THE NEW YORK PRESS.

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

COMPLLED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH

Murder by Law.

From the Tribune. Massachusetts to-day hangs a mau for murder, who has not been proved to have committed the crime for which he will suffer, who never confessed it, who never saw a jury, who has never had a trial in any legal sense of the word, and who, on the testimony of his own townsmen, and of the highest medical authority in the State, is a dwarf and an imbecile. That man, in those circumstances, Massachusetts

hangs to-morrow.

The history of this case is without a precedent and we trust may never be drawn into a prece dent in the future administration of what i called law in Massachusetts. When Edward W Green was brought into Court and arraigned on an indictment for murder in the first degree, he ed to plead guilty to that charge. the Massachuseits statute, only murder with premeditation is a capital crime, and whether e murder be with premeditation is a question of for the court but for the jury. Green serted that he did not kill with forethought. It was stated to him that the prosecuting officer would not accept a plea of guilty in the second degree, because upon the proof in his possession there was a degree of deliberation in the act which egally amounted to premeditation or atorethought. Green still resterated, as he had steadtly done while in prison, that there was no premeditation in his mind. Thereupon his counsel took him out of court to argue him into the opposite conviction, and by presenting to this half-idiotic intellect the legal distinction between murder in the first and murder in the second degree, to persuade the miserable wretch to plead guilty to the first. That counsel has since stated that had he then known the subsequently brought to light, he would not have given such advice to his client. But he so far succeeded that Green came into court and made a piea, which was entered as a plea of guilty in the first degree. No court should have permitted such a manipulaof a prisoner There was a time when it would not have been tolerated in Massachusetts. While the late Chief Justice Shaw presided over Supreme Court, ne consistently received a plea of guilty with hesitation and rejuctance. In a well known case at Taumon, he talked to the prisoner an hour before he would allow his plea to be entered. "You don't know what you pica to be entered, "You don't know what mean." "But I killed the womau." "You mean you struck her and she died." "Yes, sir." "I don't "That is manslaughter, is it not?" "I don't know." "Then," said the Chief Justice, "Mr. Clerk, record a plea of not guilty, and let us try this man." Were there no other element of in-

such a way. Ex-Governor Andrew, himself one of the most eminent lawyers in the State, was so convinced of the irregularity of these proceedings, that he refused, so long as he was Governor, to warrant for the execution of Green. It was his opinion, and is to-day the opinion of many others of the ablest criminal lawyers in New England, that Green never had had a trial. He not only never meant to plend guilty of premeditated murder, he never did plead guilty. legally and within the contemplation and purpose of the statute under which he was arraigned. The forms of law had not been regarded, and to hang Edward W. Green is to hang a man not legally convicted, and, therefore, in the eye of the law, innocent.

justice in this |case, it would be a gross outrage

to hang a man whose conviction was secured in

The legal propositions bearing on the case are briefly and clearly stated in this summary of Governor Andrew's opinion, and were argued by other counsel to the Supreme Court on a writ of error:-

The judgment in this case is erroneous.

The substance of the error is that the Court passed sentence of death upon the said Edward W. Green, instead or a sentence to imprisonment Green had been indicted for murder. It does not appear from anything contained in the indictment that the murder was committed in any manner which constitutes murder in the first degree murder in the first degree in anywise specifically all eged in this indictment. Having heard the indictment read, the record sets

Having heard the indictment read, the record sets forth that Green "forthwith being demanded concerning the premises in the said indictment above specified and charged upon him, he saith thereof he is suitly of murder in the first degree."

There was no trial nor hearing upon the facts.

No facts constituting murder in the first degree, under the statute, as distinguished from murder in the second degree, under the statute, were specified and charged upon him in the indictment.

Nor were any such facts specified and confessed in the defendant's plea.

"Murder not appearing to be in the first degree, is murner in the second degree." (Gen. Stat., Chap. 169, Sec. 2.)

100, Sec. 2.)

The first degree of murder did not appear in the indictment, nor did it appear in evidence.

The offense, therefore, on this record, is murder in the second degree only. These words in the plea, to wit. "of murder in the first degree," are not respensive to the indictment, and do not concern "the premises, in the said indictment specified and charged upon him." And therefore the sentence of death is erroneous.

When the court refused to reverse its decision. a last appeal was made to Governor Bullock for commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life. At that hearing, as at several previous hearings, a mass of testimony from men who had known Green all his life, and from physi-cians who had examined Green in jail, demonstrated his want of moral sense and accounta-bility. The Governor and Council are deaf to that evidence, and seem to hear only the pre-vious clamor for vengeance which the bigotry and gallows-loving conservatism of Massachusetts have continued to raise, and by which they have inflamed the popular mind and perverted the popular love of justice.

Europe on the Eve of War.

From the Tribune. The news from Europe continues to be of a very warlike character. Both Austria and Prussia are hastening their military preparations with great energy, and a collision, it is expected, might take place at any moment. We no longer hear of efforts for the preservation of peace, but only of armaments, of mutual charges, and of endeavors to devolve the responsibility for the disturbance of the peace of

Europe upon the opponent. The signs of the times, at present, not only point to a war, but to a war which may at once assume a tearful dimension and be fraught with far-reaching consequences. Count Bismark shows that he fully appreciates the prize which is at stake. If war really does break out, Austria will find him a merciless enemy, who, in order to settle forever the struggle between Austria and Prussia for the supremacy of Germany, is determined to aim at the utter annihilation of Austria. Bismark undoubtedly knows the weakness of Austria as well as any European state man, and no one can doubt that he means to svail himself of all the advantages means to svall himself of all the advantages which it offers. The Asia, which arrived on Weinesday at Halifax, brings a report that Prussia has already concluded with Italy a formal treaty of alliance, and that considerable armaments are in course of preparation in Italy. This is a fact of ominous importance for Austria. The Italian subjects of Austria (about \$3,000,000) are unanimous in their desire to be disconnected from Austria and be united with Italy. They will not hesitate a moment to rise in insurrection if they hesitate a moment to rise in unsurrection if they have reason to expect aid from Italy. The Italian Government has always trankly declared that it has not abandoned and never will abandon
the hope of effecting the amexation of Venetia.
No more favorable occasion for achieving
this end can ever present itself than a locat
war of Prussia and Haly against Austria. Comp ned, the forces of the two Governments are

vastly superior to those of Austria. The latter has a population of 35,000,000, but deducting the Italian population, which would show them-selves at once openly hostile, and swell the Italian army with volunteers, the number would be reduced to 32,000,000. Should it be possible o call forth another masurrection in Hungary the power of Austria would be still more weak-ened. On the other hand, Italy and Prussia together represent a population of more than 40,000,000, or if we add the Italian subjects of Austria, of more than 43,000,000, which is fully 11,000,000 more than Austria in the most favora-

11,000,000 more tash Austria in the most ravorable case can rely upon.

The only help that Austria can possibly find in this alarming complication is the Federal Diet of Germany, which, leaving out of account Austria, Prussia, and the Dutch Praymees of Luxemburg and Limourg, represent a population of about 18,000,000. At present, the majority of the Diet are friendly to Austria, which has generally treated the authority of the Diet. has generally treated the authority of the Diet with respect, and tried to concert with the minor powers a reorganization of the Federal Constitution. The majority of the Diet may, therefore be inclined to declare a federal war against Prussia, which, in anticipation of such an event, has threateningly called upon the mmor States to define their position. Some of the States, however, sympathize with Prussia, and others may be sufficiently intimidated to refuse to join in a war against her, and both classes together would, to a large extent, neutralize the effect of a declaration of war.

It is generally expected that in a war in which Austria, Prussia, Italy, and Germany should be engaged, France would not remain neutral. present intentions of France are not known The latest advices from Europe state that the Emperor has sent Prince Napoleon to Italy on a ecret mission too important to be entrusted to anybody else. The Emperor has never formally renounced the design of enlarging the frontier of France to the Rhine, and a war between Ausria and Prussia would undoubtedly be a strong temptation to gratify what is still the favorite

wish of a large portion of Frenchmen. be seen, from the above facts, that whether the prevailing autlemation of a great war may be realized or not, the present compliof European politics is certainly of a fearful character.

The Fenian Troubles in Maine-Attitude ot the British Men-ot-War. From the Herald

There seems to be immirent danger of a collision on our Eastern border. Our news despatches indicate the nature of this danger. Some days ago we published the story that everal vessels, with some thousands of Fenians, had left this port on a secret expedition. The current report was that they were going to the Bermudas; but a portion of this Feman fleet seems to have turned up at Eastport in Maine, the last joothold on American soil. Some of the disorderly elements even seem to have got over the line into New Brunswick, and cut the communication with the Canadian cities, Rather the communication was cut; there does not appear to be any evidence that it was not cut by the Fenians of the loyal province, and it may easily have been done by those from the British army, who are said to have seized this occasion to desert in large numbers. There is no evidence that any violation of the neutrality has taken place from our side. On the contrary, the Fenian ships reported as touching at East port on their way to some other point were de-tained there by the Custom-house authorities. Thus all the effervescent fury was rendered harmless; due notice was given to the New Brunswick authorities to strengthen their trontier posts, and they availed themselves of this notice by reinforcing and adopting other measures to detend Campo Bello Island, opposite to Eastport, which it was said the Fenians intended to seize.

But the British naval authorities, as if fearful that the neutrality would not be violated, have adopted the very course most calculated to pre cipitate a collision. The latest news from East-port represents two British men-of-war as assuming a bostile attitude there, with their steam up, ports open, and every preparation made for the commission of any act against the peace of our soil or waters that the rashness of a hot-headed officer may suggest. the elements are ready, and it needs only the insuit of this British menace to awaken in the disturbed quarter a spirit that will not be laid without the shedding of blood. If the Fenians have chosen New Brunswick or Nova Scotia for their theatre of operations, they may have been led to do so by the consideration that the people of those pro-vinces seem less imbued with that spirit of troculent loyalty to British dictation somanifest in Canada; but undoubtedly another considera-t on had a large share in leading them that way. That is just now the sphere in which American hostility to everything British is most likely to be selt. It is the district in which the fishermen are a great power, and in which the question of the fisheries is the all-important one of the day. Fenianism desires to be present at the very point where Great Britain and the United States are likely, if anywhere, to be in hostile contact. It may be assumed that their presence in such a sphere will not tend to cool the temper of the people or lead to a more patient discussion of grievances. And if the British authorities—as hot-headed as the Fenians in this matter—shall meet them ball way, it is probable that those disorderly persons may succeed in compromising the relations of the two Governments.

Our relations with Great Britain are friendly, and her ships have the right to our harbors. and we have always recognized that right, and always shall, in the amplest spirit of hospitality -not following in this the niggardly example so often set us by British authorities them-selves. But an indelicate use of that privilege at the present time is dangerous. A mistaken display of power in our waters; the foolish assumption of an attitude that ships only assume in the waters of an enemy; the menace of open ports and pointed guns, all this can only irritate. and cannot conduce to that moderation and mutual deterence of nations towards each other so doubly necessary where there are two possi ble causes of trouble. If there is collision, it will be not only the bull of the Fenians, but of the British naval authorities. We have amply provided against violations of the neutrality from our side, and such provision within our own waters certainly must be left to us or we cannot be held responsible.

The British Reform Bill - An Appeal to the People.

From the Times. Deserted by a faction of so-called Liberals, who crept into Parliament for Whig burghs, under ministerial patronage, at the last general election, Lord Russell proposes taking the bold step of a new appeal to the country, if his Reform bill should be defeated. The only obstacle to such an appeal, since the present Parliament is but a few months old, would be the Sovereign's withdrawing her consent. But no one on either side in this party conflict supposes for a moment that such an obstacle would present itself. If Lord Russell had been Primier at the time of the late general election, or even if the ministerial programme had then included a measure of Parliamentary reform, the constitutional right of Lord Russell to advise the Queen to dissolve Parliament might have been doubted. As it is, Lord Russell's Ministry was not in existence at the time when the people were appealed to, and Lord Palmerston was careful that his Gov. erement should not be committed at all on the

question of reform. Under the British system, therefore, the Queen will only conform to constitutional usage in accepting any advice from Lord Russell which will give the people the power of pronouncing upon the warthiness of his administration, and the character of the great measures submitted to Parliament. In similar circumstances, thirty-five years ago, the Sovereign was for a time the mainstay of the reactionary party by retusing to permit a dissolution. The Queen's political sallors of training has been in a different school from that of her nucle. And whatever she can do constitutionally to aid her liberal advisers, there is no did not.

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doubt she will do, readily and cheerfully. Meanwhite, the mere threat of dissolution is likely to brings some of the recalcitrant Whigs to their senses before the day fixed for the second read

The Fisheries Question.

From the World. Congress having cut off the American nose to spite the Canadian tace, and having retused to stitch it on again by a new treaty of reciprocity, bleeding is creaced, and the political doctors are getting out their styptics.

Mr. Raymond spoke in the lower House on Tuesday, for the Committee on Foreign Affairs, on the fisheries near the British Provinces north or us, and the matter indeed demands speedy adjustment. The fishermen from the United States and those from the Provinces are as likely to come into collision as they ever were. England's armed vessels and ours are in the neighberhood, and may prevent or may increase the seriousness of such a collizion. Skippers are more likely to be intent on mackerel than international law, and officers like Wilkes are not impossible in either navy.

The rights of American fishermen in the British waters may thus be stated:—

1. By treaty none. All our treaties on the subject are abrogated, and the rights and privileges acquired by treaty perished with them. They can be revived easily by paying some quid are our otherwise not. pro quo, otherwise not.

2. By the law of nations, these rights:-To nsh outside cannon-shot from the line of the Canadian shore—i.e., outside a marine league from the const line. Inside that line and distance none but Canadians have a right to 6sh. For, says that highest authority, Lawrence's

The right of fishing in the waters adjacent to th coasts of an nation, within its territorial imits, belongs exe us vely to the subjects of the State. The neighbor territory of every S are extends to the posts, hardors bays mouths or rivers, and adjacent parts of the second code by head and belonging to the same state. The general mages of nations superadd to the extent of territorial jurisdict on a distance of a marine league, or as far as a cannon-shot will reach from the shore, along all the coasts of the State, Within these limits its rights of property and territorial jurisdiction are absolute, and exclude those of every other nation,

If King Alphonso had been present at the creation, doubtless this subject would never have pestered nations. He would assuredly have made their coast lines as straight as the bee-line of any of Kilpatrick's retreats. But the Creator did not so join sea to shore, and the measuring of this coast line is the problem of publicists till now. One of them, Hautefeuille, who is quoted by Mr. Lawrence, says:-

The sea coast does not present one straight and regular line; it is, on the contrary, almost always increeded by has, capes, etc. If the maritime domain must always be measured from every one of these points of the shore, great meanwemences would result from it. It has therefore, been agreed, in trackee, to draw an imaginary line from one in tractice, to draw an imaginary line from one promoniory to another, and to take this line as the point of departure for the reach of the cannon. This mode, adopted by almost all nations, is only applicable to small bays and not to guins of a great extent, as the Guin of Gascony or the Guin of Lyo, s, which are in reality great parts of the completely of the sea, and of which it is impossible to deny the complete assumilation with the great opens. complete assimilation with the great ocean.

Yes this is not a definition which would satisfy a lisherman who was sharp after mackerel, bake, herrore, and alewives. Between "small bays" and "gulfs of great extent" there are numberless larger "bays" and smaller "gulfs," where mackerel will swim and where fishermen will follow. Fogs and mirages may deceive them as to distances, and, if they could read the opinions of law officers of the Crown on the subtect, the tog in their minds would be denser than the fog on the waters. It certain "head-lands" were known to be but six miles apart, an American skipper who knew his duty would not sail inside a right line drawn between the But suppose the headlands were seven miles apart; then cannon-shot from either shore would feave him a mile of water in the middle, where he might think he had a right to fish. And indeed it needs no arithmetic, but only a knowledge of the human nature of Yankee behermen, to see that disputes, quarrels, and collisions are likely to occur with perfectly honest intentions on both sides, and certain to occur when smuggling is so prolitable at both ends of the voyage, and where the best fisheries

Our fishermen's rights are capable of exact definition; the rights of the fishermen of Canada. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Ed-ward's Island are capable of exact definition on paper. To write them on the water, so that the fisherman may read, is not so easy. Semes, and not theodolites, are their tools. Yet every American fisherman along five thou-sand miles of coast line must judge for himself of distances to keep the law, and to be quite sure that he keeps it, would have to be skilled in trigonometry and fishing without balt, and in foreseeing storms. Why, in 1851, over 100 American vessels were driven ashore on Prince Edward's Island, and over 300 lives lost. For to have run to port would have betrayed their in-fraction of the law of nations. This, too, is conclusive—there are few mackerel left on the shores of the United States, and that fishery cannot be successfully carried on except by going

within three miles of the British shore.

What is the value of the interest which has been imperilled by the folly of the radicals and protectionists in abolishing instead of amending and liberalizing the Reciprocity treaty of 1854? The United States census report gives very incomplete information on the

subject.

The value of the mackerel, cod, etc., caught by our fishermen was as follows, for the year ending June, 1860:-

Total......84,106,148 The value of the fish caught by Provincial fishermen in 1860 (census tables of the several Provinces) was as follows: -388 285 alewives, and bake.
Prince Edward Island—cod, mackerel, and Lower Canada, (estimate).....

Mr. Arthur Harvey, Statistical Clerk of the Finance Department, Quebec, estimates the ton-nage of the Provinces as about 100,000, worth \$4,000,000, and that of the United States as pro-

By the gentlemen who attended the Degroit Convention last year, from the North American Provinces, a document was filed, containing the following estimates respecting the operations of the United States dishermen during each of two years before and under the treaty in the Bay and Gulf of St. Lawrence alone:—

gation of the three-mile limit by the Reciprocity treaty had enabled our fishermen to double their catch. Such is the value of the interest Congress voted to imperil who;ly and destroy in part. Whatever trouble comes will be the proclamation of their shameful incompetency

o administer the Government. As it seems to us, our Northern neighbors would do best for their own interest, as well as for ours, to await (as the South for her part is awaiting) returning reason on the part of the American people, and the exculsion of the radi-cal politicians from the public trasts they have disgraced. And in expectation of the certain restoration of the treaty rights of American restoration of the treaty rights of American vessels in Canadian waters (of course, not without the quid pro quo) they would do better to permit ad inferim their continuance in those waters by paying some light tonnage tax. The sallors of American vessels, who honestly paid the tax, would then be worth the whole British navy in keeping off their fellow-citizens who did not

STOR IS . COLD HANDS NOW SERVED IN THE STORY

Mr. Jefferson Envis. From the Daily News.

The President's tate proclamation seems to have been generally interpreted as restoring the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus to the States lately "in insurrection." This fact has again directed the public attention to Mr. Davis. On Tuesday, Mr. Bontwell, of Massachusetts, offered a series of resolutions. instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether any legislation is neces sary to bring him and Mr. Clay to trial upon the infamously laise charge of complicity with the assassination of Mr. Lincoln; and also upon the charge of treason. Against this illomened movement of the radicals, obvio dengned to bring about the trial of Mr. Davis be ore a military commission, Mr. Raymond, this city, kindly protested, by odering resolu tions requesting the President to take steps for the speedy trial or Mr. Davis, upon the charge of treason, in the State of Virginia, "or in some other district in which he may be legally liable for trial," Mr. Raymond proposed that these resolutions should be at once put upon their passage; but Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, the Cleon of the Assembly, insisted that they should be re-terred to the Judiciary Committee, and to this Mr. Raymond, aver some feeble remonstrance, or nsented. We presume that the committee

will make it report at an early day.
The President informed Congress, on the 2d o' Fe' ruary that the difficulty in the way of the trial of Mr. Davis lay in the fact that Chief Jus-Chase, whose circuit embraces the State o Virginia, was unwilling to hold a court in that State until Congress had "had an opportunity to consider and act upon the whole subject of the estoration of the broken relations of that state with the nation, and the supersedure there n of the military by the civil administra The conflict between the Executive and the Lecislative Departments of the Government, thus sharply defined by the Chief Justice as long ago as October, has not ceased, and still delays the trial of Mr. Davis; for we presume that there is no doubt that he will be tried. The question really at issue between the i resident and the radicals is whether the Chief Magistrate of the late Confederate States will be tried be fore a commission 'organized to convict," or before a Court wherein he shall be fairly and impart ally tried before a tury of his country-men. This issue the President can at any time decide in accordance with his own views of duty and wishes; and more than this, he has at all times in reserve his great prerogative of cle-

Meanwhile a Fortress Monroe correspondent ot a city paper, who never willingly says a word that can arouse sympathy for the distinguished risoner of state, says:-

The great Rebei chiertain himself continues on the The great Relei cheriain himself continues on the even tenor of his way, pretty much as for montas past. His obdurate will and intense pride of character have home him up thus far; but there is an end to i uman endurance, and the words. "I breathe, and I can bear," of Byron, must merge into a poetic fiction. It is becoming thus with Davis. An officer to dime to-day that he self sure that he would not live the summer out if kept in prison.

In confirmation of this statement, we hear of the arrival at Fortress Monroe of Doctor Craven, the kind hearted gentleman and dutiful physian, through whose humane interference Davis was removed to his present comparatively comfortable quarters, from the damp and unwholesome casemate in which he was first im-prisoned, and where he was so trutally treated y his unfeeling jailor-that General Miles, who either so ignorant that he knows nothing of the shame that covers the name of Hudson Lowe, or so base as to desire it to blast and disgrace his own.

We infer from this visit of Dr. Craven to Fortiess Monroe that it is the President's intention, as it is his manifest and bounden duty, to see to it that Mr. Davis shall not be murdered by the rigorous confinement to which he is still subected, through the caprice and hatred of General Miles—that such a stain, so dark and so disgraceful, shall not be includeably affixed to his own name nor to the escutcheon of our country. If the Calet Justice will not noid his court, and it Congress will not act in the matter, let the President, it he is unwilling to win the applause of good men everywhere by setting his great captive free, at least transfer him to some healthful place of confinement, and subject him to the custody of a gentleman, or at least of

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH-WAYS - Office, S. W. corner of WALNUT and FIFTH Streets.

FIFTH Streets.

PRILADELPHIA April 10, 1886.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Scaled Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M. ONDAY, listh instant, for the grading masonry, and bridging or Broad street from Germantown road to Fishe's lane, to be done in accordance with specifications prepared by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, and under his circulous passments to be made monthly in warrants drawn by the Chief Commissioner of High ways upon the City Treasurer.

The proposals will give prices as follows:—
Earth excavation, per cubic yard.

Eock

Bock
Embankment.

Masonry, per pereb, of 25 cubic feet.
Br dge superstructure per foot lineal.
Foundation timber, er cubic foot
A specification and profile may be seen at the Depart-

A specification and profile may be seen at the Department of Surveys.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

Fach proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1869.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bid.

W. W. SMEDLEY,

W. W. SMEDLEY, Chief Commissioner of Highways CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S
OFFICE, Bondentown March 28, 1886.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockhoiders
of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND
TRANSPORTATION COMPANY whi be held at the
Company's office in EORDENTOWN, on SATURDAY,
the 28th of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the election
of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. 3 36 t4 28 SAMULL J. BAYARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ROYAL PETRO-LEUM COMPANY.

An Adjourned Meeting of the Stockholders of the Royal Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the Company No. 231 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa. on MONDAY, 16th day of April, 1866. at 12 o'clock noon, to act upon a proposition to reduce the Capital Stock of the Company to two hundred thousand dollars (\$200.900), and any other business that may be brought 10. Ward.

A. B. LINDERMAN

JOHN GALLAGHER, Jr., Secretary. Directors.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARHAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 136
may Plates and Lagravings of the Anatomy of the Human
Organs in a State of Beautt and Disease, with a Treatise
on Early Errors, its Deplorable consequences upon the
wind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treament—
the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown
by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the
married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of
postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps
or postal currency, by addressing Dr. La CROIX, No.
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The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases
upon which his book freats either personally or by mail,
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DINING-ROOM,—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing unders to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodicus Dining-Room in the second a vey. His SIDE BOARD is included with ERANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO., No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

5-20s. OLD AND NEW, 10-40s: CERLIFICATES OF INDUBTEDNESS 7.50 NOTEs, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold or special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.

PHILADELPHIA, February, 1868.

S. SECURITIES. A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS,

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STOCKS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS. No. 225 DOCK STREET, BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL UNITED STATES BONDS, 18818, 5-208, 10 408. UNITED STATES 72-10s ALL ISSUES. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS

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STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission Uncurrent Bang Notes, Com, Etc., bought and soid special attention paid to the purchase and sale or Uil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement.

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