banded soldiers, who have not yet accommo-

dated themselves to the ways of peace.
Of skilful officers there would also be no lack;

or the officers who served in our civil war find

is natural that they should be struck with con-sternation, and fly about with crazy hasts, to ward off the expected blow. The whole male population of the previnces is awarming to the frontier. In the cities, like Terento, the soldiers

are billeted upon the citizens, for want of bar-racks to shelter them. The prevailing darkness as to the point where they will be needed, makes

it uncertain whether they will remain an hour or a month. All the locomotives in the Pro-

vinces were kept fired up last Friday, to be ready, at a moment't warning, to transport troops to the as yet invisible scene of conflict.

The Toronto Globe called upon President Johnson, on Friday, to interpose the authority

of our Government for the protection of Cana-da. It thinks the Canadians ought not to be

put to the expense of money and blood necessary for repelling an invasion from our side of the

will be an unhandsome requital for the friendly action of the Capadian Government during our

civil war! We do not estimate our obligations of gratitude at quite so high a rate. Although Canada was full of refugees and rebels during the war, the Camadian Government never stirred hand mor foot to restrain them till after the St.

Alban's raid; nor even then but upon menace and compulsion. When General Dix published

own hands, and our Government established a passport system which destroyed the business of

the Canadian raniways, the Canadian Govern-ment was at length remnided of the duties of good neighborhood. It did nothing for preven-tion until it had become necessary to do some-

The Canadians will have no reason to complain, if we follow the same rule. As yet, we have no certainty that it is not, after all, a comedy, instead of a tragedy, which the Fenians are rehearsing with such infinite bustle of prepartition.

Possibly there may be no invasion at all; possi-bly none has ever been intended. The whole

thing may be a stupendous practical joke, to set the British dominions in a flutter. It may be a vast scheme of cupidity to fill the pockets and

give notoriety to the names of the Fenian digni-taries. Our Government would cut a ridiculous figure if it should play the part of chief dupe in

the Fenian comedy, by sending an array of troops to the border to protect Canada against an imaginary danger. But, then, it may mean work; it may mean war. But, in that case, it is

just that the precautionary expenses should be

borne by those for whose safety the precautions

Our Government will probably wait, as the Canadian Government waited, till some overt

act, like the St. Alban's raid, is committed; and

then it will not stay for coerction and menaces, but will enforce its laws by its own voluntary

The only warlike thing yet done by the American Femans is the collection of funds; but surely no Canadian—much less any Englishman—wili

have the face to complain that our Government

permits this During our war, a large Confederate fund was kept in the Canadian banks, under

the protection of the Canadian laws. From that

fund constant disbursements were made, in payment of hostile services against the United States. In England subscriptions and contribu-

tions were publicly raised in aid of the Rebel cause, without censure or interference. Arms

were openly furnished, and the construction and equipment of vessels secretly counived at, till

imminent danger of a war with the United States quickened the vigilance of the British

authorities. In this matter of international obli-gations, the Canadians and the British must use

the same system of weights and measures in

buying as in selling. It is the equitable doctrine of the Gospel that "with what measure ye mete,

DECISION CONCERNING RAILEOAD PASSAGE TICKETS.—Mr. David Ripley last year brought a

suit against the New Jersey Railroad Company upon the fellowing grounds:-He bought a com-

on the receipt given him for the money, pro-

vided that the ticket should be shown when required, and that no duplicate would be issued.

the Supreme Court held that the case did not

involve any question as to the reasonableness of the rule, but only the interpretation of the con-

bound by the contract expressed on the ticket

and receipt, and that the purchaser of such a ticket became his own insurer against the loss of

PRICE OF A KISS .- A lady who was rudely

kissed by a man, while walking in Buffalo on

Wednesday evening, instantly returned home and started her husband after the offender, who

was lodged in prison and fined fifty dollars the next morning by a magistrate. The defense set

up that the kiss was only a joke, given under the influence of a little too much liquor, and

but for testimony of general good character, the Judge announced that the punishment would have been six months impriscament.

-All the bridges of Paris are now epened

free of toll, the bridge of Grenelle, which was

the only one at which toil was taken, having been thrown open to the public on the first day

of the present year. The nearest toll bridge to Paris is now that of Surenne, on the further

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THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.

THE IMMENSE SUCCESS with which this prepar

The IMMENSE SUCCESS with which this preparation has met during the short time it has been before
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color; prevents the hair from failing out, by causing a
healthy condition of the scalp, imparting to the hair a
softness and goes, and youthful appearance that no
other Hair Preparation can produce. The Eureka is free
from all impurities or poisenou, drugs and can be used
without sulfug scalp or hands.

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side of the Bois de Boulogne.

EUREKAL

ract between the parties; that the plaintiff

his ticket, hewever it might happen.

it shall be measured unto you again."

hing for redress.

sense of justice

order threatening to take redress into our

It declares that, if we stand inactive, it

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Importlant Topics of the Hour.

DOMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TRIBGRAPH

The State of Europe-Revolutions Present

and Prospective. From the Herald. England is now in a state of revolution. Her Government, her Parliament, and her press have at length been forced to confess this fact. The Fenian movement, which the statesmen declared would amount to nothing, has thrown

the whole country into alarm and confusion. Outbreaks are dreaded in London and Liverpool as well as in Ireland; English securities are depreciating, while American bonds are rising in price. In Prussia the King has openly quarrelled with the Chamber of Deputies, and great discontent exists among the people. Austria and Prassia are disputing over the duchies which they recently conquered, like La Fon-taine's robbers over the stolen mule.

In France the press, under pretense of encouraging the Fenians, is really inciting all the revo-lutionary elements throughout Europe. Prim's rebellion in Spain has been only temporarily repressed. A successful revolution has been carried through by the people and the Legislature of Romania. The Italians, laboring under a heavy debt which they have no apparent means to pay, still look longingly upon the Papal pessessions. In Belgium one party is in favor of an alliance with Holland, and another party in favor of an alliance with France; and between them the new King seems destined to be left out in the cold. In a word, a careful review of the condition of the leading countries of Europe shows that every one of them has on hand a

revolution, either present or prospective.
Whether any or all of these revolutions will succeed we do not now predict. The year 1866 opens like 1830 and like 1848; but the revolutionists now have much better chances of suc-cess than ever before. They have waited patiently during our war to see how this republic would come out of its cracial trials, and our victory has produced its natural effects by encouraging the European republicans. When the Southern Confederacy fell all the powers which had sympathized and assisted it were irretrievably damaged. Tom Hughes said no more than the truth in Parliament when he declaved that if England had not violated her neutrality there would have been no American Fenians. During the same debate Mr. Gladstone—his mind haunted with the shost of the Alabama—admitted that the English Government had not made any representations to this country in regard to Fenianism, and had neither moral nor legal grounds for making any. Mr. Labouchere's appeal for a reform in the English law of neutrality, which was seconded by Mr. Oliphant and others, was in the same strain. When we published the first account of the Fenian organization, shortly after Lee's sur-render, the London Times copied it and laughed at it; but now this very ridiculous organization makes all England tremble. The other revolutions in Europe, which now appear as weak as Fenianism once did, may have the same effect upon France, Prussia, Austria, and Spain, by and by. We know that the European powers are leagued together to put down republicanism, and that they have large standing armies; but a simultaneous outbreak will nullify all their alliances, and, in coarse of time, their soldiers may become disaffected. Still, we are not dis-cussing the question of the ultimate success of the Fenians or any other revolutionists. The point we make is that the Fenians have already succeeded in bringing John Bull to his knees and in making him hesitate as to whether he had not better take out his wallet and pay off the Alabana claims. Clearly, this is something gained, and we can well afford to wait for what

The Danger of Our Present Position. From the Herald.

Congress is uncertain of its position, its duties, its powers. It is full of a factious, restless, revolutionary spirit. It seems to have thrown away the old government-to have cut loose from the Constitution. Great wars necessarily suspend the operation of law to a certain extent and justify the use of extreme or doubtful powers; but a wise legislature would lose no opportunity to relinquish a doubtful position that it had assumed, for the public good, and take once more its natural place in the circle of government. Congrass, on the contrary, is de-termined not to reimquish the position that the war gave it. Its whole struggle is to hold that position, and to prevent, by every means, a return to the harmonious, quiet, natural operation of the old system. Its revolutionary disposition and purpose is most clearly seen in its propositions to change the Constitution of the country.

Some thirty or forty amendments are before it which, if adopted, would completely do away with the system under which the United States have been so prosperous, and would change our Government in nearly every feature. Congress assumes that the Constitution is a nullity. It ignores the constitutional distribution of powers. It has taken the position of the Supreme Court, to interpret the Constitution by party vote. It has made its Central Directory—its infamous Committee of Fitteen—an executive to superse de the President. It has threatened to impesch him also. In all ways it assumes superiority to the law, and is not a Congress under the Constitution, but a faction governing in defiance of that instrument.

It is from this very point in their history that free governments tumble into despotism. At some weak hour when, for some cause or another, faction prevails and law is superseded, and faction daily grows worse till a political chaos seems imminent, then some strong hand seizes all, and an unscrapulous leader gains the confidence of the people by putting the factions under his foot, and a little later, in virtue of that very confidence, puts liberty in the same place. This is the history of a thousand republics taken from that very point in their career at which we now stand in ours. The fall begins when faction supersededes the government and partisan passion takes the place of law.

This was the history of liberty in Rome, in France, and in England. Faction made Rome ready for Casar; faction in the Long Parliament prepared the way for Cromwell, and faction in France made Napoleon inevitable. It is the same series of facts in every case. It is a law of na-tional life, and we will not be exempted from it unless there is something in us different from all other nations. The people are the only hope. They are certainly more intelligent and more free, and their influence is more, direct than in other countries. Their intelligence, their patriotism, and their freedom is what we must count upon for the hope that the factions will be put down by a power not inimical to freedom, by the vote of the whole people, and not by an ambitious leader ready to become a despot.

## Irish Liberty.

From the Tribune. John Mitchel-his irrepressible longings for an Alabama plantation, well stocked with fat negroes, having been baffied, and his efforts to establish a slaveholding despotism in the South having been utterly defeated-has betaken himself to Paris, where he finds a despotism ready made, and is enraptured with it, of course. In France, any meeting of twenty or more peron for a political purpose—even to nominate a caudidate to represent their District in the Chamber of Deputies—is forbidden and punished; while any newspaper may be suppressed at the arbitrary pleasure of the Government, without having been convicted of any offense or traff whatever. John things this delignitude.

French people, who are at his back, wish for a quiet life and the peacetal tursuits of business, and no more revolutions in their day, it is absolutely necessary to restrain the press, just so far as it is restrained. Imagine one half the journals of Paris coming out every mersing with articles abowing that the Emperor is a usurper, and that the true ruler of France is Henry V. or an Orleans prince now in England; or else that a republic is the only admissable Governelse that a republic is the only admissable Govern-ment. So long as there is in France an Orleanist party, and an old Beurbon party, and a Republican party, just so long must their organs be restrained from proclaiming themselves in any of those senses."

—Here is the Milesian idea of liberty, plainly and forcibly expressed. If every Frenchman were an Imperialist, it might do to allow free-dom of the press; but, since many, if not most, Frenchmen noteriously are no such thing, they must not be allowed to express their own views. but only those of the ruling power. And this, says John, is as much liberty of the press as France ought to have. He continues:-

"As for Government interference in elections that is done in France precisely as it is done in England and America, by the trevernment officials giving all their votes and all the weight of their influence in favor of the candidate who is a partisan of the pre-ent order of things. Perhaps it is wrong; but Governments, you see, will do these things."

This is false. The French usurpation ferbids prevents, punishes the holding of any meeting (composed of more than twenty persons) to nominate candidates or promote their election. It forbids and prevents by penalties the circulation of handbills advocating opposition candi-dates, or even ballots bearing their names. The "officials" in England do not even vote; in France they "run the machine." In this coun-try office-holders harm their party by taking a prominent part in electioneering contests; in France they are expected to do all but the voting, and to oversee and direct that. No other Government that exists, or ever did exist, interferes with elections so absorbingly, so indecently, as does that of Louis Napoleon.

Land Ho!

From the Tribune. Gold closed at 4 P. M. yesterday at 1301. The premium, therefore, is just one-sixth of what it was in the darkest days, financially, of our great war. In other words, we have already traversed five-sixths of the way from our worst estate back to perfect solvency.

Are we such cowards that we shall now shrink back into hopeless insolvency, when it is but a little way forward to resumption?

Who has suffered unjustly by the progress we have made? What department of useful industry has been crippled? What laudable business has been paralyzed? What laborer has been deprived of work and bread? What valuable product has been so reduced in price that it can no longer be produced without loss? Wherein has the currency been unduly, perniciously con-

Give the Secretary ample power to fund his demand and short-time obligations, and we can move right on to specie payments. And then every greenback and bank note will be worth its face in gold, and gold-rambling will be one of the lost arts. And then our two hundred millions and over of specie will be currency; whereas, it now is not. Nobody will hoard gold for duties or for speculation, because there will be no motive to do so. Our banks must keep a tight rein on importation, so as not to be drained of their coin to pay balances against us

Courage, friends! there is land ahead!

The British American People and Fenianlsm. From the Times.

Our Northern neighbors are apparently enjoying the unusual luxury of a sensation in their dull winter months. It is nearly thirty years since they had anything like it. They evidently imagine that the Fenians, in a body, are after them with sharp sticks; and twenty or thirty of their stalwart yeomanry have been put under arms to meet any possible emergency. There can be no harm in these military prepar 'ions across the line; there may be much wisdon and forecast in them. The local Provincial fores of Canada has not, thus far, been severely taxed for the protection of the Provincial hearths. It was supposed to be reorganized in 1851, under Lord Grey's administration of the Colonial Office, when nearly the whole of the Imperial Ordnance property was banded over to the colonists on the condition that they should tax themselves to make military provision for such a crisis as seems now to have arisen.

The British Government, up to the present date, have not had the best of this bargain. During our long civil war, there was no increase in what is called the local volunteer force of Canada. Even when what is now historically called the "Trent Difficulty" occurred, there were fewer volunteers in the Province than there were in 1856, during a time of profound peace. On the other hand the British tax-payers had to submit to an additional burden of some lifteen or twenty millions of dollars to increase the "regular army in the Provinces. A small organization of "preventives" were put on the frontier for a month or two, just as we were winding up the war; and to provide these with rations may posenbly have cost the Canadian Government a few

hundred thousand dollars. If this Fenian bluster, then, should have the effect of teaching the Provincials that they ought to depend more upon themselves and less upon England, it will not be, so far as they are concerned, an unmitigated evil. It is simply considered a vile nuisance among us here—first, because no sane American believes in the sincerity of those who conduct the movement; and second because an idle, speculative, fillbustering community is a curse to any country. We are a working, practical people; and whatever disturbs cur industry, or has a tendency thereto, invites the heartiest condemnation of every thrifty critizen of the United States. The political speculators and dreamers that hurried the South into any surrection would have fully described. into insurrection would have fully deserved all the punishment that has fallen upon them, if their insane schemes had effected nothing else than to paralyze for the time the industrial and commercial interests of the country. Our people do not wish to see this country made the theatre for experiments in political propa-gandian in behalf of any other community, however much oppressed. We do our full share in finding homes, protection, shelter, and, if necessary, mild correction, for the hundreds thousands of poor foreigners that are attracted hither, without our being called on either to bargain for their good behavior towards powers with which we are at peace, or to have the busi ness of the country disturbed by their machina-

The Government have not, thus far, actively interfered with these Fenian people, because their proceedings hitherto have been so essentially of the character of burlesque. And even this border "scare" is as likely as not to subside before the close of St. Patrick's Day. But if the necessity should arise for the United States Government to assert the supremacy of the municipal law of the country, that duty will be loyally performed, even if our lately 'neutral friends are the first to profit thereby. while, if there is any patriotic spirit or pluck left to the Provincials, they ought to make short work of any Fenian demonstration, whether erganized among themselves or elsewhere.

The Fenian Panic in Canada.

From the World. Canada has never been in such a state of wild consternation as at present, since the so called "Patriot War." The great activity of the Fenlan organization in the United States since the suspension of the habeas corpus in Ireland, the monster mass meetings in all our populous towns, and the redundant flow of funds into the Fenian exchequer, account for and justify the lively apprehensions and hurried preparations of our Canadian neighbors. If the Fenians want a hundred thousand soldiers to invade or inult whatever. John thinks this delightful.

Says he:

"If the Emperor means to continue Emperor, (which I think he does), and if the great mass of the eagerly reinforced by multitudes of restless dis-

WATCHES AND JEWELRY TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

We are offering our stock of WATCHES.

JEWELRY,

it more difficult to sink into quiet citizens that the common soldiers. Besides, the sentiment of "manifest destiny" in which the American people have grown up has always yearned for Canada, and expected its ultimate annexation. The same feeling which set the popular heart on fire in all the States on the border at the time of the "Patriot War" would make the Fentan invasion popular with large masses of our people. All these incentives would be stimulated AND SILVERWARE, AT A DISCOUNT, ple. All these incentives would be stimulated by our indignant sense of English injuries dur-ing the Southern Rebellion.

With so many elements of danger known to the Canadians, and magnified by uncertainty, it Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold. CLARK & BIDDLE.

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HANDSOME LADIES' WATCH Will do well to call at once and make a selection. Prices moderate. Als watches warranted. Also, a large assortment of

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REVENUE STAMPS of every description constantly on hand, and in any amount,

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mutation ticket for the year 1865, which was stolen from him, and applied for a new ticket—proving the loss, and offering to indemnify the company for its use by any other person. He was informed, says the Newark Advertiser, that the rules of the company required him to pay one half of the value of the ticket for the unexpired term before a new one would be issued. He refused, and was required to pay his daily fare in order to travel over the road. He paid tare in order to travel over the road. He paid under protest, and brought an action to test their right to demand it, insisting that he had paid for the year, and they were bound to carry nim without further charge. The company insisted that the terms printed on the ticket, and Particular attention paid to small orders. The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully

The following rates of discount are allowed:-On all orders of \$25, two per cent discount. On all orders of \$100, three per cent. discount. On all orders of \$500, four per cent, discount, All orders should be sent to

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NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

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The Land of this Company consists of about 130 Acres, in hecklenburg county. North Carolina, about 35 miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 16 to 55 feet, demonstrating the existence of three paramet years of ore of about 2 seet in which and about 15 seet spart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 156 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than haif a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these cres are known as the Brown ores, and are very fich, yielding an average of about \$200 per to m gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rade working of the mines for saveral years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reaucing machinery the company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields \$200 per ton, some

Having an ore that readily yields \$200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present multiplect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shart opened, at an expense not exceeding \$25 per ton leaving a net daily profit of \$1750 for each shart worked by the Company

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased. These mines, whilst they produce cres richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of in-i and cheap labor, and the incility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average (specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the fol-lowing certificate of Processors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1863. Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine." North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces pine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore \$216.02 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully.

Dr. M. B. Taylor, No. 404 Wainut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and still informa-

LIQUORS.

No. 225 North THIRD Street. If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such

recommendation from such high sources:-PHILADRIPHIA, September 9, 1838.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains none or the Poisonous Substance known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskles in general use.

BOOTH, GARRITT & CAMAC,

Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Whatton, Jr., of Philadelphia: and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entire. Y FIRE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS Substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,

Analytical Chemist.

Boston, March 7, 1839.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of ChirsNut GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Olis, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectially, A.A. HAYES, M. D.,

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prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warchouse, No. 63 a. GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CIS. A SECOND Street Try them.

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