

SPiRiT OF THE PRESS.

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

The Whisky Business.

From "Brick" Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat. Mr. Greeley has a queer way with him, more than sometimes, or even occasionally, recently he asked as innocently-like as a well-fed lamb:—"Why can not a single whisky case be brought to trial?" Now, Horace, you know as well, perhaps even better, than we do, the story about that peculiar party who was always the first to cry "stop thief," not that he wanted to have anybody stopped, for he really wanted to run himself, but dared not, and so yelped and pointed to a piece of imagination up the street just to amusingly divert public attention. He succeeded for a remarkably long time, Horace, and so have you; but they did not him at last. We don't think whisky an article likely to be patented in the work of reform, Horace, and we therefore advise you to stop it right away. We have contradicted the voluminous rumor that you drink—that is, to excess—often, and shall continue to do so for your own good and to keep up the respectability of the press. But when we talk for you now, the only answer we get is, "If Horace don't drink, all I have to say is, some of his articles do smell like a question for the press and business men of the United States and Europe to consider. The most foolish objections are raised by lobby jobbers against the new enterprise. They say that certain members of the new company sympathized with a rebellion that was subdued some years since in several of our Southern States. Senator Nye introduced a bill a few days since subsidizing a telegraph company with some eight million dollars of bonds from our national Treasury. The Franco-American Telegraph Company offers to lay a cable and put one end wholly under our control without subsidy or expense to our people. Shall the lobby jobbers prevent it? That is a question for the press and business men of the United States and Europe to answer. Senator Conkling made a move in the right direction on the 5th instant, by introducing a bill granting a Newfoundland company the privilege of landing one end of its cable on the coast of the United States. Now let him add another provision, giving any company that chooses to exercise it the same privilege, without further legislation, and pass it without delay. Senator Conkling has here an opportunity of rendering the business community not only of the United States, but the whole civilized world, a valuable service, which we are inclined to believe he will not let pass unimproved.

More State Dividing.

From the N. Y. World. The State-dividing mania which first proposed to cut New York up into the State of New York and the State of Manhattan, and then took a turn at Pennsylvania, which it wished to bisect into Pennsylvania and Transylvania, and then wished to lop off panhandle Michigan so as to have Michigan proper and Ontonagon or Superior, gave Tennessee a touch of its quality in a move to erect East Tennessee into a State, and is now very heavy on Texas and Florida. In the Texas Convention are divers propositions, some looking to a Texas and an East Texas, others to both these and a Middle Texas, and others again to East Texas, Middle Texas, Texas, and the Territory of Montezuma, to be in time a State, to boot. In Florida the move is to cut off all west of the Chattahoochee river and annex it to Alabama, where, by geographical position, it beyond all doubt belongs. Pensacola being in West Florida, and, as is claimed, not cared for by the rest of the State as her merits deserve, it is argued that annexation to Alabama will give the wealth of that large State to aid her development. Per contra, if West Florida is to go to Alabama, why should not the rest of the State go to Georgia? The question of boundary line has been mooted with that State for years, has put the contestants to the expense of three several surveys, divers commissions, and any amount of legislative buncombe, and is even now on the docket of the United States Supreme Court, and if nothing else resulted from the move, this source of irritation and expense would disappear with annexation. Moreover, Georgia is a wealthy State, far ahead even of Alabama, and could do as well for Middle, East, and South Florida as Alabama could for the Western division. So much for speculation; as to facts, it is not likely that in either Texas or Florida will any of the mooted changes be made, or at least for years to come.

"Fly-Gobbling Clodhoppers."

From the N. Y. World. The Tribune rushes to the defense of its rural readers. It insists upon knowing what the World means by calling those benighted souls "fly-gobbling clodhoppers." Eyes are we to the blind, and, to the appeal of the ignorant for light, never, never may we turn a deaf ear. A "clodhopper," when, in properly speaking, "clod" is a rustic person, that is, who is absorbed in his own narrow notions, interests, and passions that he neither cares for the feelings nor concerns himself about the rights of his neighbors. He lives in the country, as a farmer lives in the country, but he differs from a farmer as a "rough" in the city differs from a "laborer" in the city. The "farmer" in the country and the "laborer" in the city may very possibly lack that fastidious elegance of manners which the "gentleman's organ," may think an indispensable prerequisite for membership in the "Union League Club." But either of them, being an honest and humane person, will be very apt to be considerate of other people's feelings and respectful of other people's rights, and therefore both of them will probably be Democrats. The "clodhopper" and the "rough," on the other hand, being neither considerate of other people's feelings nor respectful of other people's rights, will naturally be radicals. So the "roughs" make themselves the allies (as in the case of Georgeogean) of wealthy radical leaders to defraud Democratic "laborers" of their just majority in the city; and the "clodhoppers" make themselves the tools (by their representatives at Albany) of wealthy radical cliques to fix upon the Empire State the standard of such a Senator as Washington as Morgan or Fenton. So much for the "clodhoppers." Now for the "fly-gobblers." A fly-gobbler in English, like a gobe mouche in French, is a "gull," a "trifler," a "person who has no opinion of his own." Such a person naturally goes with the radicals, because the radicals have made the right of private opinion a mockery, and pervert the rule of majorities into a mere despotism of numbers. Such persons, the Tribune ordering them so to do, will believe Yates, of Illinois, to be a model of sobriety, and Chandler, of Michigan, to be a "tried statesman," and Sickles to be a great moral leader, and Kilpatrick to be the soul of honor, and Morgan, or Fenton, or Roberts to be such an honest man as a country bent on honesty in its public affairs may well expect New York to send to the Federal Senate. Wherefore, in "fly-gobbling clodhoppers" is the hope of the Tribune forevermore.

The Ocean Telegraph Imbroglio.

From the N. Y. Herald. The Franco-American Telegraph Company has, as is already known, an ocean cable nearly ready, and the steamship Great Eastern has been chartered to commence laying it on or about the 1st of June, starting from Havre or Brest, and landing at some point on the coast of the United States—probably Sandy Hook. It does not seem to have occurred to the company managers that any one would interpose the least objection to their landing one end of the cable on our shores; but, on the contrary, they are already expected hearty welcome. They probably suppose they have

the same right to land their cable as they have to land their steamer. The American end of the cable would, of course, be wholly subject to our State and national laws, and no one has dreamed of questioning their right to land wherever the company could lease, or buy a piece of land large enough for an office and landing place. It is alleged, however, by friends of the Franco-American Company that the Western Union and Atlantic Telegraph Companies are now intriguing and lobbying to prevent the landing of the new cable on our coast. Senator Norton has introduced a resolution declaring that no foreign telegraph company has the right to land a cable on the coast of the United States without the consent of Congress. The passage of this resolution, it is thought, will kill the new enterprise. The thought is preparing to start during the month of April or May next. It is claimed that if the monopolists can muster strength enough to pass the Norton resolution they can delay the passage of a law granting the Franco-American Company the required privilege during the remainder of the present Congress and through the two or three weeks' session of the Forty-first Congress in March, or until adjournment, which would carry it over until the December session, too late to move again in the matter before the spring of 1870. Ten weeks' delay now postpones the enterprise a whole year and doubtless breaks up the company. It is not likely now that the managers of the company will lay one end of their cable on our shores, their right to do so having been questioned, without express permission of Congress. Can the monopolists stave off the matter twelve weeks or so? That is a question for the press and business men of the United States and Europe to consider. The most foolish objections are raised by lobby jobbers against the new enterprise. They say that certain members of the new company sympathized with a rebellion that was subdued some years since in several of our Southern States. Senator Nye introduced a bill a few days since subsidizing a telegraph company with some eight million dollars of bonds from our national Treasury. The Franco-American Telegraph Company offers to lay a cable and put one end wholly under our control without subsidy or expense to our people. Shall the lobby jobbers prevent it? That is a question for the press and business men of the United States and Europe to answer. Senator Conkling made a move in the right direction on the 5th instant, by introducing a bill granting a Newfoundland company the privilege of landing one end of its cable on the coast of the United States. Now let him add another provision, giving any company that chooses to exercise it the same privilege, without further legislation, and pass it without delay. Senator Conkling has here an opportunity of rendering the business community not only of the United States, but the whole civilized world, a valuable service, which we are inclined to believe he will not let pass unimproved.

What a great and glorious thing is an enlightened people! Of what value is a government that is not founded upon popular virtue? Crushing this man Washburne as unworthy of notice, we appeal to Congress, and ask it to diffuse enlightenment and virtue throughout this favored land. What is enlightenment? Knowledge. Knowledge is the cognition of facts. Facts are found in "The Tribune Almanac" for 1869, just issued; extended to 88 pages, and, though very compact, the fullest annual compilation of election statistics yet published. Congress could do no wiser thing than to circulate this valuable work, franked, of course, and therefore we shall introduce into the House, by way of the lobby, "a bill to provide for the encouragement of public virtue," with an appropriation of \$500,000 tacked on. Stuff and nonsense! But this is a mere trifle, gentlemen. Why, the bill for the construction of a railroad in Alaska will cost millions, and the railroad is not half as useful as the almanac. Balloons are also an important invention, and aerial navigation is still in its infancy. Ah! Mr. Speaker, what a beautiful thing it is to ride through the air and survey the world below. We foresee the time when the atmosphere will be filled with balloons, bearing the commerce and the wealth of nations. "Like those in boats of yore, Which move against the wind and tide," these majestic vessels will defy the whirlwind and despite the storm. Now, when all the civilized nations of the world are rivals in the aid they give to science and art, shall we alone lag behind? No, no! The tuneful voice of a mighty people replies, "By no means." They demand balloons. Balloons will add to our material prosperity. Balloons will so rapidly develop our resources that in a few years we can put the whole debt in one, and send it kiting to the moon. Balloons will save the Government mileage. It is, therefore, the true economy to pass a little "bill for the encouragement of the balloon trade;" and as Mr. Nye wants a few millions of dollars for his oceanic telegraph to Asia, we want as much for our aerial ships. Nor has shoemaker's wax ever received that profound attention which it should command from a great government. An appropriation to develop its manufacture is, therefore, as they say in Washington, demanded by the exigencies of the public welfare. We have prepared a bill for this purpose, and think it deserves as much favor as a bill to aid the construction of a telegraph in China, or any one of those multitudinous railroads that are laid out on the paper maps of the West. But so long as this man Washburne sticks in Washington, we expect trouble with these grand national projects. He who is so base as to say that "public land enough to make empires has been voted to private railway corporations, subsidies of untold millions of bonds, for the same purposes, have become a charge upon the people, while the fetters of vast monopolies have been fastened still closer and closer upon the public, is manifestly not to attack our almanacs and balloons. We give our noble schemes in Congress we shall appeal to that higher legislative body, the lobby, and its superior power will make it all right. In the meanwhile, we tell Washburne he had better go home.

What a great and glorious thing is an enlightened people! Of what value is a government that is not founded upon popular virtue? Crushing this man Washburne as unworthy of notice, we appeal to Congress, and ask it to diffuse enlightenment and virtue throughout this favored land. What is enlightenment? Knowledge. Knowledge is the cognition of facts. Facts are found in "The Tribune Almanac" for 1869, just issued; extended to 88 pages, and, though very compact, the fullest annual compilation of election statistics yet published. Congress could do no wiser thing than to circulate this valuable work, franked, of course, and therefore we shall introduce into the House, by way of the lobby, "a bill to provide for the encouragement of public virtue," with an appropriation of \$500,000 tacked on. Stuff and nonsense! But this is a mere trifle, gentlemen. Why, the bill for the construction of a railroad in Alaska will cost millions, and the railroad is not half as useful as the almanac. Balloons are also an important invention, and aerial navigation is still in its infancy. Ah! Mr. Speaker, what a beautiful thing it is to ride through the air and survey the world below. We foresee the time when the atmosphere will be filled with balloons, bearing the commerce and the wealth of nations. "Like those in boats of yore, Which move against the wind and tide," these majestic vessels will defy the whirlwind and despite the storm. Now, when all the civilized nations of the world are rivals in the aid they give to science and art, shall we alone lag behind? No, no! The tuneful voice of a mighty people replies, "By no means." They demand balloons. Balloons will add to our material prosperity. Balloons will so rapidly develop our resources that in a few years we can put the whole debt in one, and send it kiting to the moon. Balloons will save the Government mileage. It is, therefore, the true economy to pass a little "bill for the encouragement of the balloon trade;" and as Mr. Nye wants a few millions of dollars for his oceanic telegraph to Asia, we want as much for our aerial ships. Nor has shoemaker's wax ever received that profound attention which it should command from a great government. An appropriation to develop its manufacture is, therefore, as they say in Washington, demanded by the exigencies of the public welfare. We have prepared a bill for this purpose, and think it deserves as much favor as a bill to aid the construction of a telegraph in China, or any one of those multitudinous railroads that are laid out on the paper maps of the West. But so long as this man Washburne sticks in Washington, we expect trouble with these grand national projects. He who is so base as to say that "public land enough to make empires has been voted to private railway corporations, subsidies of untold millions of bonds, for the same purposes, have become a charge upon the people, while the fetters of vast monopolies have been fastened still closer and closer upon the public, is manifestly not to attack our almanacs and balloons. We give our noble schemes in Congress we shall appeal to that higher legislative body, the lobby, and its superior power will make it all right. In the meanwhile, we tell Washburne he had better go home.

On the other hand, Russia being notoriously unprepared for war, and probably not desirous of it in any case, Greece is sorely likely to persist in any step which may bring down upon her the far superior strength of Turkey. And yet, if Russia declines to interfere, Greece would assuredly have to bear the brunt of a war with Turkey by herself, and the Government at Athens must surely feel the risk of utter ruin to the kingdom which they would incur by precipitating a war under the circumstances. As a rule, conferences are sources of danger, rather than agencies for peace, but in the present case, where the interests of both the powers primarily concerned are so strongly on the side of peace, we must hope that the reassuring anticipations with regard to the opening session of the Conference may be fully borne out by its termination.

On the other hand, Russia being notoriously unprepared for war, and probably not desirous of it in any case, Greece is sorely likely to persist in any step which may bring down upon her the far superior strength of Turkey. And yet, if Russia declines to interfere, Greece would assuredly have to bear the brunt of a war with Turkey by herself, and the Government at Athens must surely feel the risk of utter ruin to the kingdom which they would incur by precipitating a war under the circumstances. As a rule, conferences are sources of danger, rather than agencies for peace, but in the present case, where the interests of both the powers primarily concerned are so strongly on the side of peace, we must hope that the reassuring anticipations with regard to the opening session of the Conference may be fully borne out by its termination.

On the other hand, Russia being notoriously unprepared for war, and probably not desirous of it in any case, Greece is sorely likely to persist in any step which may bring down upon her the far superior strength of Turkey. And yet, if Russia declines to interfere, Greece would assuredly have to bear the brunt of a war with Turkey by herself, and the Government at Athens must surely feel the risk of utter ruin to the kingdom which they would incur by precipitating a war under the circumstances. As a rule, conferences are sources of danger, rather than agencies for peace, but in the present case, where the interests of both the powers primarily concerned are so strongly on the side of peace, we must hope that the reassuring anticipations with regard to the opening session of the Conference may be fully borne out by its termination.

The Man Named Washburne.

From the N. Y. Tribune. There is a man in Washington, named Washburne, whom we advise to go back to Illinois in the very next train. This man is making himself very disagreeable. Presuming upon his long career in Congress, he is all the time insisting that the Government ought to be protected—that officials should be honest, and he is making the word economy as odious as Shakespeare said Pistol made the word occupy. There is not a gentleman in the lobby—excuse us; this sentence is not finished, and the first part of it must not be taken as a positive assertion—there is not a gentleman in the lobby, we repeat, whom this man Washburne has not grievously offended, and who does not desire that he should clear out of Congress. He is one of those fellows who interfere with the lobby, and who are so far behind the times as to think that the lobby members are not the real representatives of the people. These gentlemen want him to go home, and we mourn their misery in finding that he won't. The other day this Washburne jumps up in

the House, and what does he say? That forever shall float that standard sheet, where falls the foe that dies before us, with freedom's banner beneath our feet, and freedom's banner waving o'er us? Nothing of the kind. Does he say that when his eyes shall be raised for the first time to the sun in heaven, may it not shine upon a broken and dismembered Union, and a land, it may be, drenched in fraternal blood? Not at all. Does he say, lives there a man, with soul so dead, who never to himself hath said this is my own, my native land; whose heart hath not within him burned, when home his foot-steps he hath turned from wandering on a foreign strand? He does not. Does he say it is sweet to die for one's country? No, he don't. This man says nothing about our glorious eagle. That noble bird pines under his base neglect. He has even been known to omit the name of Washington, the Cincinnati of the West and the Father of his Country, from his speeches. In short, this man Washburne is all the time talking about saving pennies and dollars, and being economical, and paying our debts, and doing nasty, industrious things, and all that. It's mean; that's what it is—mean. The other day, as we were saying, he jumps up in the House, and makes a long speech about the duty of Congress. It must give its attention to the material and vital interests of the country. It must turn to questions of finance, of taxes, of economy, of decreased expenditures, and tariffs, and all valorem, whatever they may be. And this is all that Washburne wants Congress to do? Oh no! You have no idea of his wants. Just as if these things were not enough for twenty Congresses, he must say that it must attend to "questions of railroad, telegraph, and express monopolies, and the sucking the very life-blood of the people" (he actually uses this vulgar expression), "to the administration of the revenue laws, and to the robberies and plunderings of the Treasury by dishonest office-holders." But the Star Spangled banner he deliberately and with premeditated contempt omits entirely! Great Heaven! are we to neglect the flag of our country in this way? Shall the name of our Washington e'er be forgot? Shall we cease to pour our hot tears of gratitude on the urns and ashes of our immortal forefathers? Bear in mind that the vindictive Washburne says we must. According to him, we are to turn our attention to speculation, extravagance, prodigality, and corruption. Yes, fellow-citizens, we are to look after the vast array of the base, the venal, and to go for "the lobbyists and gamblers who have got to Washington to make a raid on the Treasury." Now, we advise this Washburne to stop all this kind of talk, or he will get himself into trouble. As they say in Albany, somebody will go for his ear. You don't know what that means, do you, Washburne? Very well, you will find out if you meddle with any of our bills, which are just as good as anybody's, if not better. What a great and glorious thing is an enlightened people! Of what value is a government that is not founded upon popular virtue? Crushing this man Washburne as unworthy of notice, we appeal to Congress, and ask it to diffuse enlightenment and virtue throughout this favored land. What is enlightenment? Knowledge. Knowledge is the cognition of facts. Facts are found in "The Tribune Almanac" for 1869, just issued; extended to 88 pages, and, though very compact, the fullest annual compilation of election statistics yet published. Congress could do no wiser thing than to circulate this valuable work, franked, of course, and therefore we shall introduce into the House, by way of the lobby, "a bill to provide for the encouragement of public virtue," with an appropriation of \$500,000 tacked on. Stuff and nonsense! But this is a mere trifle, gentlemen. Why, the bill for the construction of a railroad in Alaska will cost millions, and the railroad is not half as useful as the almanac. Balloons are also an important invention, and aerial navigation is still in its infancy. Ah! Mr. Speaker, what a beautiful thing it is to ride through the air and survey the world below. We foresee the time when the atmosphere will be filled with balloons, bearing the commerce and the wealth of nations. "Like those in boats of yore, Which move against the wind and tide," these majestic vessels will defy the whirlwind and despite the storm. Now, when all the civilized nations of the world are rivals in the aid they give to science and art, shall we alone lag behind? No, no! The tuneful voice of a mighty people replies, "By no means." They demand balloons. Balloons will add to our material prosperity. Balloons will so rapidly develop our resources that in a few years we can put the whole debt in one, and send it kiting to the moon. Balloons will save the Government mileage. It is, therefore, the true economy to pass a little "bill for the encouragement of the balloon trade;" and as Mr. Nye wants a few millions of dollars for his oceanic telegraph to Asia, we want as much for our aerial ships. Nor has shoemaker's wax ever received that profound attention which it should command from a great government. An appropriation to develop its manufacture is, therefore, as they say in Washington, demanded by the exigencies of the public welfare. We have prepared a bill for this purpose, and think it deserves as much favor as a bill to aid the construction of a telegraph in China, or any one of those multitudinous railroads that are laid out on the paper maps of the West. But so long as this man Washburne sticks in Washington, we expect trouble with these grand national projects. He who is so base as to say that "public land enough to make empires has been voted to private railway corporations, subsidies of untold millions of bonds, for the same purposes, have become a charge upon the people, while the fetters of vast monopolies have been fastened still closer and closer upon the public, is manifestly not to attack our almanacs and balloons. We give our noble schemes in Congress we shall appeal to that higher legislative body, the lobby, and its superior power will make it all right. In the meanwhile, we tell Washburne he had better go home.

On the other hand, Russia being notoriously unprepared for war, and probably not desirous of it in any case, Greece is sorely likely to persist in any step which may bring down upon her the far superior strength of Turkey. And yet, if Russia declines to interfere, Greece would assuredly have to bear the brunt of a war with Turkey by herself, and the Government at Athens must surely feel the risk of utter ruin to the kingdom which they would incur by precipitating a war under the circumstances. As a rule, conferences are sources of danger, rather than agencies for peace, but in the present case, where the interests of both the powers primarily concerned are so strongly on the side of peace, we must hope that the reassuring anticipations with regard to the opening session of the Conference may be fully borne out by its termination.

On the other hand, Russia being notoriously unprepared for war, and probably not desirous of it in any case, Greece is sorely likely to persist in any step which may bring down upon her the far superior strength of Turkey. And yet, if Russia declines to interfere, Greece would assuredly have to bear the brunt of a war with Turkey by herself, and the Government at Athens must surely feel the risk of utter ruin to the kingdom which they would incur by precipitating a war under the circumstances. As a rule, conferences are sources of danger, rather than agencies for peace, but in the present case, where the interests of both the powers primarily concerned are so strongly on the side of peace, we must hope that the reassuring anticipations with regard to the opening session of the Conference may be fully borne out by its termination.

On the other hand, Russia being notoriously unprepared for war, and probably not desirous of it in any case, Greece is sorely likely to persist in any step which may bring down upon her the far superior strength of Turkey. And yet, if Russia declines to interfere, Greece would assuredly have to bear the brunt of a war with Turkey by herself, and the Government at Athens must surely feel the risk of utter ruin to the kingdom which they would incur by precipitating a war under the circumstances. As a rule, conferences are sources of danger, rather than agencies for peace, but in the present case, where the interests of both the powers primarily concerned are so strongly on the side of peace, we must hope that the reassuring anticipations with regard to the opening session of the Conference may be fully borne out by its termination.

On the other hand, Russia being notoriously unprepared for war, and probably not desirous of it in any case, Greece is sorely likely to persist in any step which may bring down upon her the far superior strength of Turkey. And yet, if Russia declines to interfere, Greece would assuredly have to bear the brunt of a war with Turkey by herself, and the Government at Athens must surely feel the risk of utter ruin to the kingdom which they would incur by precipitating a war under the circumstances. As a rule, conferences are sources of danger, rather than agencies for peace, but in the present case, where the interests of both the powers primarily concerned are so strongly on the side of peace, we must hope that the reassuring anticipations with regard to the opening session of the Conference may be fully borne out by its termination.

On the other hand, Russia being notoriously unprepared for war, and probably not desirous of it in any case, Greece is sorely likely to persist in any step which may bring down upon her the far superior strength of Turkey. And yet, if Russia declines to interfere, Greece would assuredly have to bear the brunt of a war with Turkey by herself, and the Government at Athens must surely feel the risk of utter ruin to the kingdom which they would incur by precipitating a war under the circumstances. As a rule, conferences are sources of danger, rather than agencies for peace, but in the present case, where the interests of both the powers primarily concerned are so strongly on the side of peace, we must hope that the reassuring anticipations with regard to the opening session of the Conference may be fully borne out by its termination.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

- GEORGE ZIELLEY, Formerly Fitzwater & Zietley, Filbert street, above Eighth street, N. W. COR. THIRD AND WOOD STS., where he will be glad to see his friends. 12 1/2 1m GEORGE ZIELLEY. MT. VERNON HOTEL, 81 Monument street, Baltimore. Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine. On the European Plan. D. P. MORGAN. GEORGE FLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, REMOVED TO NO. 184 DOCK STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

Y. P. M. YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY. YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY. YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY. There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia market, and it is sold at the low rate of No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD, PHILADELPHIA. 11 1/2 2p

CARSTAIRS & McCALL.

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE STS. IMPORTERS OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc. AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, and BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 1/2

SONOMA WINE COMPANY

Established for the sale of Pure California Wines. This Company offer for sale pure California Wines. WHITE, CLARET, CATAWA, PORT, MERRY, MUNCATEL, ANGELICA, CHAMPAGNE, AND PURE GRAPE BRANDY. Wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of the grape. DEPOT, No. 2 BANK STREET, Philadelphia. 12 1/2 HAHN & QUAIN, Agents.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828. HOLIDAY PRESENTS. WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS. G. W. RUSSELL, No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 5 2 1/2

MUSICAL BOXES

The finest assortment in the city. A fresh invoice just received direct from Geneva with beautiful Bell accompaniments. Our selections comprise the choicest Operatic and Home Melodies. FARR & BROTHER, IMPORTERS, No. 321 CHESTNUT STREET, 11 1/2 1m BELOW FOURTH.

LUMBER.

- 1869. SPRUCE JOIST, STAGUE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1869. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PLYMOUTH PINE, SPANISH CEDAR BOX PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1869. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEEP BOARDS, KAIL PLANK. 1869. WALNUT BBS AND PLANK, WALNUT BBS AND PLANK, WALNUT PLANK, WALNUT PLANK. 1869. UNDERTAKERS LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS LUMBER, WALNUT AND FINE. 1869. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1869. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869. CAROLINA SCANTLING, VIRGINIA B. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 200 SOUTH STREET. T. P. GALVIN & CO., LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF, BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS, (SO-CALLED), PHIL DELPHIA. AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN MANUFACTURERS OF YELLOW PINE AND SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc. shall be happy to furnish orders wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port. Constantly receiving and on hand at our warehouse SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHIN BLES, EASTERN PINE, PICKETS, RED-SLAITS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, and HAWAII MATO SELF-SERIES, 1 1/2 1m ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY. LEGAL NOTICES. IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. IN BANKRUPTCY. To the Creditors of the Bankrupt:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM B. BARRETT, of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the state of Pennsylvania, who said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the District of Philadelphia. ALEX. C. COLLIER, Assignee, 112 1/2 1m No. 27 CHESNUT street. JETTERS TESTAMENTARILY UPON THE estate of FRANCIS J. THROBT, deceased, having been started to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands to make known the same without delay, to R. TROUBA, M. D. Administrator, 12 1/2 1m No. 164 WALLACE street. MERRICK & SONS, SOUTH WARK FOUNDRY, No. 486 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia, WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE. Regulated by the Governor. MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE, Patented June, 1868. DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER. D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINES AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR, For Cotton or Woolen Manufactures, 7 1/2 1m

FINANCIAL.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OFFER A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THEIR First Mortgage Bonds AT PAR. Nine Hundred and Sixty Miles. Of the line West from Omaha are now completed, and the work is going on through the Winter. As the distance between the finished portion of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads is now less than 80 miles, and both Companies are pushing forward the work with great energy, employing over 20,000 men, there can be no doubt that the whole Grand Line to the Pacific Will be Open for Business in the Summer of 1869.

The regular Government Commissioners have pronounced the Union Pacific Railroad to be FIRST CLASS in every respect, and the Special Commission appointed by the President says:—"Taken as a whole, THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD HAS BEEN WELL CONSTRUCTED, AND THE GENERAL ROUTE FOR THE LINE EXCEEDINGLY WELL SELECTED. The energy and perseverance with which the work has been urged forward and the rapidly with which it has been executed are without parallel in history, and in grandeur and magnitude of undertaking it has never been equaled." The report concludes by saying that "the country has reason to congratulate itself that this great work of national importance is so rapidly approaching completion under such favorable auspices." The Company now have in use 137 locomotives and nearly 2000 cars of all descriptions. A large additional quantity is ordered to be ready in the Spring. The grading is nearly completed, and the distributed for 120 miles in advance of the western end of the track. Fully 120 miles of iron for new track are now delivered west of the Missouri River, and 50 miles more are en route. The total expenditures for construction purposes in advance of the completed portion of the road is not less than eight million dollars. Besides a donation from the Government of 12,500 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in U. S. Bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about \$20,000 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. The Company has already received \$24,075,000 of this subsidy, being in "upon the 30 miles that have been examined by the United States Commissioners.

Government Aid—Security of the Bonds.

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, and no more. These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the whole road and all its equipments. Such a mortgage upon what, for a long time, will be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States, takes the highest rank as a safe security. The earnings from the way or local business for the year ending June 30, 1868, on an average of 472 miles, were over FOUR MILLION DOLLARS, which, after paying all expenses, were much more than sufficient to cover all interest liability upon that distance, and the earnings for the last five months have been \$2,396,570. They would have been greater if the road had not been taxed to its utmost capacity to transport its own material for construction. The income from the great passenger travel, the China freights, and the supplies for the new Rocky Mountain States and Territories, must be ample for all interest and other liabilities. No political action can reduce the rate of interest. It must remain for thirty years at 7 per cent. per annum in gold, now equal between eight and nine per cent. in currency. The principal is then payable in gold. If a bond with such guarantees were issued by the Government, its market price would not be less than from 20 to 25 per cent. premium. As these bonds are issued under Government authority and supervision, upon what is very largely a Government work, they must ultimately approach Government prices. The price for the present is 1 PAR. Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 S. THIRD STREET, AND IN NEW YORK AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 20 NASSAU STREET, AND BY JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 59 WALL STREET, And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery. A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP WAS ISSUED OCTOBER 1, containing a full and complete statement in relation to the value of the bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application at the Company's office, or to any of the advertised agents. JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER, Jan. 1, 1869. NEW YORK, 12 1/2 1m

W. M. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD STREET, AND IN NEW YORK AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 20 NASSAU STREET, AND BY JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 59 WALL STREET, And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery. A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP WAS ISSUED OCTOBER 1, containing a full and complete statement in relation to the value of the bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application at the Company's office, or to any of the advertised agents. JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER, Jan. 1, 1869. NEW YORK, 12 1/2 1m

COUPONS

OF UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD 5-20s and 1881s DUE JANUARY 1, AND GOLD. WANTED. DE HAVEN & BRO. Dealers in Government Securities, No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET, 625 PHILADELPHIA. STERLING & WILDMAN, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 110 South THIRD Street, AGENTS FOR SALE OF First Mortgage Bonds of Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad, Interest SEVEN PER CENT., clear of all tax payable in GOLD August and February, for sale 97 1/2 and accrued interest in currency. Also First Mortgage Bonds of the Danville Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad. Interest SEVEN PER CENT., CLEAR OF ALL TAXES, payable April and October, for sale at 90 and accrued interest. Philadelphia with maps, reports, and full information of these roads always on hand for distribution. DEALERS in Government Bonds, Gold, Silver Coupons, etc. STOCKS of all kinds bought and sold on commission in New York and Philadelphia. 11 1/2 1m

W. M. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD STREET, AND IN NEW YORK AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 20 NASSAU STREET, AND BY JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 59 WALL STREET, And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery. A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP WAS ISSUED OCTOBER 1, containing a full and complete statement in relation to the value of the bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application at the Company's office, or to any of the advertised agents. JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER, Jan. 1, 1869. NEW YORK, 12 1/2 1m

W. M. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD STREET, AND IN NEW YORK AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 20 NASSAU STREET, AND BY JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 59 WALL STREET, And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery. A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP WAS ISSUED OCTOBER 1, containing a full and complete statement in relation to the value of the bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application at the Company's office, or to any of the advertised agents. JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER, Jan. 1, 1869. NEW YORK, 12 1/2 1m

W. M. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD STREET, AND IN NEW YORK AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 20 NASSAU STREET, AND BY JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 59 WALL STREET, And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery. A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP WAS ISSUED OCTOBER 1, containing a full and complete statement in relation to the value of the bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application at the Company's office, or to any of the advertised agents. JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER, Jan. 1, 1869. NEW YORK, 12 1/2 1m

FINANCIAL.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OFFER A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THEIR First Mortgage Bonds AT PAR. Nine Hundred and Sixty Miles. Of the line West from