THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Coup d'Etat-A. J.

From the Tribune.

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The organs of the Administration, from the Richmond Examiner down to the New York News, are busily devising plans for "abolishing" Congress. It is amusing to read their manyhued schemes for getting things right again, and placing the nation on the "true basis of national unity." It seems to us that valiant gentlemen who fought like Trojans to keep out of the Union for five years should not particularly complain it they are permitted to pray five years longer before coming in again. Possibly, if any one of the seedy gentlemen now hanging around the doors of the Senate or the House, hoping to enter upon the green fields of mileage, and stationery, and books, and gab, and gasconade, had been asked two years ago whether he would ac-cept a position in the Senate, he would have asked the memorable question about thy servant being a dog under certain circumstances. Time and occasion often change wrath into felicity, however; and if President Johnson has any offices hanging heavily on his hands he can find greybacks in abundance to relieve him.

It is not for the mere love of office that we scold the poor Rebels. The hope of getting the largest amount of pay for the smallest amount of work, which hes at the basis of office-love, is as argent in the hearts of the manly Southerners as among the Democrats of Tammany Hall, or the electrosynary editors of starving newspapers. We do protest middly but firmly against the scheme now pervading the Rebel press of en tirely destroying Congress, abolishing the judiciary, reducing the army, and placing us under the care of Mr. Andrew Johnson. We do not make this protest from personal disilke to Mr. Johnson If we are to be owned by one man, perhaps he will be as k nd to us as any person else, and see that we have work and feed and clothes. We do not dare to doubt Mr. Johnson's willingness to enter upon the task. Our worthy President has never been especially censurable for the absence of a willingness to do anything that pleased him. The change would be economical. We should not have immense printing bills to pay-long columns of gab from valuable Representatives -carthoads of *Globes*, and reports, and other printed paper, which go to develope the country-erocery and trunk-lining interests, an ex-tended judiciary s stem, with the inexhaustible following of marshals, and clerks, and criers, and jailors-not to speak of the huge telegra-phic bills we are compelled to meet every morning for long speeches. We have no doubt Johnson could run the

machine for half-cost; and, by dismissing half of our officials, the demand for labor in the Western territories would be largely met. There might be some hard feeling among those gentlemen of the Senate and House who would, of necessity, according to the *News* plan, be hanged as "Benedict Arnolds." But, of course, we cannot please everybody. The summary execution of Summer, Stevens, and Phillips would unavoidably be conceded Mr. Summer has no children, and would, therefore, leave no inconsolable widow to mourn his loss. That-deus Stevens is quite an old man, and a little hanging would only anticipate the destiny which all of us must contemplate at the age of three score and ten. As for Mr. Phillips, his not being hanged is one of those anomalies in American civilization which the President owes it to his country and his God to reform. We could wish it in the interests of oratory. Wendell would make us a good speech-far ahead of Emmett's, we have no doubt-and dying speeches. first-class, are hard to get. The rope around the neck might add unusual pathos; but the tears would be pardoned to the singularity of associa-

We began this article intending to be very severe upon those gentlemen who were pro-posing to do away with Congress, abolish the Supreme Court, overthrow our liberties, and place us in the hands of a -----, well, we will not be harsh! We intended to rebuke these vile conspirators, as men whom earth would refuse to hide. ist would several other very tine and striking phrases. But, as happens to all fair minds, the close analysis of the subject has compelled us to pause. Providence made A. J. President. Should we not improve on Providence, and make him Dictator? Why all this red-tape and fuss about Congress and Courts? It would have taken Congress ten years to agree upon a procla-mation like tunt declaring""Peace"-a proclamation so self-evident, that we were surprised it had not been made six months ago. Cavilling people have said that it meant nothing-that it no more made peace than an almanac makes summer. But this falsehood we have triumphantly exposed by showing that, in the matter of rations alone, it in the matter of fations appenday, saves the country from \$2'50 to \$3 per day. Can other Presidents say as much? It requires but a hasty calculation to show that at this rate the President would only have to issue 247,091 proclamations a day for ten years to pay off the whole public debt-an enterprise which any public-spirited man, especially when he had the job of managing the United States, would not hesitate to undertake. We are becoming so enraptured with this scheme, that unless we change the subject and close our article, we shall find ourselves going as far as the veriest Copperhead—in favor of A. J., chasing Congress out of the Capitol, and decorating the grounds around the White House with the swaving bodies of Mr. Sumner, Mr. Phillips, and Mr. Stevens. How comfortable it would be to rest forever in Andrew's gentle bo-om, with no care, no elections, no taxes, nothing to vex us! It might annoy us to find all the Presidential spoils poing to the News, and the World, and the Freeman's Journai; but when that time comes we shall no longer print the Tribune, for the duties of this paper are to end with the millennium, and we shall no longer fret over endless editorials, and ceaseless narrations of news, and vain efforts to improve and envoble the world. We shall be in that extreme felicity of repose of which Mr. Seward is regarded as the most conspicuous living is regarded as the most conspictous living representative, wherein everything is altogether lovely while the anserine bird occupies a con-spicuous position. The attainment of this will terminate our humble work, and consummate every earthly desire.

famous pretension is to be recommized by the Presi-dent; or, if he shall lack the firmness and the courage to resist it, whether the propie themselves 11. the will submit to it."

There is room for mistake here, "It is to be seen whether the people will themselves submit to" a law which the President may "lack the irmness and the courage to resist." Which we take to be a polite way of inciting said people to resist the law, by force if accessary. While journals which vie with each other in

their bids for Southern circulation thus endeavor to foster disaffection, and to promote and justify another repellion, Mr. A. H. Stephens entertains the conviction that the people of the South should—and his belief that they will— accept and obey the Jaw in good faith. Upon this point the World's Washington correspondent shall be our witness. In a despatch orinted Thursday, purporting to epitomize Mr. Stephens' belore the Reconstruction Committee, testimony concerning affairs in Georgia, these sentences occur:-

"So far as he was capable of judging, the pe willingly accepted the new condition of affairs which the Rebellion had brought about. He said be did not believe there was any considerable num-ber of persons in the South who were not in favor of carrying out to the fullest extent their obligations to the Covernment. He thought the passage of the Civil Rights bill over the yeto would have a good effect, for it would indicate to the prople in the South the temper and determination of the domi-nant party in Congress."

Instead of recommending the people among whom ne lives, and whose lot he shares, to violate the law, Mr. Stephens would have them promptly and cheerfully submit to it, even though it be the Civil Rights bill. He desires they shall interpret that bill as an indication of the "temper and determination" which predominate in Congress touching the civil rights of the freedmen; his evident hope being that the States themselves will meet the views of longress, and so avoid collision. Mr. Stephens wants no more nullification-no more Rebellion. He accepts "the new condition of affairs," with all its consequences, and attributes the same s sible disposition to the great majority of the citiens of his State.

Herein, then, are the true and the false friends of the South made manifest. The notsy Democrats of the North, speaking through their journais, recommend to the South a line of conduct which, by bringing it afresh into conflict with the national authorities can but add to its mortification and us misery; and they do this simply and solely to further their own partisau ends. The true men of the South, on the contrary, subiniting honorably to the exigencies of the suba-tion, are anxious that there shall be no misun-derstanding on the part of the p-ople as to the conditions entailed upon them as consequences of the war. They recommend cheerful obedience o the law, and loyal achesion to the National Government. The difference between the two classes-their relative right to give advice, and their relative degrees of interest in the momentous problem to be worked out-will unquestionabl be rightly estimated in the South. Between the peaceful, hopeful views of Mr. A. H. Stephens, and the gloomy predictions and the the rebellious recommendations of the Daily News and the World, the Southern people are not likely long to hesitate.

The case is not inapily illustrated in the Southern States themselves. The most trustworthy visitors to that section concur in representing the ex-Rebel soldiers, officers and men, as almost uniformly contented and loval. Having fought bravely against the Govern-ment, they now as determinedly yield to its authority. The maleontents are the men who never exposed their bodies to a buildt, and women to whom reflection does not habitually indexe. belong.

So, while the South, as a section, submits to fate with a comparatively cheerful spirit, and is preparing to work out its redemption under the law, these Northern Democrats, of the school of our contemporaries, insist that the struggle shall be renewed by the South, and actually again promise Northern assistance. What care they for dangers they carefully shunned, and sufferings they do not share? Let who will in the South act upon their suggestions, they are sate. They contemplate revolution, desire it, are working for it; but the prodence which kept them out of barm's way during the war now over, would preserve them should war be renewed. Theirs is zeal of the cheap sort. More Southern than the Southerners themselves, they are playing the game of a heartless partisan-ship, using the Southern question merely for political effect here, and striving to develop

trouble that they may profit by its chances. We give the Southern people credit for more sense thap is implied in the appeals addressed to them by the *Daity News* and the *World*, De-

fenseless, not a gun being mounted to protect It is the most important port and city on South Pacific coast, has a population of 60,000 natives and 10,000 foreigners, and is the entrepot for all central South America. The The greater part of the city, called the Puerto, i owned by foreigners principally-English, Germans, and Americans-and the palace of the Intendencia, the Mercantile Exchange, the Post Office, and the Custom House storeno uses all I a within short range of vessels in the harbor, and in case of bombardment cannot fail to be destroyed, together with three or four bondred millions of property. The sacrifice of life in such an event would be incalculable, for not one-half of the population could leave the city. These facts gender this infelligence important to our own country and other neutral powers, and call for action in the matter. It remains to be seen if the commanders of the American and English fleets will consent to the perpetra-tion of such a cowardly and wanton outrage, Commodore Rodgers, commanding the special squadron, and Commodore Pearson, commandion the Pacific squadron, are now in the vicinity of Valparaiso, and little doubt remains that they will both not only protest against but prevent the commission of such a crime. It is reported that Comodore Rodgers has written to a triend in Washington that nothing would give him greater pleasure than to receive orders to the Numancia, which, he declares, the Monadnock can do with ease in five minutes. At any rate, such an act on the part of Spain would not go long unpunished. It would arouse the pas sions of the allies and inspire them to carry the var home to Spanish clutes, and Spanish commerce would be driven from the sea by Chilian privateers, built in the neutral ports of nations whose sympathies such an act would justly awaken. Such an act would rob Spain not only of what little of the respect of other people she yet pos-sesses, but would at once place her without the pale of civilized nations.

Enforcement of the Civil Rights Bill. From the World.

The Times misrepresents us in advising the President to refuse to enforce the Civil Rights bill. This misrepresentation is mexcusable. True, in our issue of April 2, we threw out some observations on the obligation of the President to execute an unconstitutional law; but we took pains to show that the question had no immediate relation to the Civil Rights bill. A writer must be ignorant of the provisions of the bill to suppose that such remarks could have such an application.

The appartment intrusted by the bill with the enforcement of its provisions, is not the Execu-tive, but the Judiciary-that is to say, the of the Circuit Courts, the Judges of the District Courts, and the Commissioners by them appointed. There are "mays" in the bill for the President, but no musi. He "may" em-power other persons than the officers mentioned in the bill, to commence prosecutions, and he "imay," if he doems it necessary, order the Judges to hold special sessions of their courts at usual places. So far as relates to the Presi-dent, there is in the bill nothing mandatory, but only permissive. We stated this, with perfect clearness, in the article to which the writer in the *Times* almost; but as he knew nothing of the bill, he saw as little of the bearing of our remarks as a man born blind would of a discourse on colors.

The enforcement of the Civil Rights law devolving upon the Judicnary, it helongs to the Judicnary to determine whether it is constitu-tional. The President had to art on it in deciding whether he would sign it, and, believing it unconstitutional, he rightly ac ed on his own views, and sent it back with his veto. The power of independent judgment exercised by the President was also exercised by the two Houses of Congress, who decided the constitutional question for themselves according to their view. The President was not bound by their interpretation of the Constitution, nor they by his: nor are the courts bound by either.

In point of fact, there is no machinery for the execution of the Civil Rights bill; nor can there be any till Congress surrenders its views, and adopts those of the President. The execution of the law is committed to the Judiciary, and Il e judiciary system is not in operation in the excluded States. Why is not Jefferson Davis tried? Because Chief Justice Chase alleges that there are no United States courts in Virginia competent to try him. The radical Chief Jus-tice has refused to hold his circuits in Virginia, on the ground that it is not a properly organized

We asked in our appeal on Wednesday that the President of the United States should protect duly elected members of Congress against the violence of a faction, in the evercise of their functions as representatives of States, and of constituencies of American citizens. To this the Tribune, in its affectation of senten tatiousness, answers:--

"BEMARKS -The Federal Constitution (Art 1, § 5), #By#:each House shall be the judge of the elections

returns, and qualifications of its own members.

We make no objection to that. It is a provis'on of the Constitution of the United States, an instrument that we respect so much that our chief quarrel with the radicals is, that they ig-nore it. "Each House shall be the induce of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members." Now, let us examine the Constitu-tion further to ascertain what constitutes a "House" of the Federal Congress having the powers above mentioned. The Constitution says, art cle 2, section 1:- "The hiouse of Representa tives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the second Statis; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of th most numerous branch of the State Legislature." Is the present House or Representatives composed of wembers chosen by the people of the several States? No, distinctly, emphatically net.

"The Senate of the United States shall be com posed of two Senators from each State, chosen b the Legislature thereof, and each Senator shall have one vote," Is the present Senate of the United States composed of two Senators from nch State ? No-distinctly and emphatically When it comes to reasoning directly from 101 the Constitution, we will either accept challenge from the Tribume or give it, and we are content to argue paragraph by paragraph. We have proved, ov the Constitution, that there is no Federal Concress, Senate or House of Representatives-that is, according to the require-ments of the Constitution, qualified to exercise the functions of a Federal Congress-except upon the supposition that eleven States have been withdrawn or ejected from the Federal Union, It the radicals tormed their theory upon the supposition that those eleven States are out of the Union, we admit that their practice is in contormity with their theory. But, in vindica-tion of the theory that we advance, that the integrity of the Union has not been destroyed, that the component parts of the republic are to-day in their political essence by right and in fact what they were previously o the outbreak of hostilities, we assert that the pre-eut Congress is deficient in certain essential attributes required by the Constitution, and is, constitutionally, not a Congress. And if anything farther were requisite to make good our position, it is furnished in Arbeie V of the Constitution, that says :- "No State without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal subrage in the Senare.' We will not take the trouble of combating the sophistries of the shifting, unprincipled *Lieraid*; but since the *Times* has assumed the

outward show of conservatism, we will give it an answer. The Times takes the ground that the News, in its editorial of Wednesday, professes the championship of Southern interests. We do so, masmuch as the South is a part of our common country, and the protection of South ern interests is essential to the weltare of the republic. But, in maisting upon the admission of the Southern States to representation in Con-gress, we serve no sectional interests. We are in this the advocates of pricip es whose triumph is as precious to the North as to the South. is the life of the very essence of republican ism for which we contend. We demand that all the States of the Republic shall be represented in the National Legislature, and that every American citizen shall have a votce and a vote according to his constitutional privilege, in influencing the machinery of central Government. Should thus be devied, the wrong is no less to the North than to the South, it strikes at th

toundation of the political fabric beneath which shelter the millions of the common country. We say those that assemble in the Ca, itoi at Washington, and go through the forms of central legislation, do not constitute a Congress in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. That Congress lacks the element of representation from eleven States of the Union. The deficiency is owing to the usurpation of the radical faction. It is the President's duty to oppose that usurpation, and to exercise his authority, even though it involve the tulilment of his functions as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the republic, in securing to his country a complete and constitutional National Legislature. It he can do it by moral influence so much the better. It he cannot do

J. G. MAXWELL & SON, 3 10 2m S. E. corner FLEVENTH and CHESNUT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BOYAL PETRO-LEUM COMPANY. PHILADELFHIA, Aoril 2 (508, An Adjourned Meeting of the Stockholders of the Royal Petroisum Company will be he d at the office of the Company No 22, S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Fa., an MONDAY, lisht day of April, 1866 at 12 o'clock noon 13 set upon a proposition to reduce the Canutal stock of the Company to wo hundred thousand dollars (\$200 000), and any other bundred thousand dollars (\$200 000), and any other bundred thousand dollars (\$200 000), and any other bundred thousand bullars (\$200 000, and any other bundred thousand bullars (\$200 000, and any other bundred thousand bullars (\$200 000), and any other bundred thousand bullars

o ward. A. B. LINDERMAN. ISAAC BARIOS, W. SMICH, C. C. KNIGHT, W. H. ELY, JOEN GALLAGHER, Jr., Secretary. Directors 4 11 51 FEEDER DAM COAL COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held at the office of he Company, No. 23 -outh THI kD Street, on 1 UESD / Y. May 1st, at 19 M. when an Election will be held for five Directors to serve for the ensuing year. 4 11ws4t T. B. ENGLISH, Secretary.

DR. SEISS ON THE APOCALYPSE. Conclusion of the Seven Epistles. Sunlay Evening, 8 o'cleck, RACE St. below Sixth. 4 13 10

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The South and its Friends -The False and the True. From the Times .

The ex-Rebel Vice-President, Mr. A. H. Stephens, entertains views in reference to the duty of the Southern people which differ widely from those inculcated by the ultra Democratic journals of the North. The World would have the President nullify a law which happens not to meet its approval; and what the President may disregard, the people cannot be expected to respect very conscientiously. This is the logical result of our contemporary's teaching. It means the annulment of a law constitutionally enacted, or it means nothing. If by the President, because infringing upon the rights of States, why not by the executive or judiciary of the States And if by these, why not by the people of the States, should the President or the local anthostates, should the President of the local antho-rites not come up to the standard pronounced proper by the *World?* The *Dai'y News* does not hesitate to say so in plain terms. It does not mince matters after the fashion of the *World*. What it thinks it speaks; what it means it says. And this is what it said about the Civil Rights bill verardar bill yesterday :--

The passage of the Civil Rights bill by the revo-intionary assemblies at Washington, is pretended by the radicals to be a sixth instance of the enactment of a law by Congress, 'notwithstanding the Presi-d at's objectious.' It is to be seen whether this in-

crived-cruelly, wickedly deceived-by Northern Democrats of the Copperhead species, before the war and during its progress, they will know the exact value of the counsel which they are called upon to follow. We look for a response somewhat like this:-"You Northern gentlemen who profess devotion to Southern rights have been tried and found wanting. You urged us into war five years ago. You told us to fight on, and on, and on, until we could fight no longer. And now that we have been vanquished, and have returned to our old allegiance with a conviction that duty, interest, and honor impel us to cultivate a genuine loyalty, you assure us that we are outraged, that we must fight again. and that you will help us. We don't believe you, gentlemen. We have learned that you are hypocrites, cowards, tricksters, and therefore decline to receive your counsel. We have no idea of being used for your paltry partisan pur-If there must be more fighting, we leave you to undertake it, and to experience its consequences,"

But those terrible radicals who oppose President Johnson, and pass Negro Suffrage bills and Civil Rights bills--think you the South will uccumb to them?

Well, the South may be supposed to have some memory. And among its recollections there are probably three circumstances which certain Northern Democrats would fain have forgotten One is, that immediately after the close of the war, the *Daily News* undertook the advocacy of negro suffrage, and advised the Southern people to concede it quickly and graciously. Another, that but for Democratic representatives, the House could not have passed the bill conterring the suffrage upon negroes in the District of Columbia. And yet another, that Democratic members of the House have again and again refused to co-operate with the Conservative Republicans in support of the President; preterring to help the radicals, under the belief that existing difficulties might thereby be rendered more formisiable

On the whole, therefore, we think that when the South balances its account, with Northern politicians, and makes up its mind as to the respective merits of those who call themselves its triends, it will count among its worst ene nies those who hold the views of which the Daily News and the World are the recognized exponents.

Highly Important Intelligence from Spain -Valparaiso to be Bombarded and the War Against Chili and Her Allies Abandoned.

From the Herald.

The last Southampton steamer which arrived at this port brought private intelligence of starting import to the Pacific coast States en. gaged in the war with Spain, and of great interest to an civilized nations.

On the 13th of March an officer of the Spanish navy, supposed to have been Rear-Admiral Isquierdo, leitSouthampton, with positive orders to bombard Valparaiso, and then, withdrawing

to bombard Valparaiso, and then, withdrawing to Montevideo, abandon as fruitless the war against the allies. A Chilian bearer of des-patches left New York on the 11th instant for Aspinwall, bearing this important intelligence to the Chilian authorities. The Spaniards, despatsing at their inability to continue the war in the Pacific, and chagrined at the repeated reverses with which their in-adequate navy has met, have resorted to this treacherous and barbarous way of ending the war which they so foolishly began. The bom-bardment of Valparaiso as a measure of mere revenge would be not only barbarona and im-politic, but highly criminal. The city is de-

State; and it is only in States that the United States courts can be held. It is entirely true that if Virginia is only a

Territory, or if it stands to Government in the same relations as a Territory, it cannot have the benefit of the Federal Judiciary system. The United States Courts and the Territorial Courts are organized on entirely different and incompatible systems. The Constitution declares that the "judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and such interior Courts as the Congress mathematic to time, ordain and establish. The Judges both of the Supreme and inferior Courts shall hold their offices during good behavior. The Judges of the Territorial Courts never hold office during good behavior; their commissions being temporary, generally running for a period years. Chief Justice Marshall said, speaking of Territorial Courts:--"These Courts, then, are not Constitutional Courts, in which the judicial power conterred by the general Government can be deposited. They are incapable of receiving

The Civil Rights bill gives to Territorial courts, as well as the Circuit and District courts of the United States, authority to enforce it; but neither system is in operation in the excluded States. The United States Chief Justice assigns as a reason for not holding courts therein, that some legislation by Congress is necessary. If those States are to be treated as Territories, a Territorial judiciary must be pro-vided for them, and then the Civil Rights bilf bilf can be executed. Or if the radical Chief Justice and the other radicals abandon their ground and admit that they are States, and the courts are held in them as of old, then also there will be a chance of its execution. But the new law will lie a dead letter in the statute book, until the radicals either yield their ground, or take further and final steps for grading the States into Ter. itories. A law, which, by its own terms, depends on the judi clary for enforcement, obviously cannot be en-forced until there is a judiciary of some kind, either Federal or territorial, to execute it.

We Stand by the Constitution. From the Dairy News.

The Tribune, the Times, the Herald, "Tray. Blanche, and Sweetheart," bark at us. Our leading editorial of Wednesday has spurred the radicalism of the Tribune, pierced the thin conservative cuticle of the Times, and given the Herald an opportunity to strike a new attitude in its mountebank journalism. The Tribune says :-- "The unchanged, unhanged Rebels, who edit the Daiy News, are determined not to rest until they shall have relighted the flames of civil war." We appeal to the intelligence of the people and ask :- Who are those that threaten to relight the flames of civil war, if not those incendiaries who are attempting revolution by withholding the Southern States and their people from representation in the National Legislature, for the purpose of subverting our form of government and changing the organic haw of our political system? Do the radicals dare to pretend that they are actuated by a desire to reconcile the sections? From the very hour when actual conflict in the field ceased they have done their utmost to incite the victors to vindictiveness; to goad and provoke the vanquished, and to prevent the seeds of peace and concord from germinating in the bloody furrows of war. They talk of relighting the flames of civil war! It is their crime that they condemn. Their demagogues have done little else in Con-gress than stir the ashes of civil strife, in the hope of finding one spark with life enough to be rekindled into a blaze.

it without calling upon the bayonets at his command, let him do it, nevertheless. He has force enough to insure the victory of republicanism over faction. Whatever weapons he uses, let him rescue our form of gov-rnmeat from the intrigues of revolutionists. We appeal to him, not in behalf of the South or of the North, but in the name of the United States of America.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH-ways-Office, S. W. corner of FIFTH and WAL-0.0 NUT Streets.

NUT Streets. PHILADELPHIA. April 12, 1866. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Scaled Proposals will be received at this office until 16 o'clock M. on MONDAY, 15th Inst. for the Grading of Christian street, from Gray's Ferry Road to Suther-land avenue: the said grading to be done by the cable yard, and to the established grade of the city Ail gravel that may be suitable for paving of repairing streets will be reserved by the Department of High ways, and to be delivered on any place that may be design sted by the Department within two squares of the place of grading. grading.

4 12 3t

W W. SMEDLEY. Chief Commissioner of Highways

CONCEET HALL. -- THE HON, JOHN W. FORNEY will address the citizens of Phila-dephila, under the auspices of the BANNEKER INSTI-TUTE, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 19 1836 Subtraction and the Way for Burney 19 1836

THURSDAY LVENING, April 19 1986. Subject — 'Has the War for Human Freedom been jought in vain?'' Admission, 25 cents. Ticke's for sale at PUGH'S. SIXTH and CH'SNUT Streets. and at TRUMPLER'S, SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. Locture to com-mence at 8 o'clock. 4 12 7t CAMDEN AND AMEOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OFFICE. BORDENTOWN, March 28, 1866, NOTICE.—The Annual Meetine 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, 1866, at 12 o'clock M. dor the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. 3 20 14 28 SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary,

OFFICE BULL CREEK OIL COM-PANY, No. 411 CHESNUT Street - The Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, May 1, at 12 0° ock for the election of officers. 4 10 1417 21 24 30 * JOBN MULFORD, Secretary.

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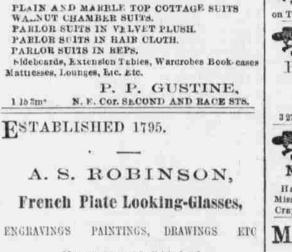
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