Editorial Opinions of the Lending Journals Upon Carrent Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

CHOPS AND TOMATO SAUCE.

From the N. Y. Tribune. The anti-administration newspapers, in their anxiety either to injure Gen. Grant personally, or to affect the November elections, are making a use of the developments of the gold conspiracy which long ago passed the limits of propriety and is now becoming ridiculous. What may have been the schemes of Messrs. Fisk, Gould and Corbin for creating a corner in the gold market interests the Grand Jury just now rather more than it does anybody else; and we hope if the conspirators can be reached by the law, the law will make an example of them. If General Butterfield has been in league with them-of which we may await proof-it will not be difficult to say what ought to be done with him, and we shall certainly not be his apologists. But as for President Grant, it seems to us more and more clear every day that his hands are entirely clean of this matter. Out of the facts thus far brought to light, Sergeant Buzfuz himself would hardly try to make a case against him,

Of course, if Grant was in the ring, the conspirators could have the market all their own way. There would be no need of buying up other officers, corrupting General Butter-field. corrupting General Porter, tapping telegraph wires, or persuading the President to increase the volume of currency, on the pretext that it was needed for the movement of the crops. Yet what was their course? It is said they schemed with Mr. Corbin to secure the appointment of a Treasurer in New York whom they supposed they could trust: what did they want of him if they had the President? It is said they offered a bribe to General Porter, who refused it; what need of bribing Grant's Secretary, if they had Grant himself? They resorted to extraordinary means for getting the earliest intelligence of the action of the Government in relation to sales of gold; why should they, if the head of the administration was in league with them? They represented to the President that selling gold just now would be the ruin of the farmers, and disastrons to the Eric Railroad; why on earth should they do that, if Grant was in the plot for keeping gold locked up?

The testimony upon which these extraordinary accusations against the President's integrity are based is like nothing in history or fiction, except the celebrated letters put in evidence by the counsel for the plaintiff in the suit of Bardell vs. Pickwick, Mr. Corbin is a member of the ring, and General Grant has the misfortune to be his brother-in-law. Gracious heavens! gentlemen, are the liberties of our country and the property of our fellow-citizens to be trifled away by such shallow artifices as these? Mrs. Grant writes to Mr. Corbin about the children, and adds: "My husband is very much annoyed at your speculations." Gentlemen of the jury, what does this mean? "This is not an open, fervent, eloquent epistle, breathing nothing but the language of affectionate attachment, but a covert, sly, under-handed communication." Are "the children" nothing but a synonym for "the When this monster, bearing the outward form and semblance of a man, bids his wife write that he is "annoyed," is it understood by his confederates in iniquity that he means "it is all right?" Mr. Corbin begs the President to forbid further sales of gold, and is told in reply that the President is very much annoyed by his speculations; fears to be unconsciously influenced; insists that his schemes shall be brought to an end. Ah! gentlemen, this letter must be viewed with a cautious and suspicious eye. There is a hidden meaning under every word, a secret known only to the initiated, an interpretation at which we can only arrive by taking every part of it in a sense exactly contrary to that which is expressed. Chops! Gracious heavens! And tomato sauce!

Jay Gould which deserves, perhaps, another word. He says that Mr. Corbin represented the profits on a certain transaction in gold to be for the benefit of Mrs. Grant. In the first place, if Mr. Corbin did say so, there is no evidence that he told the truth-no reason why he may not have been a "striker of the lobby." In the second place, if Mrs. Grant did speculate, there is no evidence that she did so with the knowledge or consent of her husband, or that she knew any more about the intentions of the Government than was known by all the world. She would not have been the first woman who ever speculated in Wali street without her husband's knowledge. In the third place, whether Corbin invested for Mrs. Grant or not, the President's innocence is evident from his action, which was directly against the interests of the Ring: for when the conspiracy had got headway, and there was every prospect that gold would rise to 200, he did what all their pipe-laying had been intended to prevent his doing; he did interfere; he did cause the Treasury gold to be thrown upon the market; and he did scatter their combination to the winds.

There is one part in the confession of Mr.

THE WEST AND THE SOUTH

From the N. Y. Times. From the doings of the Louisville Convention some Southern journalists are deriving strange lessons. From things commercial they pass to things political. Business intercourse they make a foundation for a partisan compact, with a resuscitated Democracy as its ultimate result. "Ohio will range herself alongside of the South," says an enthusiastic Georgian, "with Illinois, Indiana, and the other great Western States, bound to us by the ties of trade and a common interst. What the alliance will end in the same oracle explains: - "A Democracy more invincible and more perfect masters of the situation than the party have ever been before, even in the days of Andrew Jackson."

Dreams of this sort have been revealed before now by the very men who exult over the prospect of West and South united for political purposes. "The ties of trade and a common interest" were relied upon in 1860 to make England the ally of the Confederacy.
"The English manufacturers," it was said, "could not live without the cotton-growing States, and to their just influence the English Government must yield." A brief experience dispelled that delusion. And though throughout the war England played fast and loose, her rulers saw other ties and other interests

than those of which the South was the centre. The West, too, was claimed by the South as its natural ally. Then, as now, "ties of trade" and "a common interest" were phrases with which Southern people cheated themselves into a belief that the West would sooner or later help them. The mistake did not last long. The West never for a moment hesitated. It was a unit for the Union. And it contributed more freely than any other part of the country to the power that crushed the | Corbin's brokers purchased \$300,000 worth

when a patriotic duty was to be performed. So it will be still. The West is the grow-

ing power on this continent, and perhaps Northern seaboard States have not as yet begun to realize the import of its growth. The South, on the contrary, cultivates it as siduously. The various commercial conventions exhibit West and South in intimate fellowship. They have common ends to serve. and common enterprises in view for their promotion. To this extent the "ties of trade" have a certain significance. They fore-shadow changes in the current of trade which the people of this section cannot afford to

wholly disregard. But, politically considered the West is more likely to control the South than to be coutrolled by it. On fiscal and financial questions they are probably hot far apart. When, however, Georgia Democrats take ground against the Union policy which the West and the North, united, shaped and sustain, they commit an egregious blunder. With the Democracy which made war upon the Union, and now makes war upon reconstruction, the West holds no fellowship. It decides in matters of that nature without pausing to esti-mate the value of "ties of trade." It is devoted to the Union, and to the Republican party as the party of the Union. Ohio and Iowa have just pronounced their verdict, and its tenor is unmistakable. Could Indiana and Illinois be heard from, their judgment would be the same. The West has a "common interest" with the industry and commerce of the South. but none with its Democracy.

OUR MINISTER AT THE TUILERIES. From the N. Y. Sun.

The Hon, Elihu B. Washburne, Euvoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States near the Court of the Tuileries, finds himself straitened for pecuniary means to keep up the dignity of his station. In plain English, Elihu is hard up. His limited salary will not permit him to make his bills as big as his love of magnificence desires. Our niggardly Congress only allows him \$17,000 a year, gold, which is not near enough, so he writes home for an extra allowance of \$15,000 for "contingent expenses," or what a lady would call pin-money. That he thinks will relieve his present distress, and when it is exhausted he will call

Some of our plain, hard-working citizens may perhaps want to know how Minister Washburne contrives to spend so much money. His \$17,000 a year, gold, is equal to about \$22,000 in currency, and one would think that that ought to suffice even for a foreign minister. But they forget the pernicious effect of bad example even on a Re-publican politician. Mr. Washburne, while he was in Congress, was the very incarnation of retrenchment and economy. He had a keen scent for every symptom of extrava-gance in the use of the public funds, and denounced it most virtuously. Of plain education, fragal habits, and democratic tastes, he was the very man of all men to send as our representative to the most luxurious of modern capitals. It was to have been expected that he should deport himself there like a Spartan at the Court of Xerxes, and rebuke by his example the wanton luxury of the gaudy Parisians. But, as it was said of Bishop Colenso that he went to Africa to convert the natives, and the natives converted him, so Washburne has been seduced from his primitive purity by the attractions of Parisian splendor. He has taken a suite of costly apartments; he has been feasted and flattered. and has given feasts in return to his newfound friends. He has gone to Court, and presented to the Emperor and Empress hundreds of rich and aristocratic American snobs, who, of course, must entertain and be entertained by their official representatives. He has also been at Baden and Hombourg for his health, both very expensive places, Thus, in the mad whirl and carnival of Parisian revelry, and in the pleasures of the great German watering places, \$17,000 in gold has disappeared like a soap bubble. It is the old story of the frog and the ox. In trying to Butterfield's own defense takes away all exemulate his brother diplomatists, with salaries paid out of royal coffers, Washburne's purse has collapsed; and now he piteously cries to the American people to fill it for him.

When a man of such stern and incorruptible virtue as Washburne fails in resisting the blandishments of European diplomatic life, what hope is there for weaker aspirants? And is it not evident that our missions abroad ought to be summarily given up? They are only traps and pitfalls for unsuspecting innocence, and it is cruel to maintain them.

PRESIDENT GRANT AND THE GOLD

RING. From the N. Y. World. The thickening mass of embarrassing dis-closures, and particularly the circumstantial statements of Mr. Jay Gould, printed in several of the city papers on Thursday, bring the operations of the gold gamblers so nearly home to General Grant, that something more seems necessary, in the way of exculpation, than the simple denial contained in his recent letter to Mr. Bonner. It was a painful and mortifying necessity for the President of the United States to be constrained to vindicate his official honor by the publication of such a letter; it is doubly painful and mortifying that the accumulation of new evidence renders his simple denial insufficient. and calls for more ample and

conclusive rebutting testimony. If Mr. Jay Gould has made false statements, it is possible to prove them false. Until such proof is furnished, the recent gold speculation must seem to the public to be brought scandalously near the doors of the President. The evidence of his complicity is not conclusive; but unless Mr. Gould's credibility can be shaken and destroyed, the President must stand before the country in a most unenviable light. Mr. Gould does not deal in vague assertions. His statements are definite and specific, giving names, dates, and circumstances, and therefore admitting of easy disproof if they are not founded upon facts. Until his credit as a witness is successfully impeached, the transactions must have a very ugly look. Mr.

Gould asserts:-1. That his intimacy with Mr. Corbin, General Grant's brother-in-law, has been close and confidential, and that during the summer their meetings and interviews were almost

2. That General Butterfield was appointed Assistant Treasurer by Mr. Corbin's influence and with a view to favor his speculations: that it was at first intended that Catherwood, Corbin's son-in-law, should be Assistant Treasurer, but it was thought that this appointment would be attended with too much danger, and Catherwood was bought off by a promise of one-fourth of the profits made by Corbin and Gould. Butterfield was pitched upon as a man well calculated to cloak the

contemplated speculation. 3. That General Grant advanced to Corbin ten or twelve thousand dollars to be used as a margin in a speculation in bonds, and that

Rebellion. "Ties of trade" were as nothing | of bonds to be carried with this margin on account of the President.

4. That Mr. Gould had a personal interview with the President in the summer, a Corbin's house, in which the President told Gould that no gold would be sold before the 1st of November, beyond the regular monthly two millions, and that this information was the basis of the speculation.

 That Mrs. Grant was in the speculation; half a million of gold having been purchased on her account at 182, which was sold when the price had risen to 137, and the profit, amounting to \$25,000, was remitted to her. 6. That when Secretary Boutwell had decided to sell gold and break down the speculation, the President gave a peremptory order to Boutwell forbidding the sale, and that

Corbin. 7. That the final order for the sale of gold was not given until after Corbin had represented to the President that he was out of the

this order was given at the instigation of

speculation. Everybody must perceive that this is a most damaging array of facts, if the allega-tions of Mr. Gould are to be accepted as true. They are fatal to Corbin, ruinous to Butterfield, derogatory to Mrs. Grant, and they compromise the President himself, as it cannot easily be believed that Mrs. Grant would have gone into so heavy an operation as the purchase of half a million of gold without the knowledge and connivance of her husband At the very least, it is a matter which needs to be cleared up; for unless Mr. Gould can be confronted with attested facts and convicted of falsehood, the President's denial made at the instance of Mr. Bonner, cannot protect his reputation.

Why does not Mr. Corbin come before the public with a formal and circumstantial denial? He is an old journalist and a recent contributor to the editorial columns of the Times; a man accustomed to address the public through the press, and perfectly competent to his own defense, if he has a defensible case. A statement from him was promised by the Evening Post some ten days ago: but he has not yet ventured to make it. He has made an abundance of verbal denials; but his solemn asseverations have been contradicted by an array of evidence and affidavits that prostrates all belief in his veracity. Under such circumstances, his protracted silence looks to the public like a tacit confes sion. Considering that not merely his own reputation, but that of the President, is involved, it seems a fair presumption that, if he had any defense to offer, he would make baste to lay it before the public, especially as the President himself has felt constrained to make disclaimers in a published letter. If Mr. Corbin had anything pertinent to say, he should have saved the President from this humiliating necessity. The conviction is universal, that Corbin was up to his eyes in the speculation and probably its original instigator; and Mr. Gould's dis closures, that General Grant was in a \$300,000 speculation in bonds, and Mrs. Grant in a \$500,000 speculation in gold, create a necessity for a better defense than has yet been offered, before the President can be fully acquitted in the public judgment. There is, possibility of his innocence; but appearances are too strongly against him to allow the matter to stand in its present light.

General Butterfield has not cleared himself. and is not removed. The vindication which he attempted a few mornings since in the Times is sufficient to condemn him. His very exculpation is inconsistent with his probity as an officer. Nobody can believe that a tall agent of Fisk could have stood close by him in his office on that memorable Friday, and have read over his shoulder all the official telegrams he received from Washington, without his connivance. Whether he was guilty, or only green, he is equally unfit for his im portant position. Why does not the President remove him? Is he afraid to put so guilty, or at least so leaky, a man out of office? Is Butterfield in possession of secrets which would connect General Grant more di rectly with the speculation as its secret abettor? Even apart from Gould's disclosures, cuse for continuing him in office for a single day. Nobody believes that a tall messenger of the gold ring was looking over his shoulder and reading all his despatches without his complicity. Why does the President hesitate to turn him out?

If it had been Andrew Johnson, instead of Ulysses Grant, to whom such facts had been brought so nearly home, how all the Republican organs would have howled! What a clamor they would have raised! Especially if President Johnson had been notoriously in the habit of accepting profuse and expensive gifts and in return bestowing important offices upon their authors. Had it been Johnson instead of Grant, nothing short of impeach ment would have satisfied the Republicans; and if the evidence had been believed, conviction would doubtless have followed. We will not treat General Grant with such reckless want of candor as was practised towards Mr. Johnson. All we have to say is, that the disclosures are too damaging to be safely ignored; but if the President or his friends make a successful vindication, none will welcome it more heartily, or more cheerfully admit its force, than ourselves. The reputation of the country is too deeply involved in the integrity of its first magistrate, for us to desire that Mr. Gould's charges should be substantiated.

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC. MRS. M. A BINDER.

> ARTISTE DES MODES, 1101,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesunt Streets.

This opportunity is taken to announce that I have just returned from Paris and London, with the latest FALL FASHIONS. These designs being personally selected and modelled from the greatest novelties, and trimmed in a superior style, will open

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1869,

With French and English Dresses, Cloaks, Mante-letts, Slowes, and Calidren's Costumes, Rube de Chambre and Breaklast Presses. Dress and Cloak Making in every variety. Wedding Trousseaux furnished at short notice and

easonable prices. Heal Thread and Guipure Laces, Roman and Plain Real Thread and Guipure Laces, Roman and Flain
Hibbots and Sashes.

Paris Jeweiry, newest style of Jet, Gold and Shell,
the rareat and most elegant ever offered. Hair
Lands, Combs, and Regal Nets.
Dress and Cloak Trimmings, the most tasteful that
are to be found in the French metropolis, wholesale
and retail.
Bridal Vells and Wreaths.
Kid Gloves, 75 cents and \$1.00 per pair.
Excusive Agents for MRS. M. WORK'S celebrated
5) stem for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques,

sistem for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, ctc. etc. B 6 stuths

EMPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to
Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate
points with promptoses and despatch. Canal Boats and
Steam-lugs furnished at the hortest notice.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE. DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE 18 solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for

DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET. OHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty. Duo da Monteliello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vio Engenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Klee-man & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and BHINE WINES.

WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHIERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topas, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinhe Velhe Real, Vallette, and Grown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cla., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupny & Co.'s various

CARSTAIRS & MCCALL,

Nos. 136 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets, Importers of BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETG. COMMISSION MERCHANTS

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHIS-KIES. 5 28 200 CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE
of the above for sale by
OARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p5 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sta.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FOUNT OF FASHION. GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.

MBS. MINNIE CUMMINGS has opened the above named place, at No. 119 South EIGHTH Street, where gentlemen ose find everything in their line The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready-made or made to order. Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirteenth as a

UMBRELLAS TO HIRE for 25 cents. Handkerel iefs hemmed free of charge. Polite Salesladies in attendance, A call is respectfully solicited and satisfaction anteed.

MINNE CUMMINGS. DATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY. AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWER made from measurement at very short notice,
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRES
GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS AND

> GENTS' NOVELTIES. J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,

5 274rp Four doors below Continental Hotel. BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety

FULL AND HALF-BOUND BLANK BOOKS,

MEMORANDUM, PASS,

COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC. To be found in this city, is at the OLD ESTABLISHED

Blank Book Manufactory

JAS. B. SMITH & CO., No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WARE-ROOMS, UP STAIRS.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETO.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO. N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts. PHILADELPHIA

WHOLESALE DRUCGISTS. Importers and Manufacturers of White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINO PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices

M, MARSHALL DRUCCIST AND CHEMIST. AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS. GLASS. AND PATENT MEDICINES. Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. CHOICE NEW BUCKWHEAT.

FIRST OF THE SEASON,

Just received and for sale by ALBERT C. ROBERTS Dealer in Fine Groceries,

Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets. MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO. No. 223 South SIXTERNTH Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in PROVISIONS, OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS, TERRAPINS \$14 PER DOZEN. FOR FAMILY USI

EXCURSIONS.

SUNDAY TRIPS UP THE DELA-WARE.—The splendid and commodious estenmer EDWIN FORREST will leave ARCH street wharf at 8 o'clock. and Megargeo's wharf, Kensington, at 82 o'clock A. M., for Florence Heights and White Hill, touching each way at Bridesburg, Tacony, Andalusia, Beverely, Burlington, Bristol and Robbins' wharf returning, leaves White Hill at 445 P. M., and Bristol, 546. Fare each way, 25 cents. Excursion tickets, 6 cents.

SUNDAY TRIPS.—THE SPLENdid Stearaboat JOHN A. WARNER will
leave Philadelphia (Chesnut street wharf) at
and 6 o'clock P. M.; Megargee's wharf, Kensington, at
o'clock P. M. for Burlington and Bristol. Touching at
liverton. Andalusia. and Beverly. Returning, leaves
syistol at 8% o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Fare. 25c.
(xeursion, 40c. SUNDAY TRIPS .- THE SPLEN-

DAVID FLEMMING CIGAR BOX MANUFACTURER, No. 625 COMMERCE Street, above Market. Orders filled at the shortest notice.

FINANCIAL

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

BEARING INTEREST

Wilmington and Reading Railroad,

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 ich agricultural and manufacturing district. For the present, we are offering a limited amount the acove Bonds at

85 CENTS AND INTEREST.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Ratiroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the heapest first-class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO..

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,

No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES BONDS

BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS.

GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES. COU-

PONS CASHED.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION ONLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

B. B. 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, [122] 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 Libera

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 12 if Available Throughout Europe.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

CITY WARRANTS

1053m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

CITY WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

FINANDIAL. BANKING HOUSE

JAY COOKE & CO...

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street. PHILADELPHIA,

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

A Liberal Difference allowed. Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

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

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

D. S. PETERSON & CO.

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

office.

NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards. STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on com-

mission only at either city

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Idne of Mass Courseners are appointed to sail as follows...

EARA, via Halifax, Tuesday, Oct. 18, at 1 P. M., Oity of Antwerp, Saturday, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M., Oity of Antwerp, Saturday, Oct. 20, at 1 P. M., And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North Pivor.

BY THE MAIL FERAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY. Payable in Gold. Payable in Ourrency.

FIRST CABIN. 8100 STEERAGE. 83

TO London. 105

TO London. 105

TO London. 105

TO London. 105

TO Paris. 115

FASSAGE BY THE FUESDAY STRAMER, VIA HALIFAY. Payable in Geld. Payable in Currency.

Halifax. 20

Halifax. 15

St. John's, N. F., 45

by Branch Steamer. 45

by Branch Steamer. 59

FASSENGER STREAMER. 15

St. John's, N. F., 45

by Branch Steamer. 50

FO Fourther information apply at the Company's Office JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY. N. Y. Orto. O'DONNELL & FAULE TO FRANCE

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIO
COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BUTWLEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, ever-Saturday. PRICE OF PASSAGE

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, EVERY THURSDAY. The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and
J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Hinckley,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship J. W. EVERMAN, will sail on S. at 1 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to E. A. SOUDER & CO., DOCK STREET WHARF. LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP.

LINE FOR NEW YORK. Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. REDUCTION OF RATES. Freight by this line taken at 13 cents per 100 pounds

cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf. JOHN F, OHL,
28) Pier 19 North Wharves.
B. N. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND,
AND NORFOIK STEAMSHIP LINE,
THOUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO
THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND. Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the west, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transier.

ransier.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. OLYDE & OO.
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier I N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and Oly Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VI DELAWARE AND RARITAN OANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and Now York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Marke Street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodatin torms.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia JAMES HAND, Agent.
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for grachburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

No. 14 North and South Wharves.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; MELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. NOTICE.-FOR NEW YORK, VIA

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA
Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE
TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business by those lines will be resumed on and after
the Sth of March. For freights, which will be taken on the 8th of March. For Ireignes, w. M. BAIRD & OO., accommodating terms, apply to W. M. BAIRD & OO., No. 133 South Wharvas.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING. CARRIAGE BUILDERS

No. 214 South FIFTH Street. BELOW WALNUT.

A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand CARRIAGES

INCLUDING

Rockaways, Photons, Jenny Linds, Baggiet Depot Wagons, Etc., Etc., [3 53 tuths

PHILADELPHIA For Sale at Reduced Prices.