country.

A Plot Within a Plot.

A New Orleans despatch to the Louisville CouriesJournal has a story of a counterplot in Cuba, or a
plot within a plot, whose purport is that certain
wealthy Cubans in the island, opposed to insurrection, are about to unite with the resident Spaniards
in a "struggle for independence." The curious part
of the story is that "General Robert E. Lee was reiolved upon for President of the Republic of Cuba,
and the position offered him for ten years." We are
further assured that "the documents offering
General Lee the position of President have
been forwarded to him." Perhaps this may
be fairly ranged with the many indications of
the connection of restless ex-Confederates with
Cuban affairs. The high position of General Jordan
(formerly Beauregard's Chief of Staff) in the Cuban
army; the number of ex-Confederate officers fighting with him; the successful recruiting for Cuba in
the South; the large proportion of ex-Confederate A Plot Within a Plot.

officers on the Hornet—these and similar circumstances show that the Cuban forays from our shores are in part the vent of a restless Southern military spirit, even as the Canadian raids of the Fenlans were in good part the vent of the restless military spirit of Irish volunteers who had served in the Union army.—N. Y. Times.

Good-Natured Little "Phil."

Phil Sheridan seems determined to pattern his future oratorical efforts after the example of his great prototype, Ulygses. He believes with Grant that previty is the soul of wit, and therefore when the people at the Wisconsin State Fair called upon the people at the Wisconsin State Fair called upon the people at the Wisconsin State Fair called upon the people at the Wisconsin State Fair called upon the people at the Wisconsin State Fair called upon the people of the Wisconsin State Fair called upon the people of the Wisconsin State Fair called upon the people of the Wisconsin State Fair called upon the people was done to work and gentlemen, I will repeat my little speech and give way to sthera." And this, doubtless, is the right way; for one William Shakespeare has said that, in peace, there is nothing so becomes a man as medest stillness and humility.

The Campatan in Philadelphia. Good-Natured Little "Phil," The Campalgo in Philadelphia.

Here is an editorial squib from the New York A political campaign in Philadelphia appears to be rightly so called, for it involves a considerable expenditure of ammunition. A corps of political banditti calling itself the Keystone Club, and devoted to the interests of the liberal-handed Packer, carries about with it extremely convincing and persuasive arguments in the shape of firearms, and whoever will not be instantaneously converted to an un-bounded admiration of Packer is made a martyr on bounded admiration of Packer is made a martyr on the spot. There is so much promisenous firing that friends as well as foes fall before the fusiliales of "the Democracy," and there is a talk of putting the police (all "Democraty") into fire-proof boxes, and of building a fortress for the Mayor to reside in. We hope that those who sell powder to the Packerites get cash for their merchandise; for if they charge it to Packer, it is our firm opinion that after the elec-tion he will repudiate the debt. Mormonism Rampant.

The Salt Lake Telegraph, Brigham Young's organ says the Denver Acres, has an article bullying the The Sail Lake Telegraph, Brigham Young's organ, says the Denver Ners, has an article bullying the United States jueges, and in substance threatening that onless they administer the laws to suit the Mormons they must quit the territory. The particular point labored upon is that previous judges have refused naturalization papers to those who would not say, when questioned, that they were not polygomists, or not in faver of the system. If the candidate for naturalization refused to answer questions on this subject, the Telegraph complains it was immediately assumed that he was guilty, and naturalization papers were refused him. The assumption that a Mormon practises of encourages polygamy is not a very violent one, and the only question is as to the right of the Judges to refuse naturalization on this ground. The law requires, in addition to other conditions, that the candidate shall show to the satisfaction of the Judges "that he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. The Mormon, who sets the law at defiance, and sustains others in doing it, cannot stand this test, and cannot complain that he is wronged by exclusion from citizenship. Whether the Judges have the authority to apply this test is another question, but it is a just and proper test.

Lawlessness in Mississippl. The Vicksburg Times of September 21 contains the

"We met yesterday in this city Mr. Chandler, of Issaquena county, who is on the way to Jackson to obtain from General Ames military protection for the law-abiding citizens of his county. He informs us that the negroes in that section are conducting themselves in a most outrageous and lawless manner. About six weeks ago, he says, a negro magistrate sent a posse to arrest two citizens, Mesars, Robertson and Pope, who had a personal dimentity. About twenty-five or thirty, armed with double-narrel shot guns, proceeded to make the arrest. They arrested eight men, some of whom they tied upon their horses, and with cocked and presented guns marched them to the county site.

"Mr. Chandler says that the party fired into his residence, where there was a lady, and behaved themselves otherwise in a most insulting manner. Last week one hundred and fifty or two hundred, armed, met and declared they would kill every man on Deer Creek, or drive them away. Mr. Chandler represents the crops as very good, but it is impossible, in the present unsettled condition of affairs, to the law-abiding citizens of his county. He informs

ble, in the present unsettled condition of affairs, to have them properly attended to. The reports from Sunflower represent almost as bad a state of affairs as in Issaquena.' "Mellikee" Dead Heads.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

Our reporter happened to be standing at the door of the Chinese Theatre a few evenings since, look-ing at the visitors to the establishment as they flied in. Three well dressed, iashiomable youths presented themselves at the deer and with a well-assumed air

of insouciance proceeded to walk in.

The Celestial doorkeeper demanded the customary carrance fee, but wis informed with a lofty air that the gentlemen were representatives of the press, and entitled to admission without the absurd preliminary of paying anything. The Celestial could not gentleman who spoke English with more facility than himself. He asked on what grounds the three gentlemen presumed to enter on the free list. The spokesman at once replied:—"Why, we are members of the press, I represent the Chicago Bladder, this gentleman the Evening Lamp Post, and this the New York Daily Turnip—we want to visit

The Celestial, completely dumo-founded at the array of powerful journals thus brought before his bewildered maze, in the persons of these gay hum-bugs, bowed to the earth, and led them in with the greatest politeness to a prominent place in the

A New Gas Spring.

Professor S. A. King, the eronaut, recently visited in West Theomaield, Ontario, N. Y., a natural gas spring, "or rather," as he says, "the flow of natural gas generated in the bowels of the earth, and escap-ing through a vent made by sinking a well 500 feet in depth, in the hope of finding oil." The pipe through which the gas escap-s is live inches in diameter, and the gas rushes out of it at the rate of at least 15,000 feet an hour. He made some tests of the gas and found it to be a rich carputation before gas, and found it to be a rich carburetted hydrogen, bearing with it as it issues from the opening a quantity of vapor of petroleum. In this State it is twice as dense as coal gas, and consequently will lift but half as much if used for ballconing purposes. To avoid the disagreeable effect of the escaping gas, To avoid the disagreeable effect of the escaping gas, it is kept burning almost constantly as it issues from the pipe, some ten feet from the ground, but there is a pipe inserted lower down from which a supply of gas is carried into a building near by. By way of experiment, Professor King filled a small paper balloon of about 12 feet capacity, inside the building, with the gas. The balloon was then passed out of a window, and as soon as it was let loose it was caught by a current of air au4 blown directly towards the flame of the burning gas, upon which it danced and turned over and over for a number of seconds, and finally escaped without taking fire, and was soon out finally escaped without taking fire, and was soon out of sight in a cloud,

FINANCIAL.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.

No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

CITY WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD. P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET, Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city IOE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

CELEBRATED NEAPOLITAN ICES.

The purest and best in the world; can be carried in a spor without melting, or sent to any part of the country, s balls, parties, etc.

The leading physicians of Philadelphia recommend

The leading physicians of pure fruits, cream, and them, being composed entirely of pure fruits, cream, and sugar. TWENTY DIFFERENT FLAVORS of these spiendid ICE CREAMS AND WATER ICES

Are kept constantly on hand. F. J. ALLEGRETTI, No. 1824 WALNUT Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE ... PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—
York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—
How to lave, and What to Lave for; Youth, Maturity, and
Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of
Indigention; Flatalence and Nervous Diseases Accounted
For; Marriago Philosophically Considered, etc. etc.
Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of Ecents, by addressing W.
A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT
Streets, Philadelphia. FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Wilmington and Reading Railroad,

BEARING INTEREST

At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,

PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF *STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district For the present, we are offering a limited amount the acove Bonds at

85 CENTS AND INTEREST.

eading Railroads insures it a large and remuve trade. We recommend the bonds as the pest first-class investment in the market.

connection of this road with the Pennsylvania

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,

No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

WE HAVE FOR SALE

SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO. DUE 1889.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

INTEREST AT SIX PER CENT.

COUPONS MAY AND NOVEMBER.

DE HAVEN &

BANKERS,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

For particulars apply to

PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,

Dealers in all Government Securities. Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed. Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

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

on Commission. Special business accommodations reserved for

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

B. E. JAMISON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO P. F. KELLY & CO.,

Bankers and Dealers in

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,

N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc.

ELLIOTT & DUNN.

BANKERS,

NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION

BANK OF LONDON. DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, BILLS, Etc. Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest. Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New

York, Boston, and Baltimore. GLENDINNING, DAVIS & . CO.,

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. [1225

CITY WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO., SO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

FINANCIAL.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BOND

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

INTEREST 6 PER CENT. IN GOLD.

The Union Pacific Railroad has been in success operation since May 10, and it is pronounced, by thousands who have passed over it, to be in all spects as safe and well built as any railroad in country. By the Pullman Palace Cars the journey not only made without danger, but without unus fatigue. The fears that many have expressed in lation to the perils of the everland trip are remov by experience, and the travel is steadily increasing The earnings of the road since its opening ;

officially stated by the Company as follows:--

average of about

" July 1 to July 81, 623,500

Notwithstanding the rates for passengers ar freight have been largely reduced, the earnings August will be at about the same average. The will be published as soon as full returns are ceived. The earnings, as stated above, are at

Eight Million Dollars a Year,

Which will be steadily augmented by the development of the Pacific Coast, by settlement along to line, and by the natural increase of traffic.

The First Mor.gage Boods of the Company among to \$28,810,000, and the interest liability to \$1,728,000 gold, or about \$2,884,096 in currency. It will be no need that the present earnings provide an ample fund for the payment of this interest and leave large surplus. We are also satisfied that, at presen market rates, these bonds are a very desirable in vestment, and that they will advance in price as soon as the facts concerning the business and condition of the Company are generally understood

The Land Grant Bonds

To the amount of Ten Million Dollars, were issued to obtain means to finish the road, and are secure

A FIRST MORTGAGE

Upon the entire Land Grant of the Company amounting to 13,824,000 acres. Three million acres of this land in the Platte Valley, in Nebraska, are mitted to be equal to any in the West, The sales of land were opened in Omaha July 27, and 40,000 acres were sold during a month thereafter, at an average price of over \$5.00 per acre. While a part of the remainder of the land is of little value for agricultural purposes, there is another part from which a considerable sum will be realized. The vaine of the Land Grant is in gely enhanced by the extensive coal mines, which are now being worked for the supply of the surrounding country, as well as for the railroad, and by other valuable mineral deposits, especially of

THE LAND GRANT BONDSTARE RECEIVEDIS payment for all the Company's lands, at par, and the demand from actual settlers will give them a certain market. They run twenty years and pay seven per cent. Interest in currency.

Aithough the Company have disposed of all their bonds, yet, as they are offered in market, we continue to fill orders at the current rates. We have no hesitation in recommending both the

First Mortgage and the Land Grant Bonus as a very

valuable and perfectly safe investment. DE HAVEN & BRO., BANKERS,

No. 40 S. THIRD Street, PACIFIC RAILWAYGOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 PINE Street. New York, offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay Seven Per Cent. in Gold; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant, the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver. Colorado. The road in operation NOW EARNS MORE THAN ENOUGH NET INCOME TO PAY THE INTEREST ON THE NEW LOAN. There is no better security in the market-this being in some respects better than Government

We are authorized to sell the bonds in Philadelphia, and offer them as a reliable investment to our friends.

Securities. PRINCIPAL AND INTE.

REST PAYABLE IN GOLD. Price 96.

and accrued Interest, in Currency.

Pamphlets, Maps, and Circulars fur-

nished on application.

TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,

NO. 309 WALNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS. PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEM-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. B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris. And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit PHILADELPHIA | 12 tf Available Throughout Europe.