BUSINESS NOTICES.

A Neuralgia in the Neck Cured by a $1 Bottle of Wolfe's Fake Fluid. Tested for Ten Years.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS.—The very important and valuable improvements which have recently been added to this popular house, the largest in New England, enable the proprietors to offer to Tourists, Pleasure and Business Travellers, Merchants and Families, the most complete accommodations of any first class house in the country. Terms reduced to $3 per day. There have been made of numerous rooms, a spacious dining hall, ladies' and gents' dressing rooms, (attached) one of Otis' magnificent passenger elevators, the largest and most complete in the country, and other improvements, so that the entire house has been greatly enlarged, and the entire house thoroughly refurnished, refitted, repaired, and put in perfect order. Horse cars pass the house every two minutes. Telegraph Office adjoining. JAMES BIRD, Jr., Proprietor.

Pike's Pike & Pike, proprietors.

EVENING BULLETIN.

Friday, April 17, 1868.

THE DELAYS OF IMPEACHMENT.

General Butler made an earnest protest yesterday, in the Impeachment Court, against all needless delays in the progress of the trial, and it is very evident that his speech upon this point expresses the best sentiment of the people on the subject. The feeling that Andrew Johnson is to-day, the great obstruction to the progress of the country at large, gains ground continually, and there is an impatience to see him removed from the office which he has so deeply disgraced, which can scarcely be repressed. So well is the fact understood at the South that Andrew Johnson is in full sympathy, politically, with the ex-rebel element, that his continuance in office tends only to stir up fresh internal disturbances, and to make the enemies of the country every day more bold and impudent in their hostility to everything that is loyal and true to the government under which we live. General Butler spoke no more than the truth when he said that the murders and outrages now so common in the South would cease the moment Andrew Johnson was removed from office, and it is not strange that the audience was moved to an open demonstration of applause as he eloquently depicted the evils of unnecessary delay.

And yet it is hard to see how the trial could have gone on much more rapidly under all the circumstances. The Managers have certainly lost no time, nor have the President's counsel resorted to any dilatory expedients. They have caused great loss of time by their endeavors to force in evidence which they had no right to offer, and in resisting which the Managers have been compelled to make frequent and often lengthy arguments. And in these efforts they have sometimes been successful, in consequence of the want of some more stringent rules for the management of the trial. The Managers are, of course, bound to resist the admission of improper testimony, and in most cases the Senate, with all its disposition to give the President the largest latitude, has acknowledged the correctness of General Butler's objections. It is not probable that the trial will be protracted much longer. Unless the President's counsel continue to offer inadmissable witnesses and testimony, they will be likely to get all their evidence in in the next few days. The arguments should not last over a week, and the trial should close and this fearful Presidential incubus be removed before the month expires.

To promote this speedy termination, so devoutly to be wished for, the Senate complied certainly to extend the length of its sessions. All other Courts open at ten o'clock and, in important cases, sit the greater portion of the day. When Andrew Johnson issued his order for the Assassination Trial, he directed "that said trial be conducted with all diligence consistent with the ends of justice." He said Commission to *sit without regard to hours.*" The Senate would do well to take this leaf out of Johnson's own book, and apply it to the present trial. Every hour lost from added to the daily session would shorten the proceedings by several days. By all means, let us have a little more of the daily time of these grave and reverend Senators.

THE OLD PUBLIC FUNCTIONARY.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* tells the story of a discourse that has been made by the Managers since the commencement of the Impeachment trial. It seems that the party making the discourse is a South Carolina Democrat, and the correspondent in question tells the story with evident doubts as to whether it can possibly be true. The narrative, as made to the managers, and as repeated by the correspondent of the *Gazette*, is to the effect that in the winter of 1860-61, before Major Anderson had left Fort Moultrie for Sumter, a small boat one night approached the landing before the gate of Moultrie, and was hailed by the sentry. The gentleman in the boat sent word to the commander of the fort that he was the bearer of a message from the President of the United States. It was after midnight, and Major Anderson, on being aroused to receive the message, sent word that he would see the gentleman in the morning. In a few moments the sentry returned. The gentleman said he was instructed by the President of the United States to deliver a certain message; but his instructions required him to deliver it forthwith; that he had used all possible despatch in presenting himself, and that he must insist on being received without delay. Thereupon Major Anderson hastily dressed himself, and ordered his untimely and pertinacious visitor to be admitted. The gentleman proved to be an officer holding a responsible position in the civil service of the Government in South Carolina. He presented a communication addressed to the commanding officer in Charleston harbor, and signed "James Buchanan, President of the United States." It required him to deliver, on receipt of the order, fifty cases of rifled arms, then in his possession, to the civil authorities of the State of South Carolina. Major Anderson remonstrated. The bearer of the order persisted. "There is the hand-writing," he said, "of your Commander-in-Chief; I insist upon obedience to its requirements." Or, if the Major were unwilling to obey, he insisted upon an explicit statement to that effect. This pressed, the well-intentioned officer saw no escape from obedience, and an order for the delivery of the guns was signed. These were the guns, the South Carolinian who makes these statements adds, with which sharp-shooters afterwards picked off our soldiers at the embrasures of Sumter, while the sympathetic Federal looked on.

The fact that there were none of the guns fired at Sumter "picked off by sharp-shooters" during the progress of the bombardment, weakens the force of the story of the South Carolina Union man; but there is significance in one fact that the correspondent states, to the effect that the Manager from whom he obtained the story said that if the South Carolinian told the truth, "we ought yet to try and hang James Buchanan." There are more serious thoughts of bringing the O. P. F. to justice for his sins of Presidential omission and commission, there are more serious charges against him than the treachery of a beggarly fifty cases of rifled muskets to the rebels. Isaac Toucey, a renegade New Englander, scattered the ships of the American Navy in distant seas, so that they could be of no service to the Union cause when the blow was struck; Howell Cobb, the treasonable predecessor of the Treasury, true to his rebel instincts, depleted the treasury at a time when money was as important as men and arms to the cause of the Union, and the thief Floyd carried off arms from under Mr. Buchanan's eye in such quantities that the fifty cases of Major Anderson become a mere bagatelle in comparison. Pollard, the Southern historian of the war, thus glorifies Floyd's achievement in the thieving line:

"It had been supposed that the Southern people, poor in manufactures as they were, and the subject of a rigid blockade, could not possibly contest war to cenon, would find themselves not by provided with arms to contend with an enemy rich in the means and munitions of war. This disadvantage had been provided against by the timely act of one man. Mr. Floyd, of Virginia, when Secretary of War under Mr. Buchanan's administration, had, by a single order, effected the transfer of 115,000 improved arms here and rifles from the Springfield Armory and Watervliet Arsenal to different arsenals of the South."

If the Managers of the Impeachment trial desire to bring James Buchanan to justice at the eleventh hour, let them charge him with something worth considering. The fifty-cases-of-rifled-arms-story is a petty affair in comparison with the wholesale treason that was practiced without the pretence of disguise in his own official family while the war was impending. The day for trying and punishing James Buchanan by any form of law has gone by. But he cannot escape the verdict of history. That verdict is now crystallizing into form. There is but one question in doubt, to wit: Whether the "Old Public Functionary" was in complicity and deliberate league with traitors and rebels, or whether he was a weak and irresponsible imbecile.

STRIKES.

As a general rule, there are no sounder indications of a revival in trade than employing mechanics and capitalists, who contemplate extensive enterprises and heavy investments, find themselves perplexed and embarrassed by strikes, eight-hour combinations and other movements among operatives that render it impossible for the employer to make a contract upon a certain basis, or for the capitalist to lay any plan that is not liable to a sudden overturning. And over the country, at this time, there are murmers of strikes and trade movements, and working people who have been idle during a large portion of a severe winter, inaugurate the return of active employment by commencing to cease work unless their demands are complied with. Every man is entitled to receive the ultimate farthing that his labor will produce; but in securing it he should remember that there are other interests beside his own that are entitled to consideration, and that between the employer and himself there are ties of mutual advantage that can not be severed without damage to both parties. Unfortunately, strikes are generally commenced by the most worthless and unprincipled men among working people, and they are based upon the general idea that there is a natural antagonism between Capital and Labor, and that the ends and aims of the working man can be best accomplished by quarreling with his employer. This fatal error has caused much loss and misery, and we are glad to read of the action of the journeymen shoemakers, at a meeting which they held a few nights since, with a view to secure lasting peace and good order for their services. They passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That as it is our interest that the employer should obtain a deserved profit for the capital he has invested in his business, such profit should be taken as would in future present strikes, which are at all times attended with loss to the employer and laboring man, and we would call the attention of the manufacturers to the idea of having a Committee from the manufacturers and journeymen, for the purpose of settling all difficulties which may arise between both parties without resorting to strikes."

The spirit of this resolution is most excellent and commendable, and all classes of mechanics and working men would do wisely to be governed by it.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

The annual message of Mayor McMichael, which was sent in to City Councils yesterday, and which has already appeared in the columns of the BULLETIN, contains much valuable information concerning municipal affairs, and affords to citizens a fair indication of the onward progress of the city. It dwells upon the evidence of a prosperous growth, and Philadelphia has a double source of self-gratulation in her finances. $1,655,937 25 was added to the funded debt of the city during the year 1867, making the total funded debt $36,677,529 37. The recent increase of the city debt is due to the unwillingness of City Councils to fix a tax rate that is sufficient to meet the demands upon the public treasury. The reform in the system of taxing real estate will tend to the more thorough equalization of public burdens and afford more certain data upon which to fix the rates. A very large portion of the public debt is a legacy of the war. Philadelphia made greater sacrifices for the nation than any other city of the Union. New York incurred a heavy indebtedness; but it was to keep men out of the field and not to put them into the service. In deference to the demands of her "Dead Rabbits" she paid the commutation money for the men whom she was entitled to furnish, and she gave the Government money where it wanted men. Philadelphia contributed men, and it spent money with a lavish hand to secure them by the payment of heavy bounties.

The New York *Herald* is hard at work endeavoring to tamper with Republican Senators and to induce them from the high duty which they owe to the country and to the cause of law and justice. In one of its late attempts in this direction it says: "Any seven added to the twelve *who are certain to vote for Johnson's acquittal* will be enough to acquit him." Here is an open confession that the Democratic Senators have embarked in this trial with a fixed determination to acquit Johnson, and their votes all through the proceedings, thus far, show the excellence of their drill. Now and then, Reverdy Johnson breaks away in disgust from this party bondage, and votes according to a lawyer's convictions of right, but, as a rule, he is true to the preconcerted plan of clearing the criminal of the White House, at all hazards. The Republicans have showed much elasticity in their votes, but the Democrats, true to their old habits of drill, stick to their man and let their principles look out for themselves.

Another attempt was made in Common Council to call up the resolution passed by the Select branch censuring the ten Directors who participated in Major Smith's court-martial. Council, however, again refused, by a vote of 16 to 26, to dispose of this subject. We hope this matter will be kept before the public until it is settled in a fair and properly disposed of. Select Council has testified its appreciation of the importance of the subject, and Common Council should not hesitate to meet its proper responsibility with the same manly independence. There is a universal feeling in the community that Major Smith was justly entitled to the censure which the report pronounces, and this belief so, so considerable a personal feeling, that Council should be allowed to influence Councils in favoring those whose official acts have thus been so generally condemned.

A story has been put in circulation that Governor Curtin is about to start a newspaper connected with a newspaper to be published in this city. We are authorized to state that there is no foundation, whatever, for this report. Governor Curtin has no idea of entering into any journalistic enterprise, either here or elsewhere.

ABOUT MILK.—Things have changed since the primitive days when the farmer carried his cows after night and set out in his wagon to reach town and his customers by peep of day. The necessities of the time now compel the employment of middlemen, and probably there is scarcely a quart of milk served to the consumer by the dairyman who produced it. We know nothing concerning the secrets of these go-betweens, but rumor has it that consumers pay more for water (in a milk way) than the regular price fixed by ordinance for unadulterated Fairmount. In another column will be found a communication from a correspondent who evidently knows concerning that which he talks about. He certainly brings out a strong case in favor a systematic distribution of the lacteal commodity by responsible parties who, as nearly as possible, represent the producers.

Peremptory Sales of Desirable Real Estate.—*The sale advertised by James A. Freeman, Auctioneer, for Wednesday next, includes a number of desirable properties, nearly every one to be peremptorily sold by the Sheriff, Trustee, Executors of Executors, Assignees, or the Orphans' Court.*

STEEL & COWLAND HAINES BROTHERS' Celebrated Pianos and Steinway & Sons' Unrivaled Pianos, only at J. E. GOULDS New Music Store, apl10-3m No. 923 Chestnut street.

JOHNSON'S AMERICAN LIQUID CEMENT, FOR mending china, glass, ornaments, furniture, toys, &c. Warranted to work effectually. Only 25 cents. Should be required of the article to be mended, of the Cement. Already for use. JOHN WYNKOOP, Stationer, 1 Penn Square, Chestnut and Market streets. apl7-tf

JOHN CRUMP, BUILDER, 1013 CHESTNUT STREET, and 22 SWANSON STREET. Mechanics of every branch required for housebuilding and fitting purposes. Inspection invited. apl7-tf

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., No. 29 SOUTH NINTH STREET, Have introduced their Spring Styles, and invite a continuance of the liberal patronage so long enjoyed by them, and which they will endeavor to merit by a close adherence to the business of their firm. mh31-tf

HARRISBURG IMPROVED VENTILATED and very cheap Clothes Dryers, Clothes Reels, and Lawn Mowers, Lawn and Garden Rollers, Tin Ware, Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces and Mechanics' Tools, Cutlery, Guns, Fishing Tackle, &c. Wholesale and Retail. Sign of the Golden Ball, No. 600 Market Street, below Sixth.

A BIRTHDAY GIFT FOR A LAD OR GENTLEMAN is sought by one of the most popular Boots and Shoes of Trade for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, 452 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

DOLBISHED STEEL COMPASSES, SPRING, COOPER and Dividing Compasses, Calipers, Dividers, received by TRUMAN & SHAW, 452 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

LOOK TO LOOK WELL, GET SHAVED AND HAIR cut at the Exchange, Continental Hotel. Razors warranted to shave and satisfy. Shave and hair cut, Ninety cents. Open Sunday morning.

1033. BOOKS READ!! REFLECTIVE!! Who ever saw anything equal to the Boots and Papers just now selling cheap? Inquiry at 1033 Chestnut street, plain and fine. Country trade Perfect. JOH NSTON'S Depot, 1033 Spring Garden st., Sign Shoe, Seventh st.

MUSICAL BOXES, USEFUL TO WHILE AWAY the time of a sick chamber, or to the bachelorette bridal present. FARR & BROTHERS, Importers, 324 Chestnut street, below Fourth.

TO GROCERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, FAMILIES AND others.—Old Rye Whiskey, Brandies, Port and Sherry Wines, Cordials, Cordials and Champagne, Cognac and Gin (for invalids), constantly on hand.

P. J. JORDAN, No. 1 South Delaware avenue. Below Third and Walnut streets.

FOR SALE.—TO MERCHANTS, STOREKEEPERS, Hotels and dealers in Wines, Liquors, Cordials and Cider. 20 bbls. Champagne and Crab Cider. 200 Four street.

HERKNESS'S BAZAAR, NINTH AND MARKET STREETS, ADJOINING THE MARKET, WILL OPEN ON SATURDAY MORNING, 18th inst., with a complete assortment of Ladies' Furnishing Goods, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. Ladies are invited to call and examine our stock. HERKNESS'S BAZAAR, Ninth and Market streets.

Elegant and stylish and powerful Bay Coach Horses, seven and eight years old, 16 hands high.

A single Bay Horse; will drive in with and match either of the above pair.

A fine Gray Mare, long tail, 16½ hands high.

An elegant Coach by Rockbank & Allmaier, cost $2,500. A Coupelette, by Brewster & Rockbank, cost $1,500.

A Shifting Top Buggy, Wagon pole and shafts.

Set Double Harness, by Peters.

Set Double and Single Harness, by Lacey, Mecker & Co.

Robes and Covers, Lap Robes, Blankets.

Also,

Belonging to a private gentleman,

A Bay Gelding, five years old, can beat 2:50 to harness.

A Horse, Mare, nine years old, can beat 2:40.

A Bay Mare, seven years old, can trot in harness to 2:35.

A Brown Gelding, five years old.

A New Rogers' Fallies Top Wagon with pole.

A Rockaway Carriage, by Brewster.

Sets Double and Single Harness, by Peters.

The usual Catalogue of Also,

SIXTY HORSES.

And a desirable assortment of first-and second-hand Carriages, Harness, &c., with which the sale will commence. Full particulars in catalogues.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, sharp.

Forty third consecutive trade sale of two hundred Carriages, Harness, &c.

ALFRED H. BENNING, Auctioneer.

HAVANA FILLERS—HIGH FLAVORED VUELTA ABAJO FILLERS, by the bale or bale.

HAVANA SEED SMOKING TOBACCO, 10c. and 12c. per lb.

HAVANA CIGARS direct importation, usual assortment of Cabs, pressing leader at half price, at sacrifice.

"SARAGNA SITA."—We continue, with our customary liberality, to supply our Cigars at Wholesale and Retail, under the guarantee of the responsibility of assignee, following a second stock with which we have been favored, we are compelled to expend advertisements of Cigars and new orders (for other than sample lots) only for delivery on the arrival of the goods.

With an increased force we are enabled to do more efficiently and prepared to execute all orders promptly. Our "Saragna Sita" (10 warehouse) are sold at wholesale, delivery at reasonable rates—and, in most cases, with considerable advantage to purchasers. ALFRED HUNT, STEPHEN VOUGHT & CO., No. 129 South Front street.

MARKING WITH INDELIBLE INK, EMBROIDERY &c. Stencils, Specimens, &c. A. CONRY, 1 Arcade, Fourth st. below Chestnut.

CLOTHING.

NOTE TO LADIES, AND ALL SELECTING BOYS' CLOTHING

On — FIRST floor — Special Department BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING, for Children, from 3 years upward, GARIBALDIS, BISMARCKS, SCOTCH SUITS, &c., and for — Youth — have all sizes. — our "Boys' Department" shall be what — Gentlemen's IS, THE BEST IN PHILADELPHIA. Prices — lower than anywhere else.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, Oak Hall Buildings, Sixth and Market Sts.

☞ Entrance for Ladies on Sixth street.

CLOTHING FOR SPRING. CLOTHING FOR SPRING. CLOTHING FOR SPRING.

All-Wool Cassimere Suits. All-Wool Cassimere Suits. All-Wool Cassimere Suits. Ready Made Clothing. Fresh Made and Reduced Prices. Fresh Made and Reduced Prices.

Boys', Boys', Boys' Clothing. Boys', Boys', Boys' Clothing. Boys', Boys', Boys' Clothing.

Always on hand a carefully selected stock of ready-made clothing, of suitable kinds for men and boys.

We make the Boys' trade an especial feature in our business, and parents may rely on procuring at the establishment Boys' Clothing well cut, well made, well trimmed and durable.

ROCKHILL & WILSON, ROCKHILL & WILSON, ROCKHILL & WILSON. 603 and 605 Chestnut Street.

EDWARD P. KELLY, TAILOR, S. E. Cor. Chestnut and Seventh Sts. Large stock and complete assortment of SPRING GOODS, From the best *Foreign Manufacturers*. Clothes equal or superior in Fit, Style, Comfort and Durability to those of any other FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY. **Moderate Prices. Liberal Discount for Cash.** apr6 1yrp

THE FINE ARTS.

LOOKING GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS, PICTURE FRAMES Piques and Material for White Waists. EARLES' GALLERIES, 816 Chestnut Street.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.

MARY B. CONWAY, LADIES' DRESS FURNISHING STORE AND EMPORIUM, 38 SOUTH SIXTEENTH STREET, Philadelphia. Ladies from any part of the United States can send their orders for Dress Materials, Dresses, Cloaks, Bonnets, Shoes, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Hoops, Skirts, Underclothing, Laces, Collar Goods, Jewelry, &c., also Children's Clothing, Fancy Articles, Gentlemen's Linen, &c. In ordering Garments, Ladies will please state one of their most exciting patterns for measurement; and Ladies unacquainted with my terms, will find it to have their measurement registered for future orders. Refer to Enters, by permission.

MR. J. M. HAFLEIGH, MESSRS. HOMES COLLADAY, Street, 232 and 234 Chestnut street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Spring Styles in Fine Custom Made Boots and Shoes for Gentlemen. The only place in the city where all the Leading Styles in First Class Boots and Shoes may be obtained. Prices Fixed at Low Figures.

A. BARTLETT, 33 South Sixth Street, above Chestnut. apl3-1yr

WOOD HANGINGS.

NO. 917 WALNUT STREET.

WOOD HANGINGS

Positively don't fail to see them before ordering anything else. Wall paper is now among the

"Things That Were."

WOOD HANGINGS

Cost no more, are as durable by the thousand rolls yet day. See them and be convinced. No speculation. Not a Down trick.

Specimens are also on exhibition at the Store of GEORGE HERBERT, Southeast corner Tenth and Walnut streets. mh13-tf

E. Butterick's Ladies' Dress Patterns, Warranted a perfect fit. For sale only at MRS. E. R. WAGNER'S Ladies' Dress Trimming Store, No. 806 Arch Street. apr3 1m

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

APPLIQUE LACE CAPS. Just received, a small lot of Caps at a very low price, regular $1 Goods, for 75 cents. PLAIN LACE CAPS. An invoice of new goods introduced prices. PLAIN LACE CAPS. New and pretty, by the yard, dozen or piece, much under regular prices. VICTORIA LAWN. Choice Dress Goods, superior to Crinoline, at a much less price. REAL OR IMITATION GUIPURE LACE. In a variety of patterns, at prices much under those usually asked for the same goods. NOTTINGHAM LACES. Curtains, Curtain Scrims, Table, Piano and Valance Laces, on hand the largest variety and quantity at the Small Advance Above Cost. SHIRRED MUSLIN. FRENCH MUSLINS 44 and 54. PLAID AND STRIPED MUSLINS, AND CAMBRICS. VICTORIA LAWNS, CALICOES, DEBITS, JONESES. SHIRTING CAMBRICS. SOFT and STIFF CAMBRICS and JACONETS. Together with a general assortment of Foreign Goods, at No. 2 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

KULP & MACDONALD, No. 1206 Chestnut St. Staple and House-furnishing Dry Goods. GREAT BARGAINS IN Embroidered Cloth Piano Covers, A very extensive variety of Barnsley, Irish, French and German Towels, Table Linens, Napkins, &c. French and Barnsley Sheetings, Pillow-Case Linens, All widths. French and Irish Shirting Linens. All varieties of White Goods, &c. CARD. The long connection of Mr. KULP with the old and valued firm of J. V. COWELL & SON embolderns him to hope for a share of the patronage so liberally extended to that deserving house, and he hopes, by still increased attention to the wants of their customers, to merit and to establish a reputation second to none in their line of business. and imp.

FINANCIAL.

Railroad Across the Continent. The CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY are authorized by Act of Congress to construct, with the aid, and supervision, of United States Commissioners, the first 150 miles of their road, and upon the completed portion of the National Trunk Line between the Pacific States and the Atlantic States, which has been built by far the most difficult and expensive portion of their road, and which has produced earnings sufficient to pay expenses, the track across the Salt Lake Basin. By the close of this year it is expected they will have 400 miles in full operation; and that the

ENTIRE LINE WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1870.

More than TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS have been expended by the work, and the CONSTRUCTION RESOURCES are ample for the remainder. They consist of:

1. UNITED STATES BONDS to the extent of $16,000 per mile, average, delivered as the work progresses.

2. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount issued also according to the progress of the road, and having the preferred claim—superior to that of the Government.

3. GRANT OF PUBLIC LANDS along the line, 12,800 acres per mile, or nearly ten million acres in all, which are now selling at the Government price of $2.50 per acre.

4. CAPITAL STOCK of $20,000,000, of which $6,000,000 is subscribed and paid on the work done.

5. CASH RESOURCES, comprising: Donations from California across mountains to $1,000,000. Earnings, etc., 1866 to 1868, $6,000,000, making a total of more than

Seventy Millions upon the first 726 Miles.

The Company now offer for sale through us at their

Par Value and Accrued Interest,

in currency, a limited amount of the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

bearing six per cent. per annum—both INTEREST and PRINCIPAL payable in GOLD COIN, "PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN," conformably with the Act of Congress and the Pacific Statute.

The Bonds are issued in 1000 and 500 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, payable in July and January.

☞ We consider these bonds as safe and secure an investment as any of our *firm*; but will order *actually in transit* at the time of sale, if desired, to parties who may order at the above price. They are believed to combine greater attractions of safety, reliability, and profit than any other securities now offered, and are recommended to persons seeking desirable investments. We receive all classes of Government Bonds, at their full market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Bonds—the highest price being allowed for the latter from 5 to 10 per cent. profit and keep the market clear their investment equally secure.

Orders and inquiries will receive prompt attention. Information, Descriptive Pamphlets, Maps, Reports of the Company, Circulars, Prospectus, Business and Property of the Enterprise (based on application. Bonds sent by return Express at our cost.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO., 1101 Chestnut St., Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co., Central Pacific Railroad Office, 1101 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO., No. 5 Nassau Street, New York. OFFICES OF THE COMPANY No. 54 William Street, New York, No. 56 and 58 K St., Sacramento, Cal.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 5 Nassau Street, New York. apr17 4m

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

LONGWORTH'S WINES. Having made arrangements with LONGWORTH'S WINE HOUSE, by which we can furnish the public with their WINES as low as they are sold in Cincinnati, and much lower than they have been sold here for many years past. Also, supply the trade at a lower cost than they can procure them by ordering direct from Cincinnati. Call and examine for yourselves the following Wines:

GOLDEN WEDDING. SPARKLING CATAWBA. SPARKLING IVES. SPARKLING MADEIRA. STILL CATAWBA. STILLLIVES. AND OLD PORT.

HAYTI.

Critical Situation of Affairs—American Citizens Joining with the Rebels—The Revolution Extending.

HAVANA, April 14, 1868.—Dates from Hayti to the 11th inst. have reached us. The Cacos were victorious. Their leader was proclaimed President, and he had yet issued no manifesto. Salnave was in a critical condition. It was rumored that the Americans were advising the revolutionists. The escape of Salnave from Gonaives was considered impossible, as the Cacos occupied 200 miles of Cape Haytien. The forces of Chevalier Ran had dwindled from 4,000 to 900 men. A large body of Cacos were in the mountains to intend the revolution. The American Minister was daily expected to arrive at Port au Prince.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, Importers of Fine Sherries, Ports, Brandies and Cordials. S. W. cor. Broad and Walnut Sts. apl4-1m

REDUCED. FRENCH PEAS AND MUSHROOMS, 45; Extra White Bath Brick, 50; Best Tomatoes for Stews, 10; Best 10-cents Coffee, 25; Best 50-cents Tea, 50. ALL OTHER GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES. A. WOLF, 1004 Ridge Road Twelfth st. and Ridge avenue. apl4 1m

ENGLISH CREEKS and very superior Fruit Tomatoes, for sale by the case or less, at A. WOLF'S, 1004 Ridge Road Twelfth st. and Ridge avenue. apl4 1m

BOYNTON'S FURNACE—HIGHLY RECOMMENDED. A large Fire, by the Sale or Sale. HAVANA SEED SMOKING TOBACCO, 10c. and 12c. per lb. HAVANA CIGARS direct importation, usual assortment of Cabs, pressing leader at half price, at sacrifice. "SARAGNA SITA."—We continue, with our customary liberality, to supply our Cigars at Wholesale and Retail, under the guarantee of the responsibility of assignee, following a second stock with which we have been favored, we are compelled to expend advertisements of Cigars and new orders (for other than sample lots) only for delivery on the arrival of the goods. With an increased force we are enabled to do more efficiently and prepared to execute all orders promptly. Our "Saragna Sita" (10 warehouse) are sold at wholesale, delivery at reasonable rates—and, in most cases, with considerable advantage to purchasers. ALFRED HUNT, STEPHEN VOUGHT & CO., No. 129 South Front street.

MARKING WITH INDELIBLE INK, EMBROIDERY &c. Stencils, Specimens, &c. A. CONRY, 1 Arcade, Fourth st. below Chestnut.

SECOND EDITION.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER CALLE NEWS.

State of the Markets.

The Weather Report.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, April 17, Forenoon.—Consols, 93½ for money and 93½ for account. U. S. Five-twenties, 70¼@70¾. Illinois Central, 93¾. Erie, 19¾. PARIS, April 17, Forenoon.—The bullion in the bank of France has decreased 5,625,000 francs last week.

LIVERPOOL, April 17th, Forenoon.—Cotton dull and declining; the sales will probably not exceed eight thousand bales; prices unchanged. Sales of eight thousand bales; of which 17,000 were for export, and 1,000 for speculation. Stock, 407,000 bales, including 233,000 American.

Breadstuffs and Provisions unchanged.

Sulphur, quiet. April 17.—The steamship Bremuda, from New York, arrived at 10 o'clock last evening. The Cimbria at 11 o'clock this forenoon.

GLASGOW, April 17.—The steamship Caledonia arrived last night.

QUEENSTOWN, April 17.—The steamship China arrived early to-day.

LONDON, April 17, Afternoon.—Consols steady. United States Five-twenties dull at 70¼@70¾. Great Western 33¾. Illinois Central, 93¾. Erie, 19¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 17, Afternoon.—Breadstuffs active, tending to advance. Red Western, 10s. 4d. for California, 10s. 6d. Flour of California, 40s. 4d. Corn, 35s. 6d. for New York, and 36s. 6d. for Western. Oats 4s. 1d. Pork, Lard and Sugar quiet. Turpentine 32s. 6d. Tallow 45s. 6d. Other articles unchanged.

ANTWERP, April 17, Afternoon.—Petroleum fast and nominal at 42¾ francs.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Senator Fernando Wood returned to Washington to-day from New York, having been summoned as a member of the Democratic National Committee to confer on the subject of a plan to examine with the President on the 22d of April, relative to the removal of Secretary Stanton.

Weather Report.

April 17.	Wind.	Weather.	Thermo.
Portland,	N. E.	Hazy.	55
Boston,	S. W.	Cloudy.	60
New York,	S.W.	Overcast.	62
Richmond,	S. W.	Cloudy.	66
Newcastle,	W.	Clear.	56
Buffalo,	W.	Clear.	46
Pittsburgh,	W.	Clear.	49
Chicago,	W.	Clear.	38
Louisville,	S. W.	Clear.	68

NEWS BY THE CUBA CABLE.

NASSAU.

The Church Disendowment Bill Passed—Legislature Dissolved—Other Proceedings—New Election.

HAVANA, April 14, 1868.—We have advices from Nassau, N. P., to the 12th inst. Great excitement prevailed. The Legislature had refused to grant the usual annual supplies to Gov. Rawson. It was immediately dissolved, on the 8th by passing the Church Disendowment bill. This proceeding was very unpopular with the people. A new election was going on. The new Legislature is to meet on the 28th. At the polls color was arrayed against color.

HONDURAS.

American Colonization—Internal Improvements—Mining—Bank—Peace and Prosperity of the Country.

HAVANA, April 14, 1868.—From Trujillo, Honduras, we have news to April 5th. The President's message to Congress, in summary, is full of good American colony was about to settle at San Pedro Sula, on the Ulumba River.

A treaty had been concluded with London and Brussels bankers for the immediate issue of a national bank with a capital of one million pounds sterling and the privilege to extend it to ten millions. The object is to develop the commerce, agriculture and the mineral resources of the public. A loan has been negotiated for the establishment of a bank, which will issue the forms in the treasury and judiciary departments were to be independent. The republic enjoyed peace and prosperity.

YUCATAN.

Suspected Usurpation of Land by the Government.

HAVANA, April 15th.—The Yucatan papers suspect that the British flag is now waving over the New River, and deplore the fact of thirty thousand natives paying tribute to foreigners for their usurped land.

JAMAICA.

The Gotheby Expected—A New York Ship Crossing the Isthmus, &c.

HAVANA, April 16, 1868.—Dates from Kingston, Jamaica, are to the 14th inst. The United States steamer Gotheby was expected to leave that port. The ship Edwards, of New York, has been condemned and sold for a wreck.

VENEZUELA.

The Rebellion Spreading—The Rebels Within Four Miles of Laguayra.

HAVANA, April 14, 1868.—Dates from Venezuela up to the 22d of March had been received at Jamaica. It was reported that the revolution was spreading throughout the country. The rebels had even approached within four miles of La Guayra. President Falcon had returned from Caracas to Porto Cabello.

CUBA.

Arrival of Two Princes—Movements of the Gotteyburg—Count Pozos Dulces and Some of the Rebels.

HAVANA, April 16, 1868.—The steamer Kentucky from New Orleans, has arrived here. Prince Philip of Coburg and the Duke Pentheivre have arrived. The officers of the United States steamer Gotteyburg have obtained permission to make soundings at and near Santo Tempo to Jamaica. She will leave here on Thursday for Key West to coal. The Count Pozos Dulces and Jose de Armas have published cards renouncing all connection with the Cuban cause.

HAYTI.

Critical Situation of Salnave—American Citizens Joining with the Rebels—The Revolution Extending.

HAVANA, April 14, 1868.—Dates from Hayti to the 11th inst. have reached us. The Cacos were victorious. Their leader was proclaimed President, and he had yet issued no manifesto. Salnave was in a critical condition. It was rumored that the Americans were advising the revolutionists. The escape of Salnave from Gonaives was considered impossible, as the Cacos occupied 200 miles of Cape Haytien. The forces of Chevalier Ran had dwindled from 4,000 to 900 men. A large body of Cacos were in the mountains to intend the revolution. The American Minister was daily expected to arrive at Port au Prince.

THE SIGNAL.

Subsidy to the Navy Gauntlet.

HAVANA, April 16, 1868.—Advices from St. Thomas to the 3d inst. have been received. The steamer Gauntlet had been accepted by the Spanish Government, and the island to run to Porto Rico.

The Autopsy of Mr. McCoe. (From the Montreal Minerva.)

The doctors have discovered that the cranium was very thin, almost transparent. A thin bony cavity in the left temple, and the brain underneath the indentation is far stronger in the talent. Such cases are not uncommon. Unfortunate and of the Hon. A. M. McGee. The brain of Mr. McGee weighed 52 ounces. The mean weight in man is 45 ounces. The brain of Mr. Irish weighed fifty-four ounces. That of the Cornwall weighed fifty-four ounces. That of the Lord High Chancellor of England was fifty-three and a half ounces; Dempster's brain weighed fifty-four ounces; Dr. Chalmers' fifty-nine and a half ounces. In Mr. McGee the liver and lungs were sound. There was, however, a large deposit of fat around the heart. Medical men are of opinion that the deceased might have lived long. Mismanagement, intemperance, and the hardships and checkered life are taken into consideration. Hon. A. McGee was assassinated like Fine IX.'s Minister, by severing the jugular vein with a stiletto. The Fenian dagger went to the brain. It is of sufficient capacity to bring to the brain as much blood as all the other arteries to other parts of the body. This explains why all wounds of that organ are mortal. There are nearly 30 pounds of blood in the human body, each ventricle of the heart contains one ounce, and, as it contracts seventy times per minute, it propels in that space of time fifty ounces of blood, of which 125 pounds, or one-half, are for the brain.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

ABYSSINIA.

The British Army in Hopeful Advance—Sixty Miles from Magdala—Kind Treatment by Theodore Uneasy—Fine Condition of the Queen's Prisoners.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, LONDON, April 16, 1868.—The War Office has received despatches from Major General Napier, commanding the army in Abyssinia, dated at his headquarters, Lake Ashangi, dated 23d of March. The General reports that he would march from Lake on that day at the head of the first column of the army, a portion of the troops having already gone on to advance towards Magdala the day before, 22d ult. The army was unequal to the work, and had already crossed through a mountain pass ranging at an elevation of from three to four thousand feet above the sea. The second column of the army was one day's march in the rear of the first column. The force of Shoas, which had joined the British officers represent King Theodore to be having been uneasy at their presence. The British troops were in good health, and excellent condition, notwithstanding malaria.

DISTURBANCES IN BAVARIA.

Opposition to Prussia—The Town Hall of Traunstein backed by the Mob, &c.

A Munich letter gives the following details of the Prussian outrage on the Town Hall of Traunstein, in Upper Bavaria, on the formation of the Landwehr. The Prussian commandant ordered to present themselves before the revising council an entire body of the Landwehr, and witness as to the part of that speech which might be considered damaging to Mr. Johnson and his