THE TEMPORAL POWER.

The Pope's Apostolic Letter to Protestant and Non-Catholic Bodies.

The following is the text of the Apostolic letter addressed by the Pope to all Protestant and non-Catholic bodies:

Pius, Sovereign Pontiff, Ninth of the name, to all Protestants and other Non-Catholics:

You must already all know that we, who, despite our unworthiness, have been raised to the throne of Peter, and holding the place assigned to the supreme government of the whole Catholic Church, and to its administration, which has been intrusted to us in Divine fashion by Christ Himself, our Lord—we have judged it fitting to summon before us all our venerable brethren, the Bishops of all the world, and to convene them in an ecumenical council, which is to be celebrated next year in such a manner that, with those same venerable brethren who have been summoned to take part in this subject of our solicitude, we may be able to adopt all the most opportune and necessary resolutions, to dissipate the shadows of so large a number of pestilential errors which daily are extending their power and license to the great prejudice of souls, and daily more and more to establish and strengthen among the Christian peoples committed to our watchful care the reign of the true faith, of justice, and of the true peace of God. Relying then with firm confidence upon the clear and affectionate bond of union which unites those our same venerable brethren to our person, and to this Apostolic see, and who have never ceased at any period of our pontificate to give to us and to the apostolic see the most striking evidence of faith, of love, and of respect, we truly hope that, as it has been in times past with other general councils, so it may be in the present, and that this ecumenical council convoked by us may bring forth, with the aid of Divine grace, the most rich and the most fertile fruits, to the glory of God and the eternal welfare of man.

Therefore, in that hope, and instigated and encouraged by the charity of our Lord Jesus Christ, who laid down His life for the salvation of the world, we commend forthwith on the occasion of the meeting of the next council, addressing our apostolic and paternal word to all those who, while recognizing that divine Jesus Christ as our Saviour, and rejoicing in the name of Christian, yet will not follow the veritable faith of Christ, or follow the communion of the Catholic Church. And if we do so, it is, before all, that we may pray and supplicate them with all our zeal and all our charity to consider and seriously examine if they can follow the path pointed out by our Lord Jesus Christ, and which leads to eternal happiness. In fact, no one can deny or doubt that Jesus Christ Himself, in order that all future human generations should enjoy the fruit of His redemption, built up here below His Church in the person of Peter, on the rock of the Church, one, holy, Catholic and apostolic—and that He granted to him all the necessary power to order that the faith should be preserved intact and entire, and that the same faith should be transmitted to all peoples, to all races and to all nations, in such a manner that all men should be able to be united in His mystical body to Jesus Christ, and to preserve in themselves, until the entire development, that new life of grace, without which no one can ever merit or obtain life eternal, so that the same church which constituted the mystical body of Jesus Christ, to the end of time, firm and indescructible in its constitution, should continue to be, and to furnishing to its children all that is necessary to life eternal.

Now, whoever wishes well to consider and examine with attention the different religious societies divided among themselves, and separated from the Catholic Church, which, since the time of the Lord Jesus Christ and His Apostles, has always uninterruptedly exercised, and still exercises, by means of its legitimate pastors, the power intrusted to her by our Lord Himself—whoever, we say, shall thus examine, will easily convince himself that not one of these religious societies, nor all the religious societies together, constitute, or in any way can be considered as the one and only Catholic Church which our Lord Jesus Christ founded, constituted and desired—that they cannot in any way be regarded as a member or as a part of that same Church, because they are visibly separated from all Catholic unity. As, in fact, those societies are deprived of that living authority which, before God, who pointed out to mankind, before all things, the master of faith and the rule of morals—to whom directed and presided over them in all things affecting their eternal welfare, therefore those societies themselves are constantly varied in their doctrine, and thus this instability is unceasing.

Every one can easily comprehend that this state of things is altogether opposed to the Church established by Christ our Lord—a Church in which the truth must always reasonable, without being the subject of any change, as a charge intrusted to the same Church in order that she may preserve it in all its integrity a depositary for the care of ever the presence of the Holy Ghost and its aid has been granted forever to this Church.

No one can ignore the fact that the differences of doctrine and opinion give rise to false and hostile schisms, and that therefore arise those innumerable sects and communions which are daily increasing to the detriment of Christian and civil society.

Whoever, in fact, recognizes religion as the foundation of human society, cannot refuse to admit and avow the influence exercised over civil and social society by those divisions and disagreements of principle of that nature, and of religious societies struggling one with the other, and also with what power the denial of authority established by God to regulate the convictions of the human intellect, and to direct the actions of men, both in their social and private life, has excited, has developed, and has fomented those most unfortunate troubl es, those events, and those disturbances which agitate and affect almost all nations in a most deplorable manner.

Therefore, in order that all those who are not insensible to the principles of faith and truth of the Catholic Church should seize the occasion offered to them by this council, in which the Catholic Church, of which their ancestors belonged, shows a proof of its complete unity, of its vigor, and of its unexinguishable vitality: that they should obey the necessities of their hearts; that they should strive to free themselves away from that state in which they cannot be assured of their salvation;

That they should address without ceasing the most fervent prayers to God that He should dissipate the cloud of error, and that He should bring them back into the bosom of the Church, on the holy threshold of a rather ancient, tore received the salutary nourishment of life, and divine preserves in its integrity the doctrine of Jesus Christ, and is charged with dispensing the mysteries of celestial grace;

We, therefore, who represent on earth, and to fulfil all the duties of a good pastor, in accordance with the charge of our apostolic ministry, intrusted to us by Christ our Lord Himself, and who ought to embrace all men in the world in our paternal charity, we address this letter to all Christians separated from us—a letter in which we exhort and supplicate them to hasten to return to the fold of Christ.

It is because we heartily desire their salvation in Jesus Christ, and fear one day to have to render an account of their souls to that same Jesus Christ, our Judge, if we not point out to them and open to them as in the way which they must follow if they would gain their salvation.

Also, in all our prayers and supplications, and while performing acts of grace, we never cease humbly to ask for them, both by night and by day, the celestial light and the abundance of grace from the eternal Pastor of souls.

And whereas, despite our unworthiness, we fulfill upon earth the functions of the vicar of Christ, we await with open arms the return of those wandering sons to the Catholic Church, in order that we may be able to receive them with all affection into the dwelling of the celestial Father, and make them participators in His everlasting treasures.

It is that much-wished for return to the truth and communion of the Catholic Church upon which depends not only the salvation of each one in particular, but of the whole Christian society, and the world will never enjoy true peace until it forms one flock under one pastor.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, Sept. 14, 1868, in the twenty-third year of our pontificate.

Models of the American Sanitarian.—Mr. B. W. Hawkins at the Academy of Natural sciences.

We extract from the "Gossip" of *Lippincott's Magazine* the following account of the labors of Mr. Hawkins, the art-naturalist from England, in the Academy of Sciences on Broad street, where alone he was able to find the examples needed for his work:

Mr. B. Waterhouse Hawkins, the distinguished English naturalist, well known as the author of the thirty-six restorations of extinct animals which adorn and monumental to the Crystal Palace, London, is now in this city. Having concluded arrangements with the Commissioners of the City of New York, for the erection of a similar series of restorations, Mr. Hawkins is engaged in studying the immense fossil reptiles, the remains of which are deposited in the museum of our Academy of Natural Sciences. It is his intention to erect in the Central Park restored *Megalosaurus*, *Iguanodon* (Cope), *Hydrosaurus-Foulkii*(Leidy), and *Elasmosaurus platyurus* (Cope). They will be disposed, we believe, as a group of four, these being two figures of the first-named animal, in the centre of a grand geological saloon to be erected in the Park. The work when completed will give an extraordinary impetus to the study of geology, as the room, if the idea is carried out, will afford facilities for pursuing the study of this science to be found at present nowhere else on this continent.

As an acknowledgment of his indebtedness to the Academy for free access to the magnificent collection of fossil remains in its possession, Mr. Hawkins proposes to restore their natural relations the bones of *Hadrosaurus* which are now lying in an obscure dark cone of the museum in such confusion that very few can realize the immense size of the creature to which they once belonged. We are happy to hear that the Academy has accepted the proposition. The bones will be sustained by iron bars, in the lower saloon, probably in front of the skeleton of the whale, and when erected will convey a very accurate idea of the size and proportions of Hadrosaurus which are now lying in an obscure cus *Iguanodon* of Europe.

Mr. Hawkins being at once artist, naturalist and mechanic, is probably the only one now living who is capable at the same time of conceiving and executing these restorations; and it would be a matter of regret if he were allowed to return home before leaving some specimens of his skill in Philadelphia. Nothing would so add to the value of our Academy of Natural Sciences as a geological saloon similar to that now in course of in the Central Park. It will not benecessary for us to send Mr. Hawkins to a neighboring city for his models, for we have an abundance of such in our own collection. We sincerely hope our naturalists and capitalists will agree in this matter with good effect before it be too late. They will certainly never have a better opportunity of contributing to the honorable scientific reputation which Philadelphia already sustains.

What the English Publishers are Getting up for Christmas.

Those who are already bitten with the agony of compiling Christmas presents, may find some assuagement in examining the remedies proposed to our English cousins for the same disease. The first work on our table below we see will be re-issued in America. For the others, supposing them to be ready in time, we must rely upon our importers, Messrs. Trubner, Rice, Hazard, &c.:

One of the most beautiful Christmas books of the current year will be an illustrated edition in quarto of the perennial favorite, *Gray's Elegy in a Country Church yard*. A peculiar attraction will be presented by this work from its containing, in addition to the sixteen beautiful colored drawings which adorn the pamphlet, a photo-zincographic reproduction, not copy, of the original manuscript, in the poet's well-known exquisitely neat handwriting, of the "Elegy," on a single sheet of letter paper, which brought at auction a few years since £105. This will be published in America by Hoyes, Scribner, Welford & Co., who will also issue a work of novel character, *The Nobility of Birds, illustrated by Feathered Vertebrates*, each being illustrated by a colored drawing, exhibiting the very perfection of the art. The chief wood-cut book of the season will be Tom Brown's *School Days at Rugby*, which has been some time in preparation. The drawings are by Arthur Hughes, and being photographed on the wood blocks, the engravings form the closest similes of the identical touches, &c., of the artist. Of books illustrated by photography, a leading one is *The Great Works of Raphael*, second series, in continuation of the volume already extensively popular last year, and reproducing works of the great painter of equal excellence, with essays on his Life and Genius by Lanzi and Quatremere de Quincey. Another, also illustrative of early Italian Art, is *Christ and His Twelve Disciples*, a series of photographs from the original crayon drawings by Leonardo da Vinci, of exquisite delicacy, edited, with a history of each Disciple, by Dean Alford. Several other volumes exhibiting the photographic art-process may be looked for, of which particulars we have not yet seen. Of illustrated gift-book for the Biblical student, *The Seven Churches of Asia*, illustrated by photographic views of their present condition, accompanied by appropriate letter-press.—*Book Buyer.*

A Sketch of Rochefort.

"A few days previous to Rochefort's flight to Belgium," writes Ludwig Kaisch, to a correspondent of the Cologne Gazette, "I visited his rooms in the Rue St. Marguerite. He lived on the second floor of a rather secluded building in three small rooms, which, what with their books, papers, paintings, engravings, and a thousand little knickknacks in which cultivated French Bohemians delight, presented a somewhat disordered and decidedly picturesque appearance. I had seen the young journalist who had suddenly become so famous, only once, at the editorial rooms of the *Figaro*; but when I saw him now he seemed to have undergone a marked change. He looked taller, his sombre eyes shot fire, and there was in his features an air of the most unmistakable and inflexible determination. Two or three other friends were present, and while we talked, of course, like all Parisians, talking about the proceedings by which the Government hoped to crush the *Lanterne*, and to which Rochefort placed the room holding in his hand a book on which lay a folded sheet of blank paper, and on which he rapidly wrote with a lead pencil a few lines whenever an idea suggested itself, or a *mot* which one of us had dropped. I was told that most of those notes would undergo edge the hair of the good Parisians has stood on end in July, were dashed off in the manner." The printers never received from Rochefort a line written with pen and ink, but only scraps of paper write large characters written with a lead pencil. When the proof sheets came from the printing office, Villemessant read them over with Rochefort, and many a quiet laugh have the two—the fat, jolly, clever proprietor of the *Figaro*, and his pupil, the slender, have at gravely-looking editor of the *Lanterne*—enjoyed between themselves at these *tete-a-tetes*. Rochefort always accepts Villemessant's advice, and when the latter says "*Mon ami*, you must rewrite the wholeman," Rochefort is ready to do so without grumbling. I cannot commiserate to you much of what passed between us during my visit, but from what M. Rochefort told me on that occasion, I judged that ordinary means of repression would avail the government in this instance nothing at all; in fact he told me that he could get as much money as he wanted to continue his paper wherever he pleased. He said to me it might be necessary for him to appeal to the hospitalities of Germany, and, smiling, I hope for the answer, he exclaimed, "Ah, M. Kalisch, you have acted imprudently in visiting me; they are certain to report your name after this visit to me at the Preflure de Police. My friends should just now, for their own sake, keep aloof from me." He said he was sure Rochefort's rooms were situated in a house belonging to Secretary-General St. Paul, the rabid imperialist, who tried to overthrow Pinard, a month ago, because he thought the latter was not energetic enough in persecuting the press."

SOCIETY ISLANDS.

Outrage upon Royalty—The King of Huahine Compelled to Sign a Treaty with France—Troubles at Tahiti.

From the Honolulu Advertiser, Aug. 31.

We have important news of political disturbances in the usually quiet group of the Society Islands.

About June 25, the King of Huahine—an island lying west and to leeward of Tahiti, the independence of which has been guaranteed by England, France and the United States—made a visit to Romatan, one of the Society Islands, at her capital, Papeete. When about to return to his own kingdom, the Governor of Tahiti detained the King's schooner and compelled the King to go on board the French war steamer Guichen, which at once steamed out to sea and proceeded to the island of Huahine. The King was on board the steamer, the Governor of Taihti, Commander of the Guichen, accompanied by himself, him to sign a new treaty with the French Government, the exact purport of which is not known, but we suppose the fruit of the following. The steamer then returned to Tahiti, and the King of Huahine was set at liberty. His subjects immediately revolted against his authority, and he was taken prisoner and was confined to his own island. Another King has been chosen, and the partisans of the two Kings were, up to the latest date, fighting for supremacy.

A political outbreak has occurred at Tahiti between the Government and the friends of the Protectorate Government. It seems that on the 24th of June the troops were ordered to assemble on the plantation of Soares to enforce certain laws. This unusual proceeding was resented by the entire Government party at variance with the Governor, and his determination to set aside the decision of the Judge Impetigny, who had been consulted, in all its details, by the Supreme Court of Tahiti. The Governor then called a meeting of the Council of Administration, and the unanimous vote of the Council was given against the Governor. The Governor then proceeded to make his authority felt, by imprisoning the Attorney General, who is both Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Supreme Court—a gentleman of high respectability and position, M. Bonnet, Director of Colonial Native Affairs, also of high standing, and M. Lavarenne, the Secretary of Finances, was likewise dismissed and ordered to be sent to France for trial. On the following day the heads of all the Government departments were likewise dismissed, and likewise ordered to France. Orders to be sent to San Francisco on the French transport Eurydice, which vessel may touch here on her way to California. Several other officers, not dismissed, resigned their places rather than continue in the employment of such men. The vacancies created by dismissal and resignation were filled by any available persons who could be obtained. The present Governor of Tahiti, Count Emile de la Roncière, is said to have been sentenced in 1864, by the Criminal Court of Paris, to ten years' imprisonment, but, through the influence of a bonzer high in Government service, received the appointment of Governor of the Society Islands. It is thought at Tahiti that he has been affected by past events, and that this is the cause of the troubles which have lately occurred there.

Queen Pomare and the chiefs of Tahiti and Moreas have written to the Emperor of France, praying for the removal of the present Governor, and requesting that the authority of future Governors may be restricted to reasonable limits. The entire native and foreign population of Tahiti is in petition.

Business of every kind at Tahiti is at a stand-still, owing to these political disturbances, and some of the English and American residents express fears that they may be compelled to leave, unless the present Governor is recalled. As affairs now stand there, he is entirely alone, the members of his Government, as well as the Queen, chiefs and residents, all unanimously condemning his arbitrary acts. Should he be removed by the Home Government, the troubles may end here but in case of his continuance in office it may break out anew.

Affairs in Mexico.

HAVANA, Oct. 12.—The following news has been received from Mexico. The revolutionists have defeated a company of government troops near Zapatlanpas. Several officers of the former party have been sent to Mexico in irons. Some Mexican soldiers who attempted to rob the government of Jacalcas were caught, and have been carried to the capital. Fresh battle of Jacalcas has taken place, their opponents retreating, causing much trouble to the inhabitants. General Arteaga is reported to be seriously ill. He remains at Saltillo.

Edward Lucas has been appointed as the representative of the English holders of Mexican bonds.

Juan de Dominguez, who was sentenced to death, has been reprieved by Gen. Uraga, and pardoned from exile.

A bill for the abolition of capital punishment has been introduced into the Mexican Congress.

Escobedo has left the capital for Tampico. Corvinas will shortly proceed to Mazatlan.

The concessions to the Vera Cruz Railroad company have been defeated in the Mexican Congress.

—An Asiatian *fanfaronade* writes from Hongkong: "He is one of the *Pendragons* of which a man was pointed out to me, who sat next the door. He had the fresh, rosy face of a youth of twenty, and gray hair. His age is really not so famous, as he has won his name by the gaming-table. A native of Russia and son of a rich merchant, he had inherited the immense fortune of his father two years ago. Like most of his countrymen, he made haste to sacrificeomost of his money to the proprietors of the gambling-hells in western Europe. Last season he played for several days, with very bad luck, at the Monaco 'Bank.' At Homburg he played everything a whole day without winning or losing much; finally M. Blanc, the proprietor of the place, gave him a ticket him to stake two hundred and fifty thousand francs at one time; he won, but, when he rose from the gaming-table, the bystanders saw that his blonde hair had turned gray. The terrible fever of the game of chance had made an old man of him."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company have an exclusive grant to lay

Submarine Cables,

FROM

ASIATIC COAST,

whose foreign commerce amounts to

One Thousand Millions Annually.

The Company is chartered by the Legislature of the State of New York, with a

Capital of $5,000,000;

Shares, $100 Each.

A limited number of shares are offered at $50 each, payable $10 cash, $15 November 1, balance in monthly instalments of $2 50 per share.

The inquiries for this stock are now very active, and the Board of Directors instruct us to say it may be withdrawn at any time, and that none will be offered on the above terms after November 20 next.

For Circulars, Maps and full information, apply to

DREXEL & CO.

NEW YORK.

IMPROVED

BALTIMORE

FIRE-PLACE HEATER,

WITH

Illuminating Doors and Windows,

And Magazine of sufficient capacity for fuel to last 24 hours.

The most cheerful and perfect Heater in use.

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

J. S. CLARK,

1008 Market Street, Philadelphia.

GOLD'S

Latest Improved Patent Low-Steam and Hot Water Apparatus,

For Warming and Ventilating Private and Public Buildings, Also, Manufacturers' Steam Engines, Boilers, &c.

AMERICAN KITCHENER,

Of the Expansion plan of heavy castings, durability and economy, Hot Air Furnaces, Ranges, Cooking Stoves, Portable Heaters, Plumbers' Materials.

HOT AIR FURNACES of the latest improvements.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE INDIAN VENTILATORS.

REGISTERS, VENTILATORS, &c.

Union Steam and Water Heating Co.,

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,

41 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.

R. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent. 1y8 mwrp

ENVELOPES! ENVELOPES!

5,000,000 SAFETY ENVELOPES

All colors, qualities and sizes, for sale at reduced prices at the Manufacturers' Depot, 52 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

ALBERT FOREY, Agent.

ADOLPH WOYTT,

No. 328 Walnut Street,

IMPORTER OF

WINES AND MARSALA WINES, CLARETS CHAMPAGNES, &c.

The Celebrated Vineyard Brands of JAMES E. SEWARD & CO.'S celebrated GOLD MEDAL PORT, SHERRY AND MADEIRA, OLD COGNAC, RYE, LONDON DOCK GIN, &c.

RESTAURANTS.

HENRY REINHARDT,

Hotel and Restaurant,

No. 116 S Sixth Street, below Chestnut,

OPPOSITE THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS.

Wines, Liquors, etc. of the choicest brands.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

NEW

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

First of the Season.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

Corner Eleventh and Vine Streets.

FAIRTHORNE & CO.,

Dealers in Teas and Coffees,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

All goods guaranteed pure, of the best quality, and sold at moderate prices.

my17-3 rp

PHILADELPHIA:

To duly authorized Banks and Bankers throughout Pennsylvania, and at the

Office of the Company,

Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU Street

NEW YORK.

THE

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK,

N. W. Corner

Fourth and Market Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, &c., are solicited.

A prompt and liberal policy will be manifested to parties favoring us with their business.

E. S. HALL, Cashier.

GOLD'S

Latest Improved Patent Low-Steam and Hot Water Apparatus,

For Warming and Ventilating Private and Public Buildings, Also, Manufacturers' Steam Engines, Boilers, &c.

AMERICAN KITCHENER,

Of the Expansion plan of heavy castings, durability and economy, Hot Air Furnaces, Ranges, Cooking Stoves, Portable Heaters, Plumbers' Materials.

HOT AIR FURNACES of the latest improvements.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE INDIAN VENTILATORS.

REGISTERS, VENTILATORS, &c.

Union Steam and Water Heating Co.,

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,

41 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.

R. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent. 1y8 mwrp

40 SOUTH THIRD STREET

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS

DEALERS

IN ALL

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS BOUGHT

BY

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

39 South Third Street.

Telegraphic Index of Quotations stationed in a conspicuous place in our office.

STOCKS, BONDS, &c., &c.,

Bought and Sold on Commission at the respective Boards of Brokers of New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Chicago.

NEW RESE SHALS, TONGUES AND SOUNDS IN STORE, and for sale by JOS. H. RUSSIER & CO., 139 South Delaware avenue.

TABLE CLARET—30 CASES OF SUPERIOR TABLE CLARET, in quarts and pints, landing and for sale by M. F. SPILLIN, N. W. corner Arch and Front streets.

SALAD OIL—10 BASKETS OF LAFOURIE SALAD OIL, landing and for sale by JOS. H. RUSSIER & CO., 139 South Delaware avenue.

PATE SHELL ALMONDS—NEW CROP PRIMES in store and for sale by THOMAS & SONS, Importers, Earlier Grocery, Second and Spruce streets.

NEW PRESERVED GINGER IN SYRUP AND DRY, in store and for sale by THOMAS & SONS, 1017 SOUTH STREET Grocery, No. 18 South Second street.

HAMS, BEEF, BEEF AND TONGUES—JOHN DWYER'S CELEBRATED HAMS, Dried Beef, Beef Tongues, for sale by the Sole Agents, Clothier and Bro., 1 Dock street, and 1 Bank alley.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

CENTRAL PACIFIC R. R. CO.

A limited quantity of the THIRTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Central Pacific Railroad Company are offered to investors, for the present, at

103 and Accrued Interest, in Currency.

These Bonds are secured by a Trust Deed upon the most valuable link of the great Inter-Oceanic Railroad, two-thirds of which are already built, at a cost of nearly

ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS,

And which enjoys already a self-sustaining way traffic. The whole line of continuous rail between

New York and San Francisco

will be completed by July next, when an immense through business will immediately follow. More than 1,200 miles of the distance between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean are already traversed by locomotives; and it is probable that 200 miles additional will be completed during the current year. The future of this Line, therefore, is unusually promising. The

Central Pacific Railroad Company

receive from the United States Government alone ten millions of acres of the

PUBLIC LANDS,

situated along the line of their Road; also a Subsidy Loan of U. S. BIX PERCENT BONDS, averaging $3,500 per mile, as the work progresses, and which are of equal date with those they secure. They received, in addition, important grants of land from the State of California, which are worth more than $50,000 IN GOLD. The proceeds of these bonds, the Stock of the Company, and the earnings of the Road, are pledged for the completion of the road, and to equip it for business.

The Cash Resources are abundant for the completion of the work, and the NET EARNINGS, FROM THE WAY TRAFFIC, PLUS 20 MILES NOW OPEN, TO BUSINESS, ARE MORE THAN DOUBLE THE CURRENT INTEREST LIABILITY.

$27 Bridges enough are put through business, the Road, travelling the best route for settlement, the most productive mines, the nearest markets, and being entirely free from snow, will easily command LARGE REVENUE. WHEN ARE WHOLE LINES PAYING?

The stock of the entire Loan is already marketed, and, judging by past experience, the Loan will soon be regarded intrinsically as an unusually safe, reliable and productive security—and it will be a purchase before the Bonds are at a late.

The Subscriber reserves the right to advance the price on any time; but all orders actually in transit at the time of any advance will be filled at the old prices.

At this time they pay more than 8 per cent. upon the investment, and have the National and Other Securities *guarantee superior to any other corporate securities offered.*

The First Mortgage Bonds are of $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, payable in July and January. Both INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL ARE MADE PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF ALL STATE AND GOLD COIN. The back interest from July 1st is charged to the purchaser.

We receive all classes of Government Bonds, at their full market value, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling the holders to realize from 10 to 12 PER CENT. PROFIT by the exchange, and to increase the revenue of their investments equally secure, and receive the same attention and care from us.

Orders and inquiries will receive prompt attention. Information furnished to Parties in Europe, Dried Bond Lists, Pamphlets, Maps, and the Official Reports of Commissioners to Congress, sent free on application.

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, &c.,

40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

DEALERS

IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

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

THE SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,

For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne, J. Gillingham Fell, Alex. Henry,
Thos. Cochran, Thos. Robins, Jos. Maris,
John Welsh, E. W. Clark, Geo. F. Tyler.

OFFICE, NO. 421 CHESTNUT STREET.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
JOHN welsh, Jr., Vice President.
B. PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

Open from 9 to 4. Vaults fireproof. 1 to 5 in 1872.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTS' PATENT SPRING AND BUTTON-HOLE SUSPENDERS, Gentlemen's Patent Elastic Seam Drawers, Linen Bosoms, Linen Collars, Linen Wristbands, Gentlemen's Linen Handkerchiefs, Gentlemen's Cotton Hosiery of every description, very low, 101 Chestnut street, Wholesale and Retail. Also, Ladies' Hosiery for ladies and gents. HIGHFIELDSES BAZAAR.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628.

Le Pacier Finis, together with all other styles and qualities, Ladies' Misses' and Children's Hoop Skirts, for Ladies' Gents' Wear, at Wholesale and Retail, 628 Arch street, below Sixth, Philadelphia.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.

GEORGE DELP & CO.,

Agents for the Press, Office 607 Chestnut street, No. 704 Chestnut street, second floor, PHILADELPHIA.

NORTONS FINE APPLE CHEESE—10 BOXES ON CONSIGNMENT, for sale by JOS. H. RUSSIER & CO., Agents for Norton & Eisner, 139 South Delaware avenue.

BORDENS BEEF TEA—HALF AN OUNCE OF THIS PREPARATION MAKES A PINT OF BEEF TEA, and is equal to 5 pounds of beef. For sale by JOS. H. RUSSIER & CO., 139 South Delaware avenue.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

THE Louisiana Legislature has passed a bill appropriating $15,000 for the election of the numerous officers of the Sheriff and Judge at Franklin, La.

A COMPANY of regular troops have been sent to Philippi, West Virginia, at the request of the Governor of that State, to prevent insurrection.

Hon. William D. Kelley left Washington yesterday for Tennessee, where he will speak in behalf of the Republican ticket.

The champion base ball match between the Atlantic and Mutual is postponed until Monday next.

Five persons were seriously injured by a railroad accident on the North Carolina Railroad, on Saturday.

The Freefield Paper Mills, in Monroe county, New York, were totally destroyed by fire last Saturday evening.

Mary Kelley was accidentally shot and fatally wounded by her lover, at Worcester, Mass., on Saturday evening.

The office of the Atalaqua *Sentinel*, in Frankfort, La., was sacked by a mob on Sunday night, and the printing material destroyed. The editor and printers fled to New Orleans.

A despatch from Paris reports that Marfori, Intendante of Queen Isabella, has fought a duel with Count Rosebelmont, editor of *Le Lanterne*. The latter is said to have been badly wounded.

The Annual Meeting of Chamber of Commerce have appointed the 22d inst. for the presentation of the address to President Johnson. The ship from Liverpool has invited Mr. Johnson to dinner at the New York Hotel, on the 23d.

There has been trouble at Jefferson, La., growing out of the refusal of the municipal authorities to recognize the police force appointed by act of Legislature, and several of the metropolitan police have taken sides with the civil authorities. The matter is now in the courts.

The body of Sheriff Pope, of St. Mary's Parish, who was assassinated last week by the Ku-Klux, arrived yesterday at New Orleans, on the way for Illinois. No clue to his murderers has been or is ever likely to be discovered.

In the National Methodist Sunday School Convention, in session at Springfield, Illinois, it was reported that there are in the United States 19,857 Methodist Sunday schools, with 1,500,000 scholars, an increase of 78,555 during the year.

A vigorous protest is being signed in New York against the Senate's action in refusing to confirm the appointment of Gen. Dix as Minister to France, on the ground that the Senate has no right to reject a man who has been chosen, and the particular one of the two Kings were, up to the latest date, fighting for supremacy.

A political outbreak has occurred at Tahiti between the Government and the friends of the Protectorate Government. It seems that on the 24th of June the troops were ordered to assemble on the plantation of Soares to enforce certain laws. This unusual proceeding was resented by the entire Government party at variance with the Governor, and his determination to set aside the decision of the Judge Impetigny, who had been consulted, in all its details, by the Supreme Court of Tahiti. The Governor then called a meeting of the Council of Administration, and the unanimous vote of the Council was given against the Governor. The Governor then proceeded to make his authority felt, by imprisoning the Attorney General, who is both Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Supreme Court—a gentleman of high respectability and position. M. Bonnet, Director of Colonial Native Affairs, also of high standing, and M. Lavarenne, the Secretary of Finances, was likewise dismissed and ordered to be sent

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

THE Louisiana Legislature has passed a bill appropriating $15,000 for the election of the numerous officers of the Sheriff and Judge at Franklin, La.

A COMPANY of regular troops have been sent to Philippi, West Virginia, at the request of the Governor of that State, to prevent insurrection.

Hon. William D. Kelley left Washington yesterday for Tennessee, where he will speak in behalf of the Republican ticket.

The champion base ball match between the Atlantic and Mutual is postponed until Monday next.

Five persons were seriously injured by a railroad accident on the North Carolina Railroad, on Saturday.

The Freefield Paper Mills, in Monroe county, New York, were totally destroyed by fire last Saturday evening.

Mary Kelley was accidentally shot and fatally wounded by her lover, at Worcester, Mass., on Saturday evening.

The office of the Atalaqua *Sentinel*, in Frankfort, La., was sacked by a mob on Sunday night, and the printing material destroyed. The editor and printers fled to New Orleans.

A despatch from Paris reports that Marfori, Intendante of Queen Isabella, has fought a duel with Count Rosebelmont, editor of *Le Lanterne*. The latter is said to have been badly wounded.

The Annual Meeting of Chamber of Commerce have appointed the 22d inst. for the presentation of the address to President Johnson. The ship from Liverpool has invited Mr. Johnson to dinner at the New York Hotel, on the 23d.

There has been trouble at Jefferson, La., growing out of the refusal of the municipal authorities to recognize the police force appointed by act of Legislature, and several of the metropolitan police have taken sides with the civil authorities. The matter is now in the courts.

The body of Sheriff Pope, of St. Mary's Parish, who was assassinated last week by the Ku-Klux, arrived yesterday at New Orleans, on the way for Illinois. No clue to his murderers has been or is ever likely to be discovered.

In the National Methodist Sunday School Convention, in session at Springfield, Illinois, it was reported that there are in the United States 19,857 Methodist Sunday schools, with 1,500,000 scholars, an increase of 78,555 during the year.

A vigorous protest is being signed in New York against the Senate's action in refusing to confirm the appointment of Gen. Dix as Minister to France, on the ground that the Senate has no right to reject a man who has been chosen, and the particular one of the two Kings were, up to the latest date, fighting for supremacy.

A political outbreak has occurred at Tahiti between the Government and the friends of the Protectorate Government. It seems that on the 24th of June the troops were ordered to assemble on the plantation of Soares to enforce certain laws. This unusual proceeding was resented by the entire Government party at variance with the Governor, and his determination to set aside the decision of the Judge Impetigny, who had been consulted, in all its details, by the Supreme Court of Tahiti. The Governor then called a meeting of the Council of Administration, and the unanimous vote of the Council was given against the Governor. The Governor then proceeded to make his authority felt, by imprisoning the Attorney General, who is both Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Supreme Court—a gentleman of high respectability and position. M. Bonnet, Director of Colonial Native Affairs, also of high standing, and M. Lavarenne, the Secretary of Finances, was likewise dismissed and ordered to be sent

"Pastoral" from Rev. J. W. Hogeve, Pastor of the Church at "the Hague," Holland, in reply to sundry accusations against the Apostolic Vicar Apostolic.

Dearly Beloved: In those painful controversies which in every age attend the Church of Him who said, "I come not to send peace on earth, but a sword," we are not to forget that even in battle the Church may be identified; and that ever serene in her majesty and beauty she can make resounding arms and glittering steel above her head, triumphant in her Divine Spouse, the Holy Paraclete, she moves on, blessing the fierce combatants, if zeal and love for Christ inspire them.

The peace which false prophets of old proclaimed—which the well-fed Scribes and Pharisees desired, was, as we are told in the Oracle of God, "no peace."

The Church is not yet rotting, and, like the "Dead Sea," stupefied both priest and people by its influence and contagious vapors. It died of *ennui*. Our Church in England, patronized by Government with so many rich political benefices, and surrounded by fawning, crouching, starving curates, has risen in the strength of her Lord, through the influence of His faithful servants, denominated, by way of reproach, "Ritualists." Instead of leaving the Church of England as the followers of Wesley did, they remain in her borders, keep her discipline, and obey her canons, and realizing that the Holy Sacrament is not a mere commemoration supper or dinner, having faith in the presence of the Holy Ghost to believe that their dear Saviour is present in some spiritual, but none the less great real manner, they revere and beautify the altar, as you do the graves of your loved ones.

Ritualism is called "idolatry" by some—by some they are laughed at as "dippers of a few candles and flowers." But you, beloved, would not envy the man who refused to pay for kneeling down to pray at buried daughter in Elmwood, and for scattering flowers on her grave, and for lighting a taper and burning that holy spot in any manner that suited my family? Again, they are called "Romanists," "Methodists," and "Jesuits" because they labor for the reunion, at one altar, of all Christians who "love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity." They are willing to go as far toward Rome on the one hand, and towards Ultra-Protestantism on the other, as principle—in their humble judgment—allows; and now, let me ask, can Christ Jesus be pleased without the spirit of forbearance and charity?

You have, then, beloved, a great work before you. Many who have hitherto attended our service, will depart as soon as the sermon is over. Many who have been deported those whom he considered most influential to depart from the Church of Christ, will be the most part, co-operate with him, and we have to decide whether, in a matter like this, we shall be obedient to our Bishop, or only lawful obedience.

The Pope, in old times, laid whole kingdoms under these "interdicts," which grew up a necessity. I think, of the union of Church and State. Now, we have to come to an occasional synod to decide whether this union ought not to be abolished, on the ground that nearly all States in Christendom have now constitutional governments. The Church of England, on the other hand, has constitution and laws to be members to free them from the Government, and, I think, it would be a strange thing now to see Rome *giving liberty* and our Bishop demanding *obedience without law!*

I say thus much, beloved, in a spirit of love to you, and to those who are with you, and who would drive us hence—lest your conscieces should be troubled by the "interdict," which, perhaps, may be laid on us, and that with prayerful hearts you decide for yourselves in regard to the question of "rebellion," or your sacred and inalienable Christian right in a Church which boasts a constitution and laws. If the laws be infringed, or if any dare to say they were (which they protested by the Bishop) "another matter." We would be tried for the offence—not for *