SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

A FLOCK OF BUZZARDS.

From the N. Y. Tribune. Mr. Paul Pry never formed a resolution more filled with practical good sense and knowledge of the world than that by which he bound himself never to do another goodnatured action as long as he lived. The baleful effects of an act of kindness will follow a man further than the curse of injured innocence. A person you have once befriended thinks he has in that way established a claim like that of the old Roman client upon his patron, with no resultant obligations. How often we saw men in the army who had been raised by dint of persistent worrying from private to brigadier turn against the administration with deep resentment because the double stars were withheld. Every public man is surrounded by a cohort of shameless beggars whose demands continually increase with their gratification, whose greed grows by every extorted concession. The most precious hours of public men are monopolized and wasted by these pests, and so exasperating is the infliction that conscientious members are driven into such frantic attempts at escape as we saw in Mr. Trumbull's bill, which proposed to make it a penal offense for a Congressman to ask an office for any one. Washington long since became a place where, as Tennyson said of the world, "each man walks with his head in a cloud of poisonous flies.'

If these nuisances restricted themselves to the capital it would be bad enough. Life is not so long that one would wish to have half the year turned into purgatory even for two or three Congresses. But still it might be endured, just as fashionable people, with no ear, go to the opera, and Colonel Fisk, Jr., goes to his prayers-not because they enjoy it, but because it is due to Miss McFlimsey's position and Mr. Fisk's uniform. So a Congressman might make up his mind to accept the office-seekers as a set-off to the glories of law-making. But these cormorants, when they dare, follow their victims over valley and mountain to the innermost retirement of their homes. There is no defense against them, except brutality, and that is not within the resources of your average politician. If the unfortunate patron falls under his annoyances, they watch him with the eye of a bird of prey. His health is canvassed with the anxiety of love or hate. They study his symptoms with the eagerness of an undertaker, and if his condition becomes serious they redouble their importunities. They would feel themselves bitterly defrauded if he slipped away to heaven and left them unprovided for.

With all that we know of the habits of this species of creature, it did not seem credible that they should already have been besieging the bedside of the Vice-President. His frank and touching letter, published in the Tribune, left no doubt as to the real cause of his recent severe attack. He was used up, utterly wern out by the obession of this horde of ravenous cormorants. He was struck down as a rude but kindly warning of nature that he could not longer abuse his powers with impunity. As soon as he could travel, he went home to seek an opportunity for convalescence in the society of his family. The merest rudiments, not of good breeding, but of common humanity, demanded that his retreat should be respected. His weakness should have rendered him sacred, if his former kindness had kindled no spark of gratitude in his torment-ors. But the South Bend Register is compelled to say:-"Although the fact as to his illness has been so widely published, it has not materially diminished the applications that pour in on him constantly, as in the past-made personally, too, as well as in writing-applications for offices, dona-tions, for letters of indorsement, recommendation or introduction, to attend to Department business, to answer inquiries of all kinds. Persons have come hither from Chicago and other points during the past week with such unreasonable solicitations.'

What can be done with men so utterly lost to all sense of decency? We think Mr. Colfax owes it to the public service to furnish to the respective departments a list of the persons who attack him for offices in South Bend. A man capable of the meanness of filching from the Vice-President even one moment of his hours of convalescence, one particle of his slowly accumulating strength. to use it for his own selfish purposes, is not a person to trust in any position of responsibility or confidence.

POPULAR MADNESS.

From the N. Y. World. The theory set forth by M. Francisque Sarcey to account for the horrible excesses which attended the brief deplorable civil war of the Commune in Paris has been treated both in England and in this country rather cavalierly. It seems to be taken for granted that poor M. Sarcey is merely trying to make out such a plea for his countrymen as has become dismally common of late years in the administration of criminal justice when he protests that the Parisians were really driven mad; en masse by the successive shocks which they had received between June, 1870, and May, 1871.

But if one will be at the pains of reflecting a moment on the history of those awful months M. Sarcey's explanation of these results will cease, we think, to be considered a mere refuge of patriotic vanity exasperated by the contempt with which mankind to-day regards the people whom a year ago it esteemed "first among its peers." That a whole community should be affected with mental disease is no more improbable than that a whole people should be affected with physical disease. An epidemic of lunacy is antecedently as natural a phenomenon of human society as an epidemic of the plague or of the small-pox. History, too, records as many instances of the one kind as of the other. The religious manias of the Middle Ages, which took shape in such events as the terrible Crusade of the Children or the frenzy of the Flagellants, are familiar instances of this kind. The Anabaptists of Leyden and Munster perpetrated scandals and atrocities quite as dreadful in their way as those of the Commune or of the first French revolution, and no sensible person has ever doubted that they were driven on into these extravagances under the goad of a genuine

epidemic madness. No race or tribe of men can claim to have been exempt from this scourge. It is very well to eneer at the French people or at the Parisians as liable above all men to such attacks of contagious fury as on M. Sarcey's theory must be carried to the account of dementia. But they were not Frenchmenthey were Germans, who bardly thirty years ago suddenly poured out of their homes by the myriad and thronged to the ancient city of Treves, under a blind, pervading impulse | such of his male relations as he did not

of feverish superstition, to worship what was called the "Holy Coat," And nothing in the recent catastrophes at Paris more clearly bears the marks of an ungovernable mental and moral epidemic than did the mutual rage of the combatants in the long religious wars of the Reformation. Germans and Flemings, Spaniards and Walloons, Bohemians and Frenchmen, alike in those times proved themselves capable of gusts of barbarous rage only comparable to the muck-running of the Malays, or to those ancient fits of Berserk madness in which the Scandinavians recognized a power above man, and by man as irresistible as the tornado is irresistible by the trees of the forest. If we come nearer our own days we find the Paritans of New England in their persecution of witchcraft possessed with a contagious madness which to results as cruel

as bloodthirsty, all things considered, as the worst deeds of the Commune. The murder of Archbishop Darboy and his innocent companions, horrible and detestable as it was, was not more horrible and detestable than the murder of Giles Corey. And if any Englishman imagines his own countrymen to be incapable of abandoning themselves under certain provocations to excesses as awful as those of the Commune, he will do well to open Charles Dickens' novel of "Barnaby Rudge," and to peruse therein the author's story of that ferocious outbreak against the Catholics which under the lead of crazy Lord George Gordon threatened London with destruction and the empire with anarchy for several days, no longer ago than

in the year 1783. Granted the existence of such a thing as epidemic madness, is it easy to conceive of circumstances more likely to generate it than those through which Paris has passed during the last twelve months?

Here was a city which had grown up during twenty years of peace and prosperity to consider itself and to be considered by others the capital of civilization. That it was the most beautiful city the world had ever seen was conceded on all hands. The pride of its iphabitants had been raised to the highest pitch by the admiration and homage of the whole of Christendom. They believed themselves, and they had much excuse for believing themselves, the flower of a nation regarded as the first military power of the world. One after another the sovereigns of Europe had visited them. The Sultan himself had emerged from the awful mystery of the Ottoman power to pay his tribute in person to the prestige of the glory of France and of Paris. In a day, al-most in an hour, all this fabric of splendor and of reputation was blown to atoms by the artillery of Germany. The siege of Paris by the Prussians may well have affected the people of Paris like some monstrous dream or nightmare. But while the possibility of such a reverse acted upon their minds like a possession, the actual material sufferings inflicted by it aggravated the disorder. Men were suddenly and violently thrown out of their ordinary habits and relations in life, out of their customary processes of thought, out of their daily diet even and walk and conversation. It is not easy for us to estimate the demoralizing effects upon a great metropolitan population of a sudden isolation from all its habitual communication with the outer world. The siege of Paris, as it were, threw two millions of people suddenly and violently back out of modern life into the middle ages. Perhaps New York or London might bear such a shock as this better than Paris did. But we should be loth to see either city sub-

jected to the experiment. After the siege had ended in a peace utterly crushing and humiliating to all that Paris felt and believed of herself, and of France, there came upon the unhappy city a series of governmental shocks and jars, mainly resulting from the incredible weakness and unworthiness of the official authorities of the nation. These ended finally, as we know, in the incoherent and immature enterprise of a most startling social and political experiment; and this again, after a fresh siege entailing new disasters, public and private, ended in the horrors of an armed capture of the

That the culmination of all these trials should for a time have unhinged the judgment, the moral sense, the courage, and the character of the community is surely neither surprising in itself, nor need it hastily compel the conclusion that nothing is to be hoped hereafter, in calmer circumstances and under more propitious influences, of the community so smitten and shaken asunder.

WANTED-A DEMOCRATIC GRIEVANCE. From the N. Y. Times.

It is exceedingly touching to observe the persistent fondness with which the Democratic journals cling to the Ku-klux bill as a basis for attack upon the present administration. They had pretty well exhausted the common missiles of falsehood, and the polysyllabic shafts of the World were, if possible, blunter than usual. The Government had obstinately reduced the taxes without hampering the revenue; the Alabama claims had got themselves in so fair a way for settlement that neither the policy of the President nor that of Mr. Sumner was capable of charging an ordinary political squib. And as for the late amendments, they were fixed in the fundamental law, and not a corporal's guard of Republican voters could be induced to the Democratic ticket on the ground that they ought not to be there. At this juncture the late Mr. Vallandigham made the bright suggestion that it would be well to let all the old topics alone, "accept the situation" as completely as the nature of the average Democrat would admit, and open fire on the Ku-klux bill. The "conservative" press of New York-it likes to be called 'conservative" for two reasons, first, because the name is not in nearly so bad odor as "Democratic," and, second, because at heart it is not Democratic at all,-the conservative press hailed the suggestion as promising great relief.

The bill was a new bill. The people understood its object well enough, but not the details of its provisions. It certainly placed a good deal of power in the hands of Gene-ral Grant. And it would be much easier to make the public believe that it was everything wicked and dangerous than it would be to repeat the old arguments long since exploded, the old charges long since become disgusting. So the "conservative" press thought, and so it commenced to act. By liberal use of perversion and misrepre-sentation, it endeavored to show that the Ku-klux bill was a species of coup d'etat, which was preliminary to the appearance of General Grant as "The man on horseback with a naked sword," who was about to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, break up the courts, summon all inoffensive Democrats before drum-head courts-martial, and by violence and bloodshed pave the way to an imperial throne, from which he would issue edicts to an obedient Senate, dissolve the House of Representatives, and govern the country by means of satraps, principally selected from

marry to foreign princesses. By vigorous lashing, the World worked itself into a very fair imitation of indignation over the terrible picture, and the "bucelie" press, as the World politely dubs its country contemporaries, followed suit as well as they could.

They were all doomed, however, to encounter one very unexpected obstacle. The Ku-klux, without whom the bill must lose all its terrors, immediately on the proclamation by the President of his intention to enforce it to the letter, began to skulk into their hiding places. With an obtuseness of political insight that cannot be too severely condemned, they refused to surrender their blood as the seed of the Democratic church. However effective the application of the law to their cases might be, in firing the Northern and Southern breast against the authors of the law, it would leave them where they could derive but cold comfort from the triumph of the Democracy or any other earthly advantage, and they basely and ingloriously declined, however much their party might gain by it, to become corpses. This, naturally, is discouraging to the political backs who were laboring to make political capital out of the oppressive operation of the law. If no chance is to be given to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. if the innocent murderers and ruffians at whose personal rights under the Constitution the law was aimed, persistently kept out of its range, why it will be very hard work to keep up a very animated fire at the mere abstract letter of the law. The American people are a very busy set, and they have a great deal too much to do to waste time in arguing over an enact-ment which bids fair to be a dead letter through its very effectiveness, to restrain the liberties of no one, because all keep out of its way, and to lead to no abuse of power, because there arises no occasion to exercise power under it.

We cannot undertake to help our Democratic contemporaries in this quandary. It all comes of being on the wrong side. They have lately seemed to have a realizing sense of this fact, and their last step was in the direction of a complete change. Perhaps they make take it into their heads to come all the way over. It is probably the only means to relieve themselves of their present embarrassment. As for the change it would require in their attitude towards men and measures, that it is not worth a second thought, in the case of the World, at least, which eighteen months since denounced Mr. Tweed as a thief and a swindler, and now bedaubs with adulation everything about him, down to the very diamonds on his daughter's wedding shoes.

SPECIAL NOTICES. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends

can be had at the office of the company. The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3

P. M., from May 30 to June 2, for the payment or dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLEN-did Hair Dve is the best in the world, the only

true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Rehable—Instan "Does at contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to in-jurethe Hair or System," Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwft] J. & L. L. BARRICK'S LEGITIMATE

Tailoring Establishment, No. 41 S. TENTH Street, where you can get the best suit for the least money. Where, furnishing your own material you can have it made and trimmed exactly right. Price, fit, and workmanship guaranteed. A good stock always on hand, to show which is no trouble, and to sell the same at rates not to be excelled is our highest ambition.

HARPER'S LIQUID HAIR DYE Never Fades or Washes Out,

will change gray, red, or frosted hair, whiskers, or moustache to a beautiful black or brown as soon as applied. Warranted, or money returned. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. 2 28 tuths6m PILES.-DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Files, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly 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. 11 175 DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution

daily at 11 o'clock.

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 centspers ottle.

ICE.

DRICE OF ICE LOW BROUGH TO SATISFY "BE SURE KNICKERBOCKER IS ON THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY.

THOS. E. CAHILL, President.

E. P. KERSHOW, vice-President.

A. HUNT, Treasurer.

E. H. CORNELL, Secretary.

T. A. HENDRY, Superintendent.

Principal Office.

No. 485 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Branch Offices and Deposits. Branch Offices and Depots, North Pennsylvania Railroad and Master street, Ridge Avenue and Willow street. Willow Street Wharf, Delaware avenue. Twenty-second and Hamilton streets. Ninth Street and Washington avenue. Ninth Street and Washington avenue.

Pine Street Wharf, Schuylkill.

No. 4833 Main Street, Germantown.

No. 21 North Second street, Camden, N. J., and
Cape May, New Jersey.

1871. Prices for Families, Offices, etc.

8 pounds daily, 50 cents per week.

12 " 65 " "

Half bushel or forty pounds, 20 cents each de-

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC. GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSBLL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:-TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.
"GUSTAV BECKER, "First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

WILSON'S

CARPET CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT. 41 3m No. 611 South SEVENTEENTH Street.

FINANCIAL. A RELIABLE

Safe Home Investment.

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bon s.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of \$1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only iten on the entire property and franchises of the Com-

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added. ,

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road.
We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds
as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVEST
MENT.
For pamphlets, with map and full information,

WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad

7 FER CENT. BONDS.

Free of Taxes.

We are offering the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST

Interest Payable January and July.

The Bonds are in

\$1000s, \$500s, and \$100s,

Do can be REGISTERED free of expense. The siderable increase. This issue is made to procure additional rolling

stock. Bonds, Pamphlets, and information can be ob-

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 40 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

MORTGAGE only \$12,500 PER MILE

TRUSTEES. FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

Special Attention of Investors Is now called to the

First Mortgage Bonds

BRIDGETON AND PORT NORRIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

7 PER CENT., FREE OF ALL TAXES. This road runs from the mouth of Maurice River to Bridgeton, New Jersey, where it connects with

West Jersey Railroad. The fact that this Mortgage is but for \$12,500 per

mile, and that stock subscriptions have been secured equal to 40 per cent, of that amount, places this loan upon the firmest basis and gives to it unusual se-

They can be registered, and are in sums of \$100, \$500, \$1000. Interest payable April and October.

They are offered for the present at 90 and accrued interest.
For further particulars and ps mphlets apply to

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS, No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET, 6 2 tf PHILADELPHIA.

DUNN BROTHERS. BANKERS.

Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold. Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messra, BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers. Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

B. K. JAMISON & CO. SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO. BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold Silver, and Government Bonds At Closest Market Hates, H. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sta

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

7.30 GOLD LOAN.

ARE NOW SELLING AT PAR, The First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds

JAY COOKE & CO.

Northern Pacific Railroad COMPANY.

BEARING SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST; AND SECURED BY FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE ROAD AND EQUIPMENTS, AND ON MORE THAN

23,000 Acres of Land to every mile of track, or 500 Acres of Land to each \$1,000 Bond. There is no other security in the market more safe or so profitable.

The highest current price will be paid for U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES, and all other marketable securities received in exchange.

Pamphlets, Maps, and full information furnished

JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia, New York, Washington,

FINANCIAL AGENTS NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R. CO.

For sale in Philadelphia by BOWEN & FOX, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange. SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK, N. W. cor. Fourt SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK, N. W. COR. FOURT and Market streets.

WM. PAINTER & CO., No. 38 S. Third street.
GLEDBINNING, DAVIS & CO., No. 48 S. Third TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO., No. 39 Wainut st. BULL & NORTH, No. 131 S. Ahird street.
T. A. BIDDLE & CO., No. 326 Wainut street.
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO., 121 S. Third STERLING & CO., No. 110 S. Third street.
J. H. TROTTER, No. 322 Wainut street.
C. T. YERKES, JR., & CO., No. 20 S. Third street.
WM. T. ELBERT, No. 321 Wainut street.
S. M. FALMER & CO., No. 138 S. Third street.
S. M. FALMER & CO., No. 138 S. Third street.
J. S. RUSHTON & CO., No. 14 S. Third street.
GRO. J. BOYD, No. 18 SOUTH Third street.
GRO. J. BOYD, No. 18 SOUTH Third street.
WALLACE & KEENE, No. 148 S. Third street.
H. H. WILTBANK, No. 305 Wainut street.
M. SCHULTZ & CO., No. 44 S. Third street.
WILLIAM C. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 S. Third street.
BIOREN & CO., No. 150 S. Third street.
JOHN K. WILDMAN, No. 30 S. Third street.
JOHN K. WILDMAN, No. 20 S. Third street.
B. K. JAMISON & CO., No. 29 S. Third street.
B. K. JAMISON & CO., No. 29 S. Third street.
B. K. JAMISON & CO., No. 29 S. Third street.
B. K. JENSON & CO., No. 29 S. Third street.
B. K. JENSON & CO., No. 29 S. Third street.
B. K. JENSON & CO., No. 29 S. Third street.
B. K. SEEVENSON, No. 223 DOCK street.
BARKER BROS. & CO., No. 28 S. Third street.
JAMES E. LEWARS & CO., No. 29 S. Third street.
JAMES E. LEWARS & CO., No. 29 S. Third street.
WILLIAM T. CARTER, No. 31356 Wainut street.
WILLIAM T. CARTER, No. 325 Wainut street.
WILLIAM T. CARTER, No. 525 Third street.
WILLIAM T. CARTER, No. 525 Wainut street.
WILLIAM T. CARTER, No. 525 Wainut street.
WILLIAM T. CARTER, No. 525 Third street.
WILLIAM T. CARTER, No. 525 Third street.
WILLIAM T. CARTER, No. 525 Wainut street. M. H. SHELMERDINE, NO. 10 S. Third street, MEGARY & PEALE, No. 12 S. Third street, JOHN MOSS, Jr., No. 206 Walnut street, H. F. BACHMAN, No. 26 S. Third street.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS

MINNESOTA RAILROAD. First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency. On a Completed Road, Free of U. S. Tax.

This road is now in the dullest season of the year earning more than 12 per cent. net on the amount of its mortgage obligations.

Its 7 per cent. gold bonds are equal for security to Government or any Hallroad issue. They command a ready market, and we are prepared to buy and sell them at all times. No investment in the and self them at all times. No investment in the market, possessing equal guarantees of safety, returns an equal percentage of interest. The Chicago Burlington, and Quincy has given a traffic guarantee, and obligates itself to invest in these bonds so per cent. of the gross earnings derived from all business from this road. This is sufficient indication of the estimate of this enterprise by the largest and of the estimate of this enterprise by the largest and most far-sighted corporation in the West. A limited quantity still for sale by

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 WALL Street, New York.

For sale in Philadelphia by

De Haven & Bros., Elliott, Collins & Co., Townsend Whelen & Co., Barker Bros & Co., W. H. Shelmerdine & Co.,

And by Bankers and Brokers generally, 4 22 wf 5tal The Six Per Jent. Loan OF THE City of Williamsport, Penna.,

> Has been made by ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE

A Legal Investment For Executors, Administrators, Trustees, etc. A limited amount is still for sale at 85

AND ACCRUED INTEREST, BY

P. S. PETERSON & CO. No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS, GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.

No. 50 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF Stocks and Bonds,

Here and in New York, and every facility furnished to parties desiring to have them carried.

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO. BANKERS & BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET PHILADELPHIA.

HARRISSON GRAMBO, & BANKER, 530 WALNUT St...

PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO., PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON.

FINANOIAL.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.

BANKERS

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities,

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS. GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOL

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent, interest in correacy

Having direct telegraphic communication wit both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE KAILROAD BONDS FOR INVEST-

Pamphlets and full information given at our office, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,

BANKES. No. 109 South THIRD Street, MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EX

CHANGES. DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, Etc.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. \$3 fmws TMPORTANT NOTICE.

The STOCKHOLDERS of the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD will do well to note that their privilege RAILROAD will do well to note that their privilege of subscribing to the new stock at par, in the proportion of one share for every six, as registered in their names April 30, WILL CEASE ON THURSDAY NEXT, the 22d instant. The subscription can be made by the payment of 50 per cent. before the 22d instant and 50 per cent between the 22d November and 22d December proximo, or the whole amount can be paid at once, thus securing the next November dividend. On receipt of instructions from our friends and customers, we will subscribe, WITHOUT CHARGE, for the amount of new stock to which they may be entitled. This they can resell at any time, if unwilling to hold it, thus securing the difference between the subscription price and the market value of the stock at the time of selling.

B. K. JAMISON & CO., Bankers. THIRD and CHESNUT Streets.

FOR SALE,

HANDSOME RESIDENCE, WEST PHILADELPHIA. No. 3248 CHESNUT Street (Marble Terrace),

THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS.

Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, b h, hot and cold water.

Lot 18 feet front and 120 feet 2 inches deep to a back street.

Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser. M. D. LIVENSETTER,

No. 129 South FOURTH Street. FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR MALLER PROPERTIES. No. 1917 Chesnut street.

No. 1413 North Eighteenth street. Lot, Broad and Vine streets, 73 by 200 feet. Lot, Broad street, above Thompson, 145 by 200 feet. Square of Ground, Broad and Diamond streets, Lot, Broad and Lehigh avenue, 145 feet deep.

No. 1408 North Broad street,

Lot, Broad and Summerset streets, 250 by 400 feet Lot, Broad and Cambria streets, 100 by 528 feet 93 acre Farm, Bucks county.

R. J. DOBBINS, "Ledger" Building. 8 Cottages at Cape May. WEST PHILADELPHIA.

THE NEW, VERY HANDSOME, AND CONVENIENT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCES,
With Mansard roof, Nos. 4202, 4204, and 4206 KING-SESSING Avenue, situated among the most costly improvements of this beautiful suburs. Horse cars pass each way within one square—each house contains all modern improvements, bath, hot and celd water, stationary washstands, bell-calls, range, two furnaces, bay windows, etc., etc., and is built upon A LARGE LOT,
more than 175 feet deep; the rear of the houses has an unobstructed out-look upon the
WEST PHILADELPHIA PARK.

ABRAHAM RITTER,
6 2 1m

No. 625 WALNUT Street. WEST PHILADELPHIA.

FOR RENT,

TO RENT.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

J. B. ELLISON & SONS. A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE TO LET ON Wayne street, Germantown, within five minutes walk of Wayne Station; 9 rooms, hot and

cold water and bath. Inquire at Bakery, No. 4541 MAIN Street. FOR RENT—THE LARGE STOREHOUSE No. 318 MARKET Street, completely furnished with counters and shelving. Apply on the premises.

COAL P. OWEN & CO., COAL DEALERS, FILBERT STREET WHARF, SCHUYLKILL.

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices.

FURNITURE. JOSEPH H. CAMPION (late Moore & Campion), RICHARD B. CAMPION. SMITH & CAMPION.

Manufacturers of FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND IN-

TERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,
No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,
Magnifactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street,
215

STORE, No. 339 MARKET Street. City Warrants BOUGHT AND SOLD.