THE LOVED AND LOST.

The following poem, from the *Christ at Expo- And Examiner*, will come like a "song in the night" to many a stricken heart:

"The loved and lost!" why do we call them lost?

Because we miss them from our onward road,
Or miss the kindly voice o'er our path-way cross'd,
And feel ourself left lonely and unloved,
Straightway we travel them from life's weary load.

They are not lost; they are within the door
That clasps us in and every mortal thing—
With seggis bright, and loved ones gone before.
In their Redeemer's presence crowned and glad
And God himself their Lord, Judge and King.

And this we call a loss! O selfish sorrow
Of selfish heart! O we of little faith!
Let us look round, across apparent or borrow,
Why we in patience should await the morrow,
That surely must succeed this night of death.

Ave, look upon this dreary, desert path,
The thorns and thistles wherever we turn;
What trials and what tears, what wrongs and wrath,
What struggles and what strife the journey hath!
They have escaped from these; and lo! we mourn.

Ask the poor sailor, when the wreck is done,
Who, with his treasure, strove the shore to reach
Which the raging waves he battled on.
Was it not joy, where every joy seemed gone,
To see his loved one landed on the beach?

A poor wayfarer, leading by the hand
A little child, had halted by the well
To wash from off her feet the travelling sand,
And tell the tired boy of that bright land
Where, this long journey past, they longed to dwell.

When lo! the Lord, who many mansions had,
Drew near and looked upon the mother's face,
Then pitying, spake, "Give me the little lad;
In strength renewed, and glorious beauty clad,
I'll bring him with me when I come again."

Did she make answer selfishly and wrong—
"Nay, but the woes I feel he too must share!"
Or, rather, bring his grateful soul along?
She went her way rejoicing, and made strong
To struggle on, since he had entered there.

We will do likewise. Death hath made no breach
In love and sympathy, in hope and trust;
No outward sign or sound our ears can reach,
But there's an inward, spiritual speech,
That grows as still, though mortal tongues be dust.

It bids us do the work that they laid down—
Take up the song where they broke off the strain;
So journeying till we reach the heavenly town,
Where we shall up rejoice with those who've gone before.

REVERDY JOHNSON.

Personal History and Peculiarities—His Relations to Mr. Johnson.

The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* furnishes the following personal history of Reverdy Johnson:

The old legal and social acquaintances of Mr. Johnson say this (I quote the exact words, very nearly, from a leading Democrat of Maryland):

"Reverdy is over there in England merely as an advocate. He went there to settle these Alabama claims, and to help Mr. Johnson to look him for the place, knowing his power and familiarity with English statesmen, and Reverdy has been all his life a man of social and not official correspondence with that side for these fifteen or twenty years—rather than a politician, design in mind, of course, but with the intent to distinguish himself, somehow, in politics or diplomacy."

"Does Mr. Johnson love the English people?"

I said to the same gentleman.

"Yes, we all do—Democrats, that is, of old English descent in the former colonies of Maryland and Virginia. England has so much friends as the lawyers of the Maryland bar—students of her common law. As to Reverdy, Reverdy is a stout American patriot. He took a musket as a private soldier at the battle of Baltimore, and the volunteer company of William Pinckney, and a shot fired over his head (for he is a low man in stature), killed a tall man directly behind him.

"Yes, sir! Reverdy is a thorough patriot. His attitude at the beginning of this war was as resolute as a fighter's. He is a game cock—a bull dog even as his age of seventy-five, and would fight a duel to-day as quick as he would eat."

MR. JOHNSON AS A FIRE-EATER.

I find that I cannot write the story of Mr. Johnson with the spirit it should have, unless I give the name or any chief information, and this am not authorized to do. Sufficient it is to say that he is a contemporary at the bar and a kinsman of Mr. Johnson, a reconstructed and a practical opponent of our Minister Plenipotentiary. Then much expression, and no conclusion this sketch in the conversational form in which it occurred.

"Mr. Johnson, you say, is a fighting man?"

thought his remarkable trait was his want of moral firmness and his shilly-shallying amiability."

"The two things are consistent. Most men with moral weakness possess a physical courage as an escape. I mean that Mr. Johnson, with a pervading disposition to be agreeable and avoid violence, is a fire-eater in physical brawls. At his age he would challenge any man who had impugned his faith in his diplomacy. Of course he must take notice of 'newspaper conclusions.'"

"Did he ever fight?"

"I am not aware that he did, but after the failure of the Senate Compromise, in which he name was associated with much reproach, Mr. Johnson challenged a number of people in Baltimore, none to escape without an apology. He lost his eye, you know, in a duel with Randall."

"How did he lose that eye, sir?"

"Well, a North Carolina gentleman named Stanley had been a ull-ragging Henry A. Wise, with the discrimination to know that he could be frightened. Wise finally resolved to suffer this thing no more, but to bring it to a head. He was a horse-race near Washington City, he ran his horse violently against Stanley's gig, and, pretending to believe that Stanley was the aggressor, struck sharply round and cut his antagonist with his stick. Stanley had to challenge Wise, of course, and he went to Beverly's neighborhood, near Baltimore, to learn how to use the pistol.

Any Reverdy went out to see him fire one day, Stanley's ball struck the scratch of eight paces, Reverdy in the eye, brought him down, and nearly killed him. He lay in a bed for months, his life despaired of. The friends of Stanley and Wise stopped it, and, to this day, the affair never was kept out of the papers."

"Does that eye give Mr. Johnson any trouble now-a-days?"

"Yes, sir, a cataract has formed over his other eye, and he is next to stone blind. They show him a good deal, of course, but he cannot (I get left en from him), and he says that in the galleries of noblemen he depends on the show that a good many paintings. With the old fellow's patriotic suitability to replies that they are loyal, blind, but he says he never sees anything at all."

A PERSONAL REMINISCENCE.

"Was Reverdy Johnson a handsome man before he lost his eye?"

"No! He never was handsome. But his wife, Mary Bowie, who is now dead, with him in England—and his son are the two children of the very bright—was the most beautiful woman in Maryland. She was the daughter of a planter, and an old Governor of the State, a relative collaterally of the present Governor, and a friend also of James Bowie, the inventor of the Bowie knife. She met Reverdy at a Prince George county, county, not more than twenty miles from Washington, and it was a love match on the spot. She was poor and so was he, but both were eminently gifted, and they married. Reverdy owes all he is to his wife, as his brother John, a rich planter, left Maryland, deceased, has often told me; for she was a beautiful, intuitive, and yet practical woman, and has kept him steady and earnest all his days. They have forty-odd grandchildren, and have had about ten children. This is their second visit to England, leaving some daughter years ago, when Mary Johnson was still young, and attracted much attention. At that time Reverdy was living, like a gentleman, in a social set among many English noblemen were particularly attentive to him. He made his way to estate and to the famous city Lyndhurst, on his return, and has been visited by many English gentlemen and noblemen."

"Can you recall by whom?"

"Well I remember notably that a friend of mine introduced to him Lord and Lady Ashley, the former the son of Earl Russell, and as Mr. Johnson was introducing them to various friends, it was mentioned to him that Lady Ashley was the daughter of Lord Stanley, cousin, I believe, to *Lord Stanley*, Earl Derby's son."

Said Mr. Johnson: "I have just received a letter from Lord Stanley, of Haughton Hall (now English Minister of Foreign Affairs."

"Why?" said I, "this is the secretary with whom Mr. Johnson is now treating for the Alabama claims!"

"The same! Lord Stanley and Mr. Johnson were old acquaintances and correspondents."

MR. JOHNSON'S CAUTIOUS AND NERVOUS NATURE.

"He: Reverdy good opportunities in early life."

"Socially, yes! His father, who came originally, I think from Allegheny county, was John Johnson, chancellor of the State of Maryland, one of the best judges in equity that any State ever had. Reverdy says that he ascribes his legal success largely to the fact that he used to try cases before his father. Reverdy's second son, his father, also a John Johnson, was the last chancellor that Maryland had. He has been dead about twelve years. John Johnson was a copy of Judge Roger Taney, without Taney's ability, but, an excellent jacobo. Reverdy Johnson was educated at St. John's College, Annapolis, where he was born, began practice there, went early to Baltimore, and rose to the head of his profession. He was left little money by his father. At present he is said to do, perhaps rich. He has a good deal of Webster's carelessness about his finances, except that, Politically, he has been everything—Whig, Democrat, Know Nothing—and at present has no bold upon the people of Maryland, having been guilty of flagrant inconsistency of pronouncing the reconstruction acts unconstitutional and then voting for their execution. He says he did this to keep harder terms from being imposed, but the people would not have it."

Reverdy is a hearty but plain liver. He mixes a whisky toddy before dinner, drinks half, eats, finishes the other half, and then takes a nap. He can then get up and write and prepare a brief all night.

"I will tell you an anecdote. Tom Quinn used to be doorkeeper to the House of Delegates at Annapolis, and also crier to the court. He was a peculiar fellow and his peculiarities were quite familiarities. We used to pay him five dollars apiece when we were admitted to the bar. Well, per Tom Quinn walked up to Reverdy, slapped him familiarly on the shoulder, and said:

"Rev. I guess I'll take a dinner with you to-day."

"Very well, Mr. Quinn. Come dine with me, sir!"

Arrived at Reverdy's house, where only Mrs. Johnson was at home, Tom Quinn behold upon the table a piece of corned beef and a cold ham. Tom's countenance fell.

"Mr. Johnson," he said, "you lawyers must be getting rich."

"Why, Mr. Quinn?"

"Well! you get good fees, and it seems to me you have very much corned beef!"

REVERDY'S HORSE SHOW NOW.

"What was the occasion of the Baltimore mob tearing down Mr. Johnson's house, sir?"

"Oh! that was thirty or forty years ago. Reverdy was a director of the Bank of Maryland. The bank failed, and it was the popular presumption that the directors had loaned the money to themselves, and failed to pay it up. Excitement was high against Reverdy Johnson and others. The most assembled before his fine house, next door to the present Parsons' Hotel, and threw mud it to the ground. Suits were brought to test the relative responsibility and criminality of the directors, and Nelson, afterwards Attorney-General of the United States, was counsel for Reverdy and Mr. Johnson, prosecuted them. He said, in conclusion, that the Maryland Bank was not to be robbed by the property of a single man, who merely used the names of the other directors, and that Mr. Johnson was honorable. The prosecutors of Maryland afterwards appropriated money to build up Reverdy's fortune."

"Reverdy is a good name; where did he get it?"

"From his mother's father, Reverdy Gibbon. His ma ancestors were Scotch."

REVERDY AS A LAWYER.

"Mr. Johnson," said I, in his most circumstantial informant, "is known to everybody as a great lawyer. Wherein lies his great merit?"

"In the first place he is very familiar with the common law; secondly with the whole system as laid in *sui generis* cases before a jury he is terrific. No such master spirit ever tried a case in this country. John McHenry used to say that Wirt was an idiot to Reverdy Johnson in a case, *pour contre*, in the court. He possesses a spice of human nature. He has the rare power of controlling his temper. He has no vindictiveness, so he happens to be he persuades himself. This gives him the absolute command of candor, and questioning a witness, he makes him say what he (Reverdy) pleases. Having worked him to witness up to his position, Reverdy prays the court to instruct the jury to draw their own of the evidence. Then in his speech he looks in the face of the jury, every eyeball of it, and seems to be patiently invoked in an honest cause, and insists upon their rendering a verdict. He is a stump speaker in the open air he is not strong; in a *nisi prius* court he is Solomon's armour.

"As a constitutional lawyer he is the best living authority. He was the principal of their living counties, and the United States Post-office engages to grant the transit through the United States mail packets, of the closed mails for transmission to places beyond, in closed either direction, with the Post-offices of the British possessions or of foreign countries. The country which sends or receives closed mails which the convention now to be concluded shall be put in operation.

Third—No book packet must exceed two feet in length or one foot in depth.

Fourth—Neither office shall be bound to deliver printed papers, the importation of which may be prohibited by the laws or regulations of the country to which they are transmitted.

Fifth—So long as any customs duty is chargeable in the United States on the importation from the United Kingdom of any of the articles enumerated above, such customs duty shall be leviable in the United States, and the proceeds shall accrue to the United States Treasury.

Sixth—Except as above, no charge whatever shall be levied in the country in which international newspaper, book packets and patterns or samples of merchandise are delivered.

ART. 6. The postage collected in the two countries on international letters, newspapers, book packets and patterns, or samples of merchandise, together with the fees for registration, the indemnities of fines for unpaid or insufficiently paid letters, shall be equally divided between the two offices, and, in making said division the two offices shall account to each other for the following rates per ounce or per pound, or according to the weight in bulk of each class of international correspondence:

First—The British Post Office shall account to the United States Post Office for twenty cents per ounce on all paid international letters sent to the United Kingdom; for twenty cents an ounce for all unpaid international letters received from the United States; for seven and a quarter cents per pound on international newspapers sent to the United States, and at the same rate per pound on international book packages and patterns sent to the United States.

Second—The United States Postoffice shall account to the British Post-office, for twenty cents an ounce on all paid international letters sent to the United States from the United Kingdom; for twenty cents an ounce for all unpaid international letters received from the United States; for seven and a quarter cents per pound on international newspapers sent to the United States, and at the same rate per pound on international book packets sent to the United Kingdom. And for fifteen cents per pound on patterns sent to the United Kingdom.

ART. 7—That portion of the postage or transit charge, on newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, which represents the charge for the sea conveyance between the United Kingdom and the United States, shall be divided between the two offices equally. For the purpose of this article the charge for the sea conveyance of letters across the Atlantic, by mail, shall be computed at 20 cents per ounce, or 320 cents per pound, and the charge for sea conveyance across the Atlantic of newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, shall be computed at 5 pence per pound, or 10 cents per pound.

ART. 8. The United States Post Office may deliver to the British Post Office letters or other mails addressed to places in the United Kingdom, directed to the United Kingdom. Reciprocally, the British Post Office may deliver to the United States Post Office registered letters or other postal packets addressed to places in the United States, directed to the United States.

ART. 9. The postage on registered letters, shall always be paid in advance.

In addition to this postage, there shall also be charged a registrie fee, the amount of which shall be fixed by each country for its dispatching office.

ART. 9. The United States Post Office may forward to the British Post Office registered letters, &c., addressed to those countries or colonies to which registered letters can be sent from the United Kingdom.

The United States Post-office in addition to the postage due to the United States Post Office) the sum as shall be chargeable to the inhabitants of the United States for the registration of letters addressed to the countries or colonies, etc., addressed to the countries above mentioned. In like manner the British Post-office engages to grant the transit through the United Kingdom, by the conveyance by British mail packets, of the closed mails which the United States Post-office may forward to the British Post-office of the United States possessions or of foreign countries, and the United States Post-office engages to grant the transit through the United States mail packets, of the closed mails which the British Post-office may forward to either direction, with the Post-offices of the British possessions or of foreign countries. The country which sends or receives closed mails which the convention now to be concluded shall be put in operation.

ART. 10. This Convention shall come into operation on the 1st of January.

ART. 11. This Convention shall be terminable at any time on a notice of either office of one year.

Done in duplicate and signed in London, the 7th day of November, and at Washington the 24th day of November, 1868.

MONTAGUE,
Postmaster-General of the United Kingdom.
ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General of the United States.

I hereby approve the foregoing convention, and the ratifications thereof have been exchanged.

(SEAL.) ANDREW JOHNSON,

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.
Washington, November 24, 1868.

The Cost of Indian Wars.

The Washington correspondent of the *Press* says:

It will soon be published a statement of the cost and causes of the Indian wars for the past thirty odd years. The work is now in preparation by A. B. Dyer, who occupies his office here as official records. He begins with the Black Hawk war of 1831-32, which cost directly Florida 600,000 dollars, and the United States property employment of militia, volunteers, pensions, &c., $3,000,000 more, making an aggregate of $3,600,000, attended with a loss of 4,000 of our people. Then comes the Seminole war, commenced under the present Secretary of the Interior, who served through the war as a private soldier. At a late day, to give the real cause of that conflict. They were caused by the whole-sale frauds on Indians in the interest of broken-down politicians and speculators. The Seminole or Florida war lasted nearly seven years, employing the army and navy, and the whole militia force of the Seminoles, the waylaying of an Indian, and the imprisonment of Osceola, under a flag of truce became the leader of the war party. About the same time a treaty was made with the Creeks, Cherokees, and other Indians, costing in the aggregate $5,000,000, and resulting in a general war in the Plains. The cause was, an Indian killed a cow worth ten dollars, the property of a white man. Then followed a war of four years, and cost about three thousand lives and nearly $40,000,000. Then the Mexican war, which lasted nearly a year, cost one thousand lives, and $70,000,000. For the Florida war, $3,600,000; $60,000,000. The cause of the outbreak with the Seminoles was the fraudulent and forcible seizure of stealing a horse worth fifty dollars; with the Mexican war, the annexing of a part of Mexico, by the consent of Texas, to the United States. The Cheyenne war again cost a million in 1867—the consequence of the burning of their village by Gen. Hancock. It is now the policy of the British Post-office to take from $150,000 to $15,000,000, not fully settled up yet. The United Kingdom for the registration fee. The Indian outbreaks have cost in the aggregate $60,000,000. It was decided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Boston, Mass., Internal Revenue, Lieutenant-Governor, and Governor General John B. Sanborn, also of the commission, to investigate the whole matter, which will report to Congress, when an earnest effort will be made to discontinue the system of Indian wars. Large appropriations so may be necessary to enable the United States to establish a policy for the civilization and welfare of the Indians and the peace of the Plains. This commission will go to carry out the recommendations of the Peace Commission in their report, the Commissioner will be forced to say: "It is cheaper by far to make humanizing confession that the civil arm of the Government is powerless to protect the country to protect and civilize its wards, enforce the law, maintain the faith and honor of the people of the Republic. They advise the transfer of the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department, for the reason that military law is better than to the civil law for the Indian preferable to absolute outlawry.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, on MONDAY, December 7, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11, 1868. nol1-wf-1m-rp

☞ EXCHANGE NOTICE.
PHILADELPHIA, November 20, 1868.

☞ NOTICE—A General Meeting of the Stockholders of the SUSQUEHANNA BRIDGE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, December 7, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, in Columbia, Pa., for the purpose of an act passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and approved April 4, 1868, entitled "An act to incorporate the Philadelphia Bridge Company," and for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HENRY D. SHERRERD,
nov20-30d Secretary.

☞ COLORADO GOLD MINING COMPANY, OF Philadelphia.—A special meeting of Stockholders of the Company will be held at the office, No. 421 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, December 7, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M.

JAMES C. HAND,
nov30-3t Secretary.

☞ NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, on MONDAY, December 7, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11, 1868. nol1-wf-1m-rp

☞ NOTICE—A General Meeting of the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, December 7, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Company, in Philadelphia, for the purpose of an act passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and approved April 4, 1868, entitled "An act to incorporate the Philadelphia Bridge Company," and for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HENRY D. SHERRERD,
nov20-30d Secretary.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Company will be held on MONDAY, December 7, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of the Company, No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11, 1868. nol1-wf-1m-rp

☞ NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, on MONDAY, December 7, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11, 1868. nol1-wf-1m-rp

☞ NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, on MONDAY, December 7, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11, 1868. nol1-wf-1m-rp

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent. (4 per cent.) on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of State tax, payable in cash, on and after Nov. 30, 1868.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed on and after the 25th inst., and reopened on the 1st of December.

A Dividend of Four Per Cent. (4 per cent.) on the Capital Stock of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company will be paid in cash, on and after Nov. 30, 1868.

The Books of Transfer will be closed on and after the 25th inst., and reopened on the 1st of December.

The Board of Directors have also declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent. (4 per cent.) on the Capital Stock of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, payable in cash, on and after Nov. 30, 1868.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed on and after the 25th inst., and reopened on the 1st of December.

A Dividend of Three Per Cent. (3 per cent.) on the Capital Stock of the Northern Central Railway Company will be paid in cash, on and after Nov. 30, 1868.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed on and after the 25th inst., and reopened on the 1st of December.

J. EDGAR THOMSON,
President.

HEATERS AND RANGES.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR Heating Range, for families, hotels, &c. Philadelphia Agency, 1020 CHESTNUT Street. Also, Thompson's Hot Air Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Low-down Ranges, Cooking Stoves, &c., wholesale and retail by THOMPSON & BOYLAN,
nov19-wf-3m 1020 CHESTNUT Street, above Second street.

THOMAS S. DIXON & SONS,
Late Andrews & Dixon,
No. 1224 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia,
Manufacturers of
LOW DOWN,
LATEST,
AND
MOST IMPROVED
GRATES,
For Anthracite, Bituminous and Wood Fire;
ALSO,
WARM-AIR FURNACES,
For Warming Churches, School Buildings, Factories, Ventilators,
AND
CHIMNEY CAPS.
COOKING RANGES, BATH BOILERS,
And Plumbers' Materials generally.

PERSONAL.

MASSAH H. WARNER WILL RETURN FROM Europe in January, and resume the profession on Chestnut street.
Address, care
nov25-3pt* BONSALL BROS.
No. 115 North Sixth street.

TERRA COTTA WARE.

Gloucester Terra Cotta Works.

DIXEY & CO.,

No. 122 North Sixth Street.

Ornamental Chimney Tops, Chimney Flues and Heating Apparatus.
PLUMBERS, BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS will find it to their advantage to call and see us. We will offer very low rates for all kinds of Terra-cotta on hand and delivered at the shortest notice. ☞ Illustrated circulars sent on application.
nov16-3m

POCKET BOOKS.

Pocket Books, Portemonnaies, Cigar Cases, Portfolios, Dressing Cases, Bankers' Cases.

Ladies' & Gents' Satchels and Travelling Bags, Mail Bags.

Ladies' and Gents' Dressing Cases.

Manufactory and Salesroom of
LEATHER GOODS,
No. 34 South SIXTH Street,
Philadelphia.

FINANCIAL.

REMOVAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS, PHILA. & N.Y.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

HAVE REMOVED
TO THE
OLD "LEDGER" BUILDING,
S. W. corner Third and Chestnut Streets.

Having a private telegraph wire direct to our New York office, we have always the latest New York quotations of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD. Orders for the same are promptly executed.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE drawn on London, Paris, Frankfort, &c., &c., and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued available throughout Europe.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
Corner Third and Chestnut.

THE GREAT

PACIFIC RAILROAD,

—receiving the aid and supervision of the Government, is now offered to investors by the undersigned, who are agents of the powerful COMPANY AND MAN. FRANCISCO BANKING HOUSE OF LATHROP, WOOD & CO.

FOURTH OF JULY NEXT.

More than two-thirds of the Through Line and Branches of the Company are finished, and the Pacific Coast is now reached by Railroad.

ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS.

And the remainder is being pushed forward with unprecedented energy.

The Company has received from the United States Government, and during the subsequent consideration of the Thirty-nine Years' Bonds, the appropriation of the seven million two hundred thousand acres of land granted by Congress, and has a large amount of the money would never go to market. Russia at all, but finds its way into the pockets of men who were clamorous for the payment of those claims and frozen lockups. The recent cable announcement that only one million dollars of gold was paid to Russia on account of the Alaska sale, caused no little surprise in financial circles here. It has since transpired that the day the money was drawn from the Treasury in Washington, over two hundred thousand dollars was collected by a number of Philadelphians, who had been so vigorously asserting the wonderful value of their bonanza claims, and so fearful lest the national honor should be impaired from the non-payment of this money.

Of the money agreed to be paid to "certain parties," on the drawing of the funds, some was to have been paid in amounts which, though large, was not provided in the bond to be paid in gold. The bearer and his paymaster abruptly drew the gold and borrowed the greenbacks on the spot to pay it, until they could sell the gold and thus save forty per cent. It is now alleged that a large amount of the money was coined by middlemen, and never reached the sources for which it was intended. One old man, who is a great favorite with Secretary Seward, was "put in" to the extent of $20,000 in gold; yet, it is understood he really influenced the vote of a single member of the House. When Congress meets the whole question will probably be investigated, and the certain drawn in one side, exposing the "inner workings of that administration machine."

The Eight-Hour Law—Opinion of the Attorney-General Asked.

The Attorney-General's opinion on the Eight-Hour Law, heretofore referred to, is called out by a communication from a delegation of workmen employed in the Government printing-office, addressed to Attorney-General Hoar, requesting, in behalf of the workingmen of the country, to instruct the Attorney-General to give an opinion upon the true construction of the Eight-Hour law, and asking that the law be so amended as to whether the act reducing the number of hours per working day to eight shall not require also a corresponding reduction in the compensation for a day's work.

In reply, Mr. Evarts says: "There is nothing in the language or in the act to indicate such intention, nor does this construction seem 'at all consistent with the general purpose of the act, which was evidently to secure to the laborer, workman or mechanic employed by the Government, whether hired by the day or by the piece, that eight hours shall be required to work eight hours a day, at the same rate of wages as he would receive for a day's work of ten hours, whatever those may be. The rate of his compensation is left to the control of the same agencies and laws which govern in other cases. The conclusion to which the Attorney-General comes is, that the act of Congress does not require the rate of the shortened day of Government labor should be reduced in proportion to the reduction of hours, and that the act as little requires that the wages of the eight hours shall be equal to the wages of the longer day of private employment."

General Grant's Report.

The following is the report, in full, of the General of the Army for the month of October:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1, 1868.

Hon. W. Schofield, Secretary of War: SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the reports of department and department commanders for the past year. These reports give a full account of the operations during the year of the army for the year, a reference to them for details. I would earnestly recommend the consideration of Congress to the control of the Indian be transferred to the War Department. I would also renew the recommendation of General Sherman on this subject. I would respectfully add that I entirely concur in the views