#### Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topios-Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph

CONGRESS AT WORK AGAIN. From the N. Y. Herula.

On yesterday, under fair auspecies-for the weather was bland and beautiful as in September -- and with a full attendance of members, the third or short session of the Fortyfirst Congress of the United States was opened. Both houses were called to order precisely at noon, in the presence of unusual throngs of spectators, and with an evidence of interest on the part of both members and public that a igured well for the work to be done. That this work is not likely to be idly deferred Mr. Sumner distinctly indicated in the Senate by introducing a financial bill to promote and facilitate a return to specie payments by gradual and natural processes, consistent with the exi-gencies of the Government and the business of the country. The bill itself we shall have a better opportunity of discussing after the organization of the standing committees, to which it will in due course be referred. But we are glad to see that the subject before the country which is the most prominent, important, and pressing, is thus insured the earliest consideration. The repeal of the income tax after the 1st of January next was also put at once into the foreground by the bills of Messrs. Cole and Casserly, of California, who, representing both parties, as they do, are agreed upon the necessity of removing a burthen whish cripples the enterprise of their young Commonwealth notwithstanding all its vigor and resources. A few bills of less import, but all looking like earnest business, completed the day's work for the upper chamber.

The House of Representatives, also, had a genial and pleasant meeting, and after hearing the President's Message read, referring the report of the Secretary of the Treasury and passing a bill-the first, therefore, of the session-to supply an omission in the latest Indian Appropriation bill, adjourned at 3 P. M.

Thus the new session is fairly launched, without any sign of collision or unpleasantness in any direction, and we sincerely trust that the good humor of the first day may continue to its last. The amount of business accumulated and craving performance is heavy, but with a full Congress few, if any, of those whose seats are now vacant, and the earnest good intent that should now animate all parties and the representatives of all sections, the task is easy enough for patriotism and statesmanship. The contrast afforded by the condition of our great country and that of distracted Europe should impress itself upon our legislators, and nerve them to the labor that still remains to be done ere we can consider our prosperity consolidated and our future secure. The nation begins to feel fresh life in all its veins; its monstrous losses by civil war are being rapidly made good; its wounds are healing; its numbers and wealth increasing with fabulous rapidity, while, as the message of our Chief Magistrate reminds us, a bounteous Providence has ever blessed us, "our basket and our store." A moral duty of the highest order devolves upon us, then, not only to profit by these advantages ourselves but to set the example of their proper usu fruct to other nations. There should be intelligence enough in the American Congress to comprehend its high mission, and we await its performance at this critical and eventful time with earnest confidence.

### PARISIAN NEW YORK.

From the N. Y. Tribune. There are always compensations. The world has lost Paris, but fashionable New York asserts itself as quite ready to take the vacant place. The king is dead: it is not worth while to say that, take him for all in all, we shall not look upon his like again; let us make haste to shout "Vive le Roi," and not inquire too closely into either birth or breeding of the bastard claimant. It was only the other day that the world was surprised by discovering this blood relationship, which it now appears has long existed between the ton of Fifth avenue and meribund Paris. When the French Fair was opened, all Japonicadom rushed in a vertigo of enthusiasm to its support; it turned its back upon private views and public concerts: upon art, music, and pleasure; put on the weeds of grief and stretched out its arms to suffering France, refusing to be comforted. Such devotion and sorrow for the far-off dead and dying touched and surprised everybody; it was clear, in spite of the old prejudice to the contrary, that fashionable people had hearts to feel and brains that could understand. But some kind souls to whom a suffering fellow creature, whether French or German, was only a brother who needed help, had started a fair for the relief of the Prussian wounded. To their astonishment, fashionable New York coldly ignored this, shut its eyes, buttoned up its pockets. It had nothing in common with plebeian death or pain; its tears and its doilars, it seems, flow only in remembrance of past glimpses of the Tuileries of dear departed

"I know nothing of the war," said an exgrocer; "we belong to the class who do not vote. Republics are plebeian." This is the class who mourn for Paris, and assume to represent her. Success to their endeavor. But there are few of us who will believe the lion a real lion. We all know too well the features of Snug the Joiner.

"I care nothing about this war," said the wife of an ex-grocer, "since that dreadful mistake of declaring a republic. Before that my sympathies were all with the French: but how could they be idiotic enough to try so plebian a thing as a republic? If they had our experience they would have have known better." This is the class who mourn for Paris and assume to represent her.

### THE CUBANS CAN FREE CUBA.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The Tribune, in discussing the temporary appointment of General Valmaseda to be Captain-General of Cuba, made a sur-prising statement. "The insurrection," said the Tribune, "has shown but too plainly its inability to achieve the independence of the island." So far from this being a fair deduction from the events of the past twentysix months in Cuba, the exact opposite is true. If the ultimate result of any war depend upon the relative strength of the forces engaged after two years' fighting, it is clear that the decrease of the strength of Spain and the increase in that of the patriots must at no distant day result in the complete victory of

Two years ago Spain attempted, with a force of over thirty five thousand well drilled and admirably equipped soldiers, to subdus a small body of poorly armed Cubans, not exsmall body of poorly armed Cubans, not ex- plore seeing themselves opposed to England seeding thirty-five hundred in number. She when England is striving to do nothing but

failed. A year ago, by fresh reinforcements received from the Peninsula, and by the mobilization of some thirty thousand volunteers, she was enabled to employ in active service in the field not less than forty-five thousand men against the patriot forces, which at that date had increased to some nine thousand armed men. She again signally failed. Today, including the five thousand men-mostly jail birds and raw recruits-with whom she has of late reinforced her exhausted army, she cannot count fifteen thousand regulars in Cubs, while the patriots possess at the present moment an army of at least thirteen thousand well armed men, so inured to hardship, fatigue, and fighting, as to be more than a match, in their own country, for thrice the number of their enemies.

Again, it is well known that Spain has offered autonomy to the Cubans, although the Tribune—possibly for the support of its erroneous deduction—pretends to ignore the fact. Now, after having strained every nerve and sacrificed every feeling of humanity in the relentless prosecution of a war which she and her satellites in Cuba have waged confessedly for the extermination of the Cuban race, she would hardly have offered them autonomy if in her judgment the insurrection had shown "its inability to achieve the independence of the island.

If, in 1778, a journalist speaking of our war of independence had indulged in a strain of prophecy similar to that of the Tribune, he would have been more justified than the Tribune is, both by antecedents and by the then relative strength and positions of the American and British forces. And if we recall the duration of the revolutionary wars by which the liberating armies of all the republics of Central and South America achieved their independence, that of Cuba has exceeded them all in the amount of territory occupied, in the losses inflicted on the enemy, and in the generally satisfactory results obtained within a comparatively short period of time.

### · PORTER UPON PORTER.

From the N. Y. World. We really do not know in what words to describe the extraordinary communication from Admiral Porter to the President. To say that the Admiral has succeeded in performing the apparently impossible feat of kicking himself down stairs is to put the feat in the most kindly and considerate terms at all compatible with truth. He states that he considers as a "fabrication" a letter which he admits himself to have written; explains how he was led, by a storm at sea, a fight at Fort Fisher, and the general excitement of "a nation which dreaded a defeat that might prolong a contest that was already sapping its vitals," to utter sentiments which were "at variance with all he had uniformly expressed towards General Grant," and "does not hesitate to disapprove the sentiments of which he supposes he must bear the odium." In other words, he appeals from Porter fighting before Fort Fisher for a permanent position to Porter enjoying that position at Washington and fondly believing it permanent.

Whether President Grant, who has solemnly announced himself to have "lost his faith in human nature" since he read the letter which has provoked this unpatient that invaluable possession upon peregain has provoked this unparalleled Palinode, will rusing it, we cannot pretend to guess. incline, however, with the languid and philosophical Mr. Toots, in whose spirit Admiral Porter sits in judgment upon himself, his correspondence, his sentiments, and his ties, to believe that, after all, it "don't much signify." Before this publication there were not a few people in the United States who impiously thought rather small beer of Admiral Porter. Now that Admiral Porter advertises himself as being of the same mind, we may look for a happy unanimity upon at least one great question of the day.

THE HOUR OF DANGER. From the London Saturday Review There can be no doubt that England is now passing through the most dangerous hour which she has been called upon to traverse since the downfall of the First Napoleon. Fortunately there is one ray of light in the midst of the gloom. The danger has come upon us in such a form that there is no divisicn of opinion. England can act without hesitation, and without contests of parties or balancing of opposing arguments. The spirited reply of Lord Granville to Prince Gortschakoff's insolent circular is the reply of a Cabinet of which Mr. Bright is a member. If Russia wants to know the mind of England, she may know it at once. England, if challenged by a direct, deliberate insult, means prompt, earnest, resolute fighting. But there cannot be although the slightest shade of doubt as to the attitude which England ought to assume, there is no use in attempting to conceal from ourselves the extreme gravity of the situation. Immediately after the capitulation of Metz, Russia, thinking France finally and irretrievably stricken down, sent off a notice to the ally of France in the Crimean war that the Treaty of Paris was to be wholly set aside, and that the blood and treasure lavished by France and England were held to have been lavished in vain. But this is not all; it is only a vero small part of what England has to face. Russia would not venture to provoke England if Russia could count on no allies. She must either have had an understanding with other powers or have calculated that other allies would be inevitably drawn to her side if she stepped forward and gave the signal for a general war. The allies on whose assistance she counted were of course Germany and the United States. If she gained the aid of both, then, with France prostrate, all the help that the rest of the civilized world could bring to England would be of comparatively slight Austria, Italy, possibly Spain, avail. possibly the tiny Scandinavian powers, would, with Turkey, do what they could to make the contest not a hopeless one. But it is a black prospect, the blackness of which we realize, although we do not think that there is an Englishman who would heritate, if need be, to encounter it. "Happy England," said the author of the famous article in the Edinburgh. "Happy England;" What happiness! Russia throwing the gauntlet in our face; the United

States longing to launch the Alabamas of the

New World to redress the balance of the Old;

Ireland burning to exchange sedition for re-

bellion; and Count Bismarck goading on his

countrymen into quarrelling with England

for furnishing France with a twentieth part

of the arms furnished by America without

eomment or objection. Happy England!-

happy in her security, and in the foresight

and judgment of her Premier. At the same

time, while the very first duty of Englishmen

at this moment is to see how great the dan-

gor is and to resolve to meet it, we need not

before we are sure of its existence. We are

certain that there is a very large section of

the German people who would bitterly de-

exaggerate anything, or impute evil to others

to uphold the public law of Europe. In the United States there are many who would shrink from quarrelling with England, simply to hurt her, because she was involved in a contest where the right was indisputably on her side. In Ireland there are Irishmen, let us hope, who have been won over by the liberal and just policy of England in the last two sessions. Even Russia may hesitate to stake her fortune on the practical assertion of the great doctrine that henceforth the most selemn engagements of nations are to be set aside at the caprice of any party to a treaty. Justice and common sense may still triumph, although what we fear is that in a moment of passion those who love neither justice nor common sense may get the upper

### THE PORTER LETTER.

From the Washington Patriot. When Charles Surface pulls down the screen, and Dr. Caius opens the closet-door, we all laugh, though we know beforehand exactly what will be discovered. So there is a universal carchination in the land on the exposure of Admiral Porter's letter to Secretary Welles, which has leaked or been delved out of the Navy Department. The merriment does harm to nobody. The revelation does no particular good to anybody. Historically, it is of little value, for what will the grave muse care when she comes to make up her solemn record, as to the bickerings of the talkative tar and the silent soldier? Every one familiar with military story, at home and abroad, is aware, without "this new light, of the chronic ill feeling between the two branches of the service. It was carried to such an extent in the English service that when, in 1813, the Wasp captured the Frohe, and was in turn recaptured by a lineof-battle ship and carried into Bermu-a, the army officers of the garrison honored and feasted the American prisoners because, as they frankly said, they had mortified the navy men.

Nor was this after-discovered evidence needed to prove that, in our day and generation, this Admiral and this General at one time had no love for each other, or that Porter, with all the intensity of personal and professional ill-nature, utterly despised the great Massachusetts militia-man. When the secrets of the War Department, in turn, come to be told, we shall doubtless find that there was perfect reciprocity. Still less incredible is it that hatreds, and sneers, and disparagements should melt away in the sunshine of favor and patronage as it radiated from the soldier when converted into the President. There seemed to be a thaw of asperity all round. The hostile Generals became reconciled, the sneer of the "bottle" was withdrawn, and why should not this condoning, conciliatory, forgetful feeling extend "beyond the water's edge" and soften the salt sailor's temper? It did; and in the rosy season of the Borie dawn, Admiral Porter "felt very kindly to President Grant," and when brave Farragut's death created a vacancy, was of opinion that he who had the power to fill it "did not want magnanimity and was not avaricious of fame,' whatever he may be of houses, or lands, or watches, or trotting horses.

There is one phrase in Admiral Porter's unlucky letter which is more impressive than all his slurs. He says:-"When the Rebels write the history of the war, then, and only then, will the country be made to feel what the navy has done." This is not a new idea, nor is its significance limited to naval matters. It throws a dark shadow on the military record in the future. There is at least a question whether, in future story, the Confederate soldiers of rank will not fare better than some of ours. They had, we all know, bickerings and jealousies and backbitings. But, accidentally, and from the sharp necessity which pressed them all the time, they were compelled to wash their dirty linen at home. With us it was very different. There is an Italian proverb which says that "dirty water doesn't wash clean." This the Committee on the Conduct of the War painfully illustrated.

The Chandler-Covode saponaceous compound, which was so industriously applied to our heroes, smeared them all over, and, what makes the matter worse, our military President, who owes so much of his lucky fame to gallant subordinates, has tried to make the stains which the Congressional washerwomen left indelible. McClellan, Meade, McDowell, and others were all in turn defamed by this committee, and who now are more honored by the Executive than their special slauderers? Any other man would have done instice to Fitz John Porter. No other would have ostentatiously petted and promoted the accusers and secret slanderers of Meade—the Sickleses, Butterfields, and such like. If, according to Admiral Porter, the navy is to receive tardy justice only at Rebel hands, it is not hoping against hope to have other of President Grant's false judgments reversed too. The people of the North are beginning to reverse them pretty rapidly for themselves.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

BEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

NO. 1105 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,) November 26, 1870. 26 At a meeting of the Committee, held this day, the

ollowing resolutions were adopted:-That the Registering Officers of the First Senatorial District, consisting of the Republican Judges and Inspectors who served at the general election in October last, and three members of the Division Executive Committee, shall meet at the regular places of holding the elections in said district, or such place as the Registering Officers may select, on

SATURDAY, December 3, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of correcting the Registry of Republican voters. That the Union Republican citizens of the First Senatorial District shall meet in their respective Election Divisions on TUESDAY, December 6, between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock P. M., at the usual place of holding delegate elections, and elect one Delegate from each Division to a Senatorial Convention, to select a candidate for Senator from said district, to fill the vacancy caused by the death

of the Hon, W. W. Watt. That said Convention shall meet, in accordance with Rule 5, for the government of the Republican party, at JEFFERSON HALL, SIXTH and CHRIS-TIAN Streets, on WEDNESDAY, December 7, at 10 o'clock A. M.

That the Republican Judges and Inspectors who served at the general election in October last shall conduct said primary election, and where vacancies occur such vacancies shall be filled by the remaining election officers, in conjunction with the members of the Division Executive-Committee.

JOHN L. HILL. President. JOHN MCCULLOUGH, Secretaries,

A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Crucity to Animals is now open at HORTI-CULTURAL HALL, and will be until SATUR-DAY evening, December 10. Music during the evenings. Restaurant under able management. Doors open from 10 A.M. till 10 P.M. Season tickets—Adults, \$1: children, 56 cents. Single admissions—Adults, \$5c.; children, 15c.. No raffing. President of the Fair—Hon. ALEXANDER HENRY.

Gen. George G. Meade, Hon. Baulel M. Fox, Gen. G. H. Crosman,

SPECIAL NOTICES. OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA

RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADSLPHIA, November 1, 1970. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors have this day declared a send-annual dividend of FIVE PERCENT, on the

Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be opened at S A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. THOMAS T. FIRTH,

BOY PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL ROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH

> PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1879. DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Wednesday, the 14th of December next, and reopened on Tuesday, the 16th of January, 1871. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT, has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the nolders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable

All orders' for dividends must be witnessed and S. BRADFORD, stamped. Treasurer.

BO DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS. OFFICE-No. 104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1870.

NOTICE.-All persons having claims against the Department of Highways, for labor done or material furnished during the year 1870, are requested to present them for payment on or before the 15th day of December, in order that they may receive the proper attention of the Committee on Highways.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chief Commissioner of Highways. 12 2 11t SPENSER'S FAERYQUEENE

"And after him came next the chill December, Yet he, through merry feasting which he made. And great bonfires, did not the cold remember. December is once more upon us, and the necessity of having our homes warm and comfortable is apof having our homes warm and comfortable is ap-parent. To effect this we must have good coal, such as J. C. HANCOCK, Esq., at the northwest corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets, dispenses to his patrons. HANCOCK has all the most desira-ble varieties of Lehigh and Schuylkill, and he selis at exceedingly low rates. If you desire bright, blazing fires, get your supplies of HANCOCK, NINTH and MASTER Streets. 993m

TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALCHA
PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease falls
to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest
cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely falls to produce a complete and permanent cure. It con-tains no materials in the slightest degree injurious, It has the unqualified approval of the best physi-cians. Thousands, in every part of the country. gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tor jured nerves and restore the failing strength.

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
9 29 mwf5] No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass. UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD STREET. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Union League of Philadelphia will be held at the League House on MONDAY EVENING, December 12, at 7 o'clock at which meeting there will be an election for officers and directors for the ensuing year. GEORGE H. BOKER,

12 5 6trp Secretary. NOTICE .- UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, December 5, 1870. The first ART RECEPTION OF THE UNION LEAGUE will be held at their House, on THURS-DAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, De-

cember 8, 9, and 10, at 8 o'clock. Members can obtain tickets for their families and friends at the Secretary's office, GEORGE H. BOKER,

F R E N C H B A Z A A R
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VICTIMS OF
THE WAR IN FRANCE.
To be held at CONCERT HALL, from December the 14th to December the 24th, CHRISTMAS EVE. An appeal is respectfully made to Philadelphia, the State of Pennsylvania, and all other States, to contribute in gifts or money towards our Bazaar in

chalf of the Sufferers in France. The ladies in charge of tables will gratefully receive any dona-tions made in favor of the country of Lafayette and Bochambeau. ADELE PICOT, President. 12 2 tf C. JACOB, Secretary. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN

application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwe - lth. be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to in-crease the same to five million dollars. Т. Т. Т.

Sold by all Druggists. A. M. WILSON, Proprietor, NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philads. 3 2 10m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable. D. T. GAGE,

5 30 uf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Fhiladelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars with the right to increase the dred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS SPLENdid Hair Dve is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"Dees not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST. formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth with out pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17\$

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located of Philadelphia, with a capital of the Commonwealth. at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

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We are offering \$200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82; AND ACCRUED INTERES?

For the convenience of investors these Bonds issued in denominations of

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The money is required for the purchase of add tional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of

The road is now flatshed, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers. The trade offering necessitates a large additiona, outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its

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prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not

being sufficient to accommodate the trada.

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And nterest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of \$1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Excentors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

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AY COOKE 8. O.

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Legislature compelling the city to levy|sufficients ax to pay interest and principal. P. S. PETERSON & CO.

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