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

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Congress and the President-A Policy of Conciliation Necessary. From the Times .

For the sake of the country and the bonor and well-being of the Republican party, it is to be hoped that the statements in circulation purporting to indicate the plans and purposes of divers members of either branch of Congress have no foundation outside the minds of their authors. If half of them were true, there would be reasons for anticipating another revolution

as a not improbable contingency. All there stories assume the existence of a fierce, implacable, continuous hostility between the President and the majority in Contween the Fresident and the majority in Congress. They impute to the Fresident a disposition to act the usurper, and to his antagonists a modest and unambitious but firm determination to baffle him by every means at their command. It is taken for granted that he will practically refuse to execute the provisions of the Civil Rights bill, and impeachment is threatened as a consequence. ment is threatened as a consequence. Preparations for a struggle are represented as already in progress—the President relying upon the white soldiers, while the negro troops are to be employed against him. And Congress, it is said, instead of adjourning, will constitute itself a sort of permanent Committee of Safety, whose prime duty will be to thwart everything the President may attempt to do, and carry out the

views of its leaders with unwavering firmness.
We look upon these statements as the inventions of sensation-mongers, and as such, un worthy of sensus specific denial. The only circumstance which invests them, or any of them, with importance sufficient to justify notice, is their publication, with more or less disguise, in the columns of journals which stremuously support the aims of Messrs. Stevens and Sumner Of course, we do not propose to make these gentlemen responsible for the sayings of newspapers over which they cannot have direct control. But we mention it as a fact pregnant with mischief, that the papers which are trying to prejudice the President by representing him as unmindful of his duty, and which are advo-cating his impeachment to prevent the consum-mation of his policy, belong exclusively to the extreme portion of the press.

Now, whether in a party or national sense,

nothing can be more injurious than adherence to the course thus begun. The spirit it exhibits is fanatical, tyrannical, traitorous. It would entail disgrace, disaster, destruction upon the Union party. And it would bring upon the country strife and suffering, if not a renewal of

civil war. Senator Lane, of Kansas, no doubt greatly exaggerated when he said that "the Republican party is crumbling to pieces." But there is just enough of truth in the remark to commend it to the careful consideration of every man who regards the mission of that party as yet unfulfilled Under almost any circumstances, a party cannot but suffer from settled hostility to a President elected in its name. The injury is greater when, as in the case of President Johnson, the charges of inconsistency attach to a section in Congress and not to the Executive. The ground upon which he was elected he occupies still. His Cabinet advisers are the advisers selected by his predecessor. The principles upon which the war was conducted, the purpose for which it was wared, have been, and to this day are, the principles and purpose of his administration. When, therefore, he is assailed by extreme men, it is because they drag into the party issues of which the great body of its members never dreamed, or give prominence to views which the party, as a party, never sanctioned; and in either event the party suffers. All talk of its "crumbling to pieces" is premature. But that it has been seriously weakened by the occurrences of the last four months is undeniable; and equally certain is it that the differences between Congress and the President, if persisted in and made wider, will result in the "crumbing" of which the Kansas Senator has spoken.

Other interests, however, than those of party, emand the abatement of hostility, as towards emano the President, and the adoption of a policy fitted to restore peace and confidence to the country. We may well be proud of the manner in which the mances, the industry, and the trade of the country passed through an ordeal that would have entailed bankruptcy and distress upon the richest nations of the Old World. But we must not thence infer that we may safely postpone attention to the financial and industrial problems which remain as the unadjusted legacies of the war. We have no desire to play the part of alarmists. We think, indeed, that in these problems, complicated and difficult though they be there is no danger which wise legislation and prudent administration may not materially But our safety depends upon vigi lance, and the prompt application of the necessary checks and remedies; and these again call for calm, non-partisan effort on the floor of Congress. In the absence of this all interests are imperilled. Dulness begotten of uncertainty and caution culminating in fear are the characteristics of the great financial and mercantile centres. Every day devoted to the partisan struggle makes matters worse. Every fresh sign of bitterness, every new token of difficulty, awakens apprehensions in the world of trade and money, and strengthens the popular feeling

in favor of a conservative policy.

On every ground, then, the cultivation of a conciliatory temper by Congress is greatly to be desired. It is expedient politically and nationally: politically, if those who claim to be Republicans would prevent the Republican party from being weakened: nationally, if we would repress sectionalism, restore confidence to trade, and lighten the burdens under which industry suffers. No greater calamity can happen than the development of the distrust and discontent that must follow a continuance of the struggle now going on at Washington. There must be moderation and forbearance on all sides or there will be ruin.

Having carried their point in regard to the Civil Rights bill, will not the majority in Congress now torego trials of strength with the President, and use their power to toster peace, and to promote measures of which the industry and commerce of the country stand in urgent

Equalizing Bounties.

From the Tribune. We receive a good many letters from persons who say they have been soldiers, and who do not like our opposition to the schemes submitted to Congress under the guise of equalizing bounties among the soldiers who have served in the late war. Most of these we have not even read completely, because of the bad manners and impertinence betrayed by the writers; and we certainly shall not publish any henceforth of which the authors know no better than to couch their missives in terms of insult.

What we have to say to them all may be

briefly summed up thus:—
1. Not one of the bills submitted to Congress does what they all protess to attempt—that is, equalize bountles. General Wilson's is a case in int. Be proposes to ignore all bounties paid by States or minor localities, or by individuals. Why so? If a soldier has received a bounty from his State, county, or township, or been puld one by an individual, why should not that be considered, as much as though it had been paid from the Federal Treasury? If any one can answer this question civilly we should like to hear from him.

2. To pay an additional sum to every soldier. under pretanse of equalizing bountles, is a naked fraud. The man who enlisted in 1864 or 65, and received then a liberal bounty, has no right to a further gratuity under this false

3. We should be very glad to assist in paying \$100, or even \$200 each to all soldiers who enlisted without bounty or gratuity from any quarter, served three years or over, until honorably discharged, receiving no bounty at all save the \$100 paid when mustered out. This, we believe, would be some approximation to "equalizing bounties;" and it is as far as we think our overtaxed people and heavily indebted Government should be asked to go, save in providing for the disabled in battle and the orphans of those who gave their lives for their country; and for these we will go as far as any one can reasonably ask. But to bankrupt our overburdened Transity by paying bounties to hale men who have already received \$300 and over in bountles or as substitutes, or who served less than two years, we are not willing.

The Excluded States.

From the Daily News. When the right of secession first became the subject of general public discussion, one of the most effective popular arguments used against it, by those who are now supporting the policy of Phillips, Sumner, and Stevens, was that the concession, to a State, of the right to secode from the Union, necessarily involved the concession, to a majority of the States, of the right to expel a State. And this latter proposition was considered so ourrageous that no one was found bold enough to defend it. Yet these very same men, having, under the pretext—for it is simply a pretext, and a very shallow one at that —of prosecuting a war for maintaining the in tegrity of the Union, succeeded in establishing their own party in power, now adopt as good, sound, constitutional doctrine the very dogmathey pretended to be engaged in suppressing. For, if these two propositions are correlative, an that the granting of one involves the granting of both, then the action of the radicals, in excluding eleven States from the Union, justifies the action of the secessionists in at-tempting to withdraw the same States from the Union. If Messra. Sumuer and Stevens have the right to expel eleven States, then Messrs, Davis and Stephens had an equal right to withdraw the same States. There is no escape from the dilemma. The eleven States which formed the Southern Confederacy are either in the Union or they are not. If they are in the Union, then the action of the radical Congress in excluding them from representation is not only without right, but in defiance of their own professed principles. It is wholly lawless and revolutionary. On the other hand, if the Southern States are out of the Union, then the Union is not one and indivisible, and the war which was waged professedly to maintain the integrity of the Union, was, in fact, a mere war of aggiandizement and conquest, born of the spirit of lost, waged in the spirit of cruelty; and now, as to its results, in the spirit of oppression. It was, in short, a sham, a gigantic sham, the most gigantic of all the shams of this age of gigantic shams. And its sole purpose was that an oligarchy of politicians might seize upon the liberties of the country, while ano her oligarchy of shoddy manufacturers, contractors, and placemen might plunder it at their case. Oh! for a forty-parson power to chant

Thy praise, Hypocrisy! The Loan Bill-Progress of Correct Views on the Questions of Currency and National Finances.

From the Herald. We published in yesterday's Herald, interestmg extracts from prominent journals in the country on the subject of the Loan bill, and on the questions of currency and national finance. The newspapers from which we quote represent all parties, and do not look upon the matter in a partisan point of view. They are published, too, for the most part, in the great interior cities and industrial and commercial centres of the country, and therefore the views they express

are entitled to consideration,
A short time ago these questions were little understood, and consequently not much was saip about them. The opinions expressed were very crude, were approached thindly, and generally were in layor of largely contracting the currency. The writers jumped at conclusions without reason, and without understanding the subject. But time and common sense have produced a change. The press begins to see the truth of what we have asserted all along—that any sudden and large contraction of the currency would produce widespread disaster to the whole community and paralyze the finances of the Government. Some of the opinions and arguments of the journals referred to are not altogether sound, but the general tenor of them shows that light is breaking upon the public, and that considerable progress has been made within a few months towards correct views.

People will not fail to notice that while nearly all the press in this city advocates immediate resumption of specie payments, and the most visionary theories about the currency and national finances, that of the great commercial and industrial centres of the country, and par-ticularly of the West, begins to see the danger of such a policy. The reason of this course on the part of the press here, and of a different course on the part of the country press, is plain. This is the centre of stock jobbing, of the bondholders, and of all those who expect to be be ers, and of all those who expect to be be-nefited by forcing specie payments. They look only to a rapid appreciation of the b nds they hold. If they could sud-denly contract the currency, and thus bring their securities to par in gold, they would immediately be twenty-five to thirty per cent, richer than they are now. The pe would be so much poorer, and the burden of the Government increased, it is true; but what is that to them? This is the secret of the course which the organs of the bondholders here are pursuing. The newspapers of such cities as Chicago and Cincinnati represent different inte-rests. They look more to the welfare of the in mers, the manufacturers, the laborers, and all the great industrial pursuits of the country. In fact, they begin to see the struggle now com mencing upon the questions of currency and national finance is between the bondholders on one hand, and the industry of the country on the other.

From present appearances the amended Loan oili of the House will pass the Senate in its resent form, or with immaterial alterationsprobably as it is. In that case the people will be satisfied. They will feel safe as long as they know it will not be in the power of the Secretary of the Treasury, or anybody else, to disarrange present values and the operations of trade. With this guarantee of security we shall go on in our career of development and prosperity: the currency will continue to approximate, as it has been approximating, a gold standard, and by the time Congress will meet again next December we shall gain a fund of ureful experience and information to guide us in the future. We all want to return to specie nyments; but we must not plunge the country nto bankruptcy and the Government into financial embarrasaments by doing this suddenly. This, in truth, would only delay specie payments. The only wise course is to let the laws of trade and vature operate as they are operating to bring about this desirable object. The expression of public opinion through the press will have weight, doubtless, with the Senate; and as the Loan bill is in no respect a party measure, we may expect to see it passed in its present form, or, at least, with but little

Is the Rump a Congress?

From the World. The weaker any cord is the less it will bear to be stretched. If a Congress constituted like the present Rump designed to have its authority suspected, it could proceed by no surer method than the passage of a glaringly unconstitutional law over the President's veto. So long as it confined itself to ordinary and necessary legislation, and passed no laws for which it had not some color of competency, the country deemed it more prudent not to raise the question of authority. If its reasonable acts lack binding torce, rity. If its reasonable acts lack binding force they had nevertheless better be acquiesced in as a subsequent Congress can give them the con-

array of the control of the control of the latter of the l

gress, as well as the President, is entitled to its own judgment on constitutional questions. The light of the two Houses to repairs a bill is just as moontestable as that of the President to interpose his veto. Neither the repassing of the bill, nor its unconstitutionality, impairs the legislative authority of Congress. It is presumed by the Constitution itself, that unconstitutional laws may sometimes pass, and a regular renear is provided in the authority of the Supreme Court to declare such laws null. But it is only genuine authority that will bear being taus stretched to the utmost without danger of breaking.

breaking.

The composition of Congress is prescribed in the Constitution. The Constitution declares that Congress shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives. "The Senate of the United States," we quote the language of the instrument, "shall consist of two Senates' from each State." Have we any such Senate? Are there "two Senators from each State!" There is a similar provision in relation to the House of Representatives; but as the same reasoning of Representatives; but as the same reasoning will, in the main, apply to both Houses, it will suffice to discuss the legality of one. We take the Senate in preterence, because that is the branch which has already passed the Civil Rights bill over the veto. It is clear, on the nace reading of the words, that we have no such Sepate as is provided for in the Constitu-tion of the United States. We have no Senate consisting of two "Senators from each State," A full Senate consists of seventy-two members; the Kump Senate, even when all the seats are

filed, consists of only fifty.

It may be said, and truly said, that the presence of every member of the Senate is not necessary to give validity to its proceedings. The Constitution itself provides that a majority the Senators shall form a quorum. same Constitution presumes that the absences are voluntary. If a State falls to elect, or its Scenators fail to attend, that is quite a different thing from the exclusion of States from their representation. So carried is the Constitution that every State may be represented, that if a ture, the Governor is empowered to make a temporary appointment until the Legislature The Constitution exempts the members of both Houses from arrest during their attendance, and in going and returning from Congress. These provisions evince the solicitude of the Constitution that States shall be deprived of

their representation by nothing except siekness, death, or voluntary tailure to elect.

Torning to another part of the Constitution, we find that the most emphatic of all its provisions is a prohibition to exclude States from their representation in the Senate. Everything the constitution in the Senate. else in the Constitution is open to alteration by the amending power; this alone is guarded from change by the power which can make all other changes. "No State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." It is absurd to say that Congress may do, at its own discretion or caprier, what not even the

mending power may ever dare attempt.

1.et us appose that three-fourths of the States should overstep the limits by which the Constitution has, in this one particular, hemmed in the amending power, and should go through the form of reducing the Senate from seventy-two members to bity, by depriving the twenty-two smallest States of one Senator each, without the r consent. Would a Senate thus constituted be a legal body? Would laws pa sed by it have any bind ng obligation? Assuredly not. It would be at clear a case of revolution as it is to suppose. What the remedy would be, is another and more difficult question. But there can be no doubt at all that such a pretended amendment, it acted on in the organiza tion of the Senate, would overthrow the Consti-tution. But if not even the amending power can take away half of the representation of a State in the Senate, how can it be supposed that Congress, the mere creature of the Constitution,

can take away the whole of it? Admit that the eleven excluded members of the Union are States, and their right to representation is legally irresistible. They hold it directly from the Constitution. Unless Congress has power to put States out of the Union when they are once in it, their claim to their seats cannot be successfully controverted. Even if Congress possessed this power, the States would retain their Federal rights until the power had been duly exercised. It requires a regular law, ap-proved by the President or passed over his veto, to admit a State; and it would require the same to expel one, if expulsion were constitutionally possible. Hamilton wrote (in 1802):—"The creation of a new State has been very pertinently mentioned as a decisive instance of power in a legislature to do a thing, which, being done, is irrevocable." It being impossible to put a State out of the Union, it is impossible to divest it of its right to representation. Being a State. it is entitled to the two Senators of which not even the amending power can deprive it with-

out its consent.

Congress was a valid legislature during the war, because, although the same States were unrepresented, it was by their own choice. They sent no members to either House. If any of the Rebel States had sent representatives, they would have been properly excluded, on perjectly intelligible grounds. If they brought no credentials, the Houses in which they claimed seats could have bestowed on them no If they brought credentials, it would have been the duty of the two Houses to examine them. Suppose the applicant to have been a Senator; the Senate would necessarily have rejected him on the ground that the pretended legislature, by which he claimed to have been elected, had not sworn to support the Constitu-tion of the United States—a qualification without which no department of the Federal Government could recognize it as a legislature at all. A Re-presentative from any of those States would have been rejected on grounds equally clear and sufficient. But no such objection can be raised against the present applicants; and if it could, it is a point to be determined by investigation of their credentials of their credentials.

The veto power, as Hamilton remarked, is given to the President as a check on legislative encroachment. The distribution of powers in the Constitution, he said, was intended "to establish between them such mutual relations or authority as will make one a check upon another, and enable them reciprocally to resist encroachments, and confine one another within their proper spheres." This end, he said, is (in one respect) accomplished "by the qualified negative of the Executive on acts of the two Houses of Congress. The authors of the Federal raises of Congress. The atmosf of the reac-raise took great pains to prove (No. 48) that "it is against the enterprising ambition of the legislative department that the people ought to indulge all their Jealousy, and exhaust all their

The check on Congress provided in the veto is nullified and abolished by the exclusion of seven States. Had those States been repre-sented, their Senators would have voted to sus-tain the veto. Add their twenty two Senators to the fifteen who did so vote, and include Mr to the fifteen who did so vote, and include Mr. Stockton, who was expelled for party reasons, and Mr. Dixon, who would have voted had he not known that his vote would be of no avail, and the vote would have stood thirty-three to thirty-nine, instead of thirty-three to titeen. In a full Senate, the Republicans, so far from being able to pass the bill over the veto, could not have passed it at all. The veto has been overridden by a minority of those entitled to vote over it. But it is as clear as anything in the Constitution, that it was never intended that the Constitution, that it was never intended that a minority of the Senators should exert this power. When authority was given to two-thirds to pass a bill over the veto, the framers of the Constitution meant two-tnirds of those who choose to be present, of a Senate consisting of "two Senators from each State." We have no constitutional Senate when a minority of the

Senators can thwart the velo. The whole system of checks and balances has cope into unhingement. The authors of the Federalis! (No. 62) said, in discussing the Senate, that "the equal vote allowed to each State is at once a constitutional recognition of the portion

on and it. W. Yourgloos and only led to be

Rump breaks down all the checks and counterpoises for restraming abuses of the legislative power, to pass over the veto a law plainly repugnant to the Constitution, it chellenges a scrutiny of its prefersions to pass laws at all.

If the Rump is a Congress, its proceedings on the veto are regular in point of form, although the bill conflicts with the Constitution. Congress, as well as the President, is entitled to its congress, as well as the President, is entitled to its congress, as well as the President, is entitled to its congress, essentially the congress of the congress of the legislative residuary sovereignty remaining in the individual States, and an instrument for preserving that residuary sovereignty. The two Houses representing one the State sovereignties, the other the population fold by numbers, are a mutual checks on each other, for preserving that residuary sovereignty. of sovereignty remaining in the individual States, and an instrument for preserving that residuary sovereignty." The two Houses representing one the State sovereignties the other the population told by numbers, are a mutual chees on each other, for preserving, by their independent action, the rights of the people and the rights of the States. "No law or resolution," says the Federalist, "can be passed without the concurrence, first, of a majority of the people, and then of a majority of the States." The rights of the States being in greater danger, are guarded in the Constitution with greater care; hence the provision putting equal representation in the renate beyond the reach of the amending power.

amending power.

By the census of 1860, the twelve most populous States had 20,524,693 inhabitants, and all the other States toucher 10,623,954. Two-thirds of the Senate might, then, represent only one-third of the population; but the muority could pass no law, because in the House the populous States bave a weight proportionate to their numbers. The Government is so organized that the rights of the majority are protected by their numbers in the House, and those of the minority by the equality of the States in the Senate. The preponderance of physical strength being on the side of the majority, their rights are less carefully guarded; while the equal representation of the States in the Senate is made the most secred feature of the Constitution— the one feature too secred to be ever changed or trenched upon so long as the Govern-ment shall stand. But, by a total perversion of our whole governmental system, the parriers against the oppression of the minority and against the oppression of the majority are alike sgainst the oppression of the majority are alike broken down. Both a majority of the people and a majority of the people of the President; and yet, by the unconstitutional exclusion of their representatives, the President's veto can be overborne by both Houses of Congress. Assuredly, this is not the system our fathers intended to establish. The Constitution is eviscerated, and all its vital parts taken out. The veto power is applied to parts taken out. The veto power is annihilated by this illegal exclusion of representatives who would make it effective; the Government is per-verted into an oligarchy, in which the minority rule the majority; and the equal suffrage of the States in the Senate, which even the amending power cannot touch, is abolished by the mere caprice of the Rump which calls itself the Congress of the United States,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING,

Office No. 272 S. THIRD Street, | PELLADELPHIA APRIL 7, 18.6.5 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Contractors will begin APRIL 9 to take up the ASHES once a week

NORTH OF MARKET STREET. MOND AY-6th 9th and 10th Wards. TUESDAY-11th, 12th, and 16th Wards. WITNESDAY-13th 14th, 15th, and 26th Wards. THURSDAY-17th, 18th, 19th, and 25th Wards.
SOUTH OF MARKET STREET.

From south side of Market street to north side of Washington avenue, and from Broad street to the river Delaware, ns tollows :-MONDAY-Twelfth street, east side, to Tenth

TUESDAY-Ten'h street to Eighth street. WEDNESDAY-Eighth a reet to Sixth street. THURSDAY-Sixth street to Fourth street. FRIDAY-Fourth street to Second street. SATUEDAY-Second street to Denaware avenue. WEST OF TWELFTH STREET

MONDAY-Twelch street to east side of Broad from south side of Market street to north side of Washington avenue inclusive. TUESDAY-West side of Broad to Sixteenth street. south side of Market to north side of South street, in

WEDNESDAY-Sixtcenth street to Eighteenth THURSDAY-Eighteenth street to Twentlets

FEIDAY-Twentieth street to Twenty-second SATURDAY-Twenty second street to river Schuyl-

THURSDAY-South side of Washington avenue from river Delaw are to Broad street, and all south of Wash ington avenue, and west side of Broad street, south side

or South street to Washington avenue. Citizens will take no:ice that ashes will not be permitted to remain on the sidewalks or streets, except on the days specified, and for each offense of this kind the penalty of the law will be prometly enforced. Notice of any neglect to remove the ashes on the days named can be sent through the Post Office to this De

partment. Office, No. 272 S. THIRD Street. GEORGE F. GORDON. Chief Inspector of Streets. WEST PHILADELPHIA INSTITUTE,
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CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S
OFFICE, Bondingtown, March 28, 1896.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders
of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND
TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at the
Company's office in BORDENTOWN on SATURDAY,
the 28th of April, 1886, at 12 o'clock M., for the election
of seven Birectors to sever for the ensuing year. en Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING
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The Annual Meeting of Stockholders for Flection of
Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held
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At the Office of the President
Lo. 417 ABCH STREET,
At II A. M.
SIMON POEY.
Scoretary.

OFFICE OF THE VAN DUSEN OIL COMPANY, No. 625 WALNUT Street.

FIIILADILIPHA. March 20 1866.

A meeting of the Stockho.ders of the VAN DUSEN OIL. (OMPANY will be neid at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 16th of April. 1866, at 3% o'clock P. M., to act on the proposulon to assess upon each share of the Capital Stock of said o'mmany the sum of FIVE CFNTS. By order of the Board of Directors,

3 31swstu4t*

E. B. McDOWELL. Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA
AND CHERRY RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY, No 524 WALNUT street, Room No. 20.
The Directors have this day declared a second dividend
of ONE PIRCENT, equal to two and a half cents pershare, for the nomb of March, pavable on the 12th
ms. The transfer books will close April 7th, and open
on the 12th.

on the 13th.

G. W. WAKEFIELD, Secretary.

P hiladelphia, April 4, 1808.

4 5 78 A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARHAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130
me Plates and harravings of the Anatomy of the Human
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CAMPER'S Alsy, would respectfully inform the
Public generally that he has letring undone to make
the place comfortable in every respect for the accommediation of guests. He has opened a large and commediation of guests. He has opened a large and commediated by the last opened a large and commediated

LERYARDS. 11 June 5th Vernocky, 12 Clarkers

EPECIAL NOTICES. HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL UNION CLUB, No. 1105 (HESNUT .TR. ET.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1868. COLONEL SAMUEL B. THOMAS, A. D. C. of the Freenire Office, Milliary Department, Pennsylvania, has selected this Club for the distri- ution of the annua reports of his office for the years 1864 and 1865. They centain, in two bound to umes, the complete roster all the commissions issued to the officers of P musylvaria Volumicers, from December 1, 1863 to December 1, 1865

These valuable documents will be presented, on personal application, to the brave officers of our Pennsylvaria regiments or to the tamilies of such as have fallen in the service of their country. When request is made to have them mailed, thirty-five cents must be paid to cover the cost of postage. The newspaper press of the city give their aid in this good work by the gratuitous insertion of tals card, and

the same action is respectfully suggested to all the newspapers of the State. JOHN E. ADDICKS,

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