THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Logic of Secession-A. H. Stephens.

From the Tribune. The present Congress has carned the lasting gratitude of the country in the constitution and action of its Joint Committee on Reconstruction. The testimony taken by it-and especially 2hat of ex-Rebels-is most essential to an intelligent judgment upon the problems now fitly engrossing the public attention. Let us, then, consider thoughtfully the salient points in the testimony of the Hon. A. H. Stephens.

Mr. Stephens, like General Robert E. Lee, was not an original secessionist. That is, while each held to the abstract right of a State to secede, neither of them regarded secession as secede, neither of them regarded secession as required by antecedent conditions, nor a remedy for existing evils. Yet, when their respective States decide to secede, they cast in their lot with the majority, and became conspicuous and potent champions of the disunion cause. And this they still hold to have been right.

Let us test this assumption by familiar examples. Mr. Stephens was long a prominent and

ples. Mr. Stephens was long a prominent and influential member of Congress; General Lee was educated at West Point, and had since been a favored officer in the army of the United States. Now suppose each of them, when he came to enter the service of our country, had offered to take the prescribed oath in this

"I solemnly swear that I will support the Consti-lution and obey the lawfu authorities of the United States, until my State shall see fit to second from the

does any sane man believe that this would have been accepted as a substantial compliance with the requisition? Would a youth at West Point, a representative in Congress, be permitted here after to take the oath thus qualified? Was there ever a time when this would have been permitted? Manifestly not. And if not, how do men of character, like Messrs, Lee and Stephons, satisfy themselves that they are not

Again:-- Mr. Stephens tells us that the people have nttained a very decided conviction that Secession is impolitic. They have good reason for that conclusion. But how impolitic? Clearly, because of their crushing defeat. But, suppose "the whirligg of time" should present totally new conditions, wherein secession might be attempted atresh, without a probability of failure, what then? Scan Mr. Stephens' testimony for the answer!

Once more:-It is Mr. Stephens' very decided conviction that the people of Georgia—by which he means the whites only-those who (he states) were all but unanimous in sustaining the Rebellion-were entitled, from the moment their Rebellion was put down by the strong arm, to come right back, without conditions or restrictions, into Congress, and share fully and equally with the loyal in the Government of the country. He thinks it was for this that the loyal were fighting, wherein they do not agree with him. Nay, he gravely doubts the legal validity of acts of Congress passed in the absence of representatives from the seceded States. It that be so, it seems to us to follow that every act of Congress whereby the power of the Union was brought to bear against secession, was usurping and woid; so that the seceded States are now legally

put of the Union. Finally, Mr. Stephens thinks slavery is dead only because the former slave States have abolished it (which several of them have not done), and that, while the whites of the South have all the power in the Union which they de-liberately and defiantly renounced by secession, The blacks of those States have just such rights as the whites thereof choose to give them-no less, and no more. We beg leave to assure the ex-Vice President that, on this very important point, his views are radically diverse to those of the great party which carried the country Triumphantly through the war against secession, and that, unless those whom ne calls "the South," are willing to resume their places in Congress on a footing of equality of power, man for man, between themselves and the Unionupholding whites of the North and West, they will probably wait some time for readmission. If the Southern blacks are not to vote (as we trust as they are), it must at least; be conceded that those who deny them the right of suilrage shall not cast votes in their stead.

The Mexican Question—Its Absorption in Louis Napoleon's European Designs. From the Herald.

It is definitely settled that the French troops, In several three months instalments, are to be withdrawn from Mexico, and that Austria, if she can, is to supply the deficiencies thus resulting To Maximilian, in order to sustain him on his imperial bed of Mexican roses. One of our city contemporaries, plucking up a little patriotic indignation, boldly suggests the forcible expulsion of the Austrians by the United States should that game be attempted, because Austria has not even a pretext for armed intervention against the Mexican people. We have not the slightest apprehension, however, that Austria will undertake to supply the places of the French troops with their withdrawal from Mexico. Nor do we suppose that Maximilian contemplates any jur-ther efforts to maintain his empire with the removal of the French troops. We dare say that he is now, and has been for some time, preparing for a return to "fatherland," with the substan-tial profits in his possession of a good financial speculation; and that with the last of his mova-

bles, including his last conducta of silver, he will bring up the rear of the French evacuation. In the very inception of this Austrian imperial establishment in Mexico under French protec-tion—this "grand idea" of Napoleon, as Marshal Forey expresses if—the important feature in it was the entanglement of Austria. It committed her to the European policy of Napoleon; it made her a subordinate to his schemes, a passive in-strument in his hands, in regard to European affairs. His magnanimous peace of Villa Franca enabled him to decoy Austria into this Mexican snare; and now between Prussia on the north and Italy in the south, to say nothing of Hun-gary, the House of Hapsburg is in no condition to spare a single regiment for the visionary empire of Maximilian in Mexico, Austria is so environed with dangers that her very existence, as one of the five great powers, is imperilled.

Let us suppose that Bismatk, under the neu-trality protestations of France, pushes the present controversy between Prussia and Aus-aria concerning their joint robbery of those duchies from Denmark to the point of war; what shape is this war most likely to assume The petty members of the German confederation will become involved on the one side or the other. Young Italy will selze the opportu-

I go themes, and Con in \$5 to up as

avoid further complications, Napoleon, awaiting the signal, is doubtless prepared for

ing the signal, is doubtless prepared for quick and decisive action. He is in the Mexican co-partnership with Austria, Maximilian is his protege, and yet Napoleon it is who is the prompter of Bismark behind the scenes.

In view of these Napoleonic ideas looking to the reconstruction of the map of Europe, for the enlargement of France and the perpetuation of his dynasty, the "grand idea" of Napoleon involved in the Mexican adventure with Maximilian becomes a more bagastelle. Napoleon milian becomes a mere bagateile. Napoleon may thus withdraw from Mexico, not only without the loss of prestige, but with a vastly increased reputation as the master of modern diplomacy. That he is hedging between Prusala and Austria to bring them into collision is apparent; that he will succeed in this object, it is highly probable, and, it successful so far, that he will then step in and seize and carry off the House hare of the spoils, we cannot doubt.

There is a chance for his deleat in the possible appeal by Austria, as a last resort, to a conference of all the great powers; but in any event the Emperor Francis Joseph is in no condition to indulge the Emperor Maximilum in his Mexican bandle and he becamed his abandlement. can bauble a day beyond his abandonment by the Emperor Napoleon. That the original 'grand idea" of the latter was a French political and commercial balance of power on this conti nent may be set down as a fact in history; but that it involved the entanglement of Austria, in view of certain Napoléonic designs in Europe, is now apparent. The success of Jeff. Davis might have saved Austria; but her humiliation follows his downtell; for, through Maximilian, she be comes the scapegoat of Napoleon. Her spolia-tion may be the next act in the drama.

"Put not your trust in princes." With the collapse of the glorious vision of Napoleon of a powerful foothold in this hemisphere on the uins of two republics, he falls back upon his European subordinates. His Mexican adventure is thus reduced to a mere trick in his European diplomacy; and the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico will be accepted by Austria as the end of her delusion, and by Maximilian as a warning to pack up and be off to meet the impending danger at home. yond the recognition of his personal obliga-tions, the Mexican alliance between Napoleon and Austria ended with the capture of Jeff.

Thomas Carlyle at Edinburgh.

From the World The Scotch universities have a practice of electing annually, by a majority vote of all the members, an honorary officer called the Lord Rector. The office, like that of Chancellor in the great universities of England, requires no duties either of supervision or instruction. All that is expected of the Lord Rector is, that he will acknowledge the compliment by the delivery of a public address. The students of Edinburgh elected, this year, as their Lord Rector, Thomas Carlyle-a choice which might have seemed about as hopeful as the attempt by a small American college to dub Henry Ward Beecher Doctor of Divinity. One would naturally have supposed that this great guarled writer, who with the strength of the oak has all its nodosi-

ties, would have contemptuously declined to accept an empty office, and make a show oration. This huge denouncer of shams, whose pet amusement is to pour forth grotesque scorn against stump oratory and all forms of speech that are kindred to it, whose favorite inculca-tion is the supreme value of silence—who could have exdected that this huge rhinoceros of literature could be tickled by a compliment, and would consent to desecrate "the Eternal Science" by making a speech of mere form? But nobody familiar with Carlyle's writings could ever have doubted that this colossal old growler had a heart susceptible of all amiable human emo-tions; and among others, vanity. We have found even his prodigious talent for scolding amiable, for the grinning oddity of its method shows that it is rather an appeal to admiration for a thing well executed, than the outpouring of a mis-anthropic heart. Malignant contempt of men does not solicit their applause by such a studied mingling of the artistic and the grotesque. The amiable wish to stand weil with his kind, which has prompted Carlyle to set quaintly constructed admiration-traps everywhere in his writings, made it morally im-possible for him to decline the invitation of the Edinburgh students. Considering what Carlyle has been writing all his life about the supreme importance of Doing, and the ineffable silliness of Saying, he felt compelled to affect reluctance, and to invent for himself an excuse for accepting the proffered honor. Although he had known, for at least fifty years, that the Lord Rectorship required nothing to be done; that it was a mere form, one of the detested Shams or "Simulacrums" he has been cudgeling with his Hercules club, all his life, he pretends, or makes a semblance of pretending, in the beginning of his ad-dress, that he thought it an office weighted with duties. He says:—"When this office was first proposed to me, some of you knew that I was not very embitious to accept it at first. I was taught to believe that there were certain more or less important duties which would lie in my power. This, I confess, was my chief motive in going into it—at least in reconciling the objections I felt for such things; for if I can do Anything to honor you and my dear old Abna Mater, why should I not do so? (Loud cheers.) Well, but on practically looking into the matter, when the office actually came into my hands, I find it grows more and more uncertain and abstruse to me whether there is much real duty that I can do at all."

One needs to be somewhat conversant with the writings of Carlyle to appreciate the amiably awkward hypocrisy of this apology for acceptance. It is a pleasant satire on the whole body of Carlyle's writings. The great thing he never tires of insisting on is fact as opposed to hams, sincerity as opposed to pretense; and here he affects to have believed, previous to acceptance, that the Lord Rectorship had duties, and to have discovered only, since acceptance, that it is very doubtful whether it has any justifying his entering on a thing whose sole function is palaver by the feigned supposition

of work. Carlyle felt that it would be a satire on him-self to compose an elaborate oration for such a show occasion. Finding, as he says, when he show occasion. Finding, as he says, when he began to write, that he was "not accustomed to write speeches, and that he did not get on very well," he "dung that away," and concluded to trust to the inspiration of the occasion and speak what came uppermost. By more elaborate preparation he would have given an abler address; but all who teel an interest in the man will be better suited with it as it is. We have other ma terials enough for appreciating his great capa-city as a writer, and it is interesting to see in what direction his mind turns when acting on its impromptu in alses. There is very little in the address which is not contained in, or deducible from, his writings. He recurs to his favor-ite topics—the superiority of action to speech, of fact to sham, of heroes to the rabble, and es-pecially of past ages to the present in all the

deeper elements of character.

What so great a writer as Carlyle has insisted on for a lifetime with vehement pertinacity, challenges the profound examination of the age he addresses. The man, of course, has some mearing; and though his view may be one-sided, his unremitted protests against the shallowness, the hollowness, the superficial babblement and empty artificiality of a period which has added more to our knowledge of external

the other. Young Italy will seize the opportunity to pounce upon Venetia, and Hungary may rise again to the cry of independence. In the midst of this warlike reaction the countless legions of the Czar will be put in motion, and he will be free to chose whether they shall move for the Rhine or the Danube, Napoleon, however, will hardly wait for all these developments. He will see that his empire, his prestige, and his policy demand instant intervention. He will move an army to the left bank of the Rhine, and hold it; he will support Kinz Victor Emanuel in a descent upon Venetia, and capture it; he will compel Austria to cede Venetis to Italy, and to surrender the Danish duchies to Prussia for the sake of peace; and his reward will be the left bank of the Rhine on the one hand, and the island of Sardinia, in compensation for Venice, on the other. A "short, sharp, and decisive campaign" may bring about these results without further complications, and to

of to othered him to Halp.

is showed to turn vagrant. For developing the affections, better two or three steady friends than a thousand transient acquaintances. For nurturing the intellect, better habitual meditation on a few great truths than a cursory skin ming of all the sciences in the ency-clops dia. In this age, the facilities for locomotion and intercourse, the multiplication of new books, and the rapid diffusion of intellithey keep the mind so percetually on the alert in flitting from one thing to another, that its energies are exhausted in the pursuit of seducing novelties, and neither it nor the heart grows to the robustness of the more vigorous elder ages. We are restless and feverish, but not strong. A tree that is transplanted twenty times in a year, though every time into a soil of miraculous fertility, must needs be a puny, scrawny thing, while the oak which is rooted in the scanty earth of a rock-ribbed hill grows into

storm-delying robustness. We will not go at large into this topic; we will not even touch the question of remedies; but this is what we are able to discover of solid ground-work for the habitual railings of Car-lyle against this degenerate age. In a more appropriate vehicle than a newspaper, it would be worth extended discussion.

The Temper of the South-Mr. Stephens' Testimony.

From the Times. Mr. Alexander H. Stephens' testimony before the Reconstruction Committee is described in the Washington correspondence of a contemporary as "the most damaging to the South yet brought out." We have looked through the evidence, as reported by the committee, without finding anything in the tone, form, or substance of his statements to sustain such an impression. So far from being "damaging to the South," we are under the impression that the facts and opinions communicated by the distinguished Georgian are as favorable as any reasonable man could desire them to be; while they reflect credit upon the candor and modest manliness of the witness.

Much of course depends upon the expecta-tions with which we start upon the inquiry. If the view we take requires on the part of the Southern people not only acquie-cence in the results of the war, but gladness that these results are not other than they are; if we assume that to prove their recognition of the Federal authority, and their loyalty to the Constitu-tion and the Union, they must extol the egents and the means by which their rebellion overcome; if we insist that their not to regard the people of the loyal States as fellow-critzens, equals before the law, but as superiors to be abjectly obeyed; if these are the ideas with which we set out in the examination of such a man as Mr. Stephens, then undoubtedly we shall rise from the task with the disgust which evidently inspired the Iribune's despatch. But all expectations and demands of this nature are in our judgment unjustifiable. Instead of calling upon the Southern people to glorify the men and the power that smote them, vanqui hed them, and punished them in the manner incident to war, we should doubt their sincerity and despise their spirit were they willing to do this thing. Grant, and Sherman, and Sheridan, and Meade, and Thomas have never been known to disparage the pluck or endurance of their adver-saries on the battle-field; and to-day these heroes of the Union army bear no ungrudging testimony to the quality of the Rebei soldiers. So we prefer to have the South putting forward its claims to constitutional rights, rather than meanly accepting every condition proposed to it. Defeat should not entail fortesture of selfrespect; and that the South continues to respect itself, despite its disasters, is to our mind one of the strongest proofs of its fitness for restoration

to the full privileges of the Union. True, Mr. Stephens says that his opinions, and the opinions of the South generally, on the abstract question of State sovereignty, have undergone no change. Why should they? The sword cannot out down opinions, though it pre-vents their application, as in the case of the Rebellion. The North has decided that there shall be no secession; the South, having tried to secede and failed, submits to the decision and accepts its consequences. What more can we Are we to exact not only submission to our authority, but agreement with our opinions? Are we to set up certain extra constitutional formularies of political faith, and to decree the civil and political damnation of all who refuse to subscribe to them? We may produce hypocrites by this process, but truly loyal citizens, never.

It is enough for the present purposes of the country that the South emerges from the strug-gle convinced of the futility of the plans and hopes with which it started five years ago; con-vinced, too, that its interest is to be found in a hearty, unwavering, and unreserved acknow-ledgment of the Union, its authority, and its claims—in an early adaptation of its industrial relations to the change produced by the aboli-tion of slavery—and in the abandonment, utterly and forever, of all thoughts of agitation, except as it may be carried on within the limits of law, and by means known to the Constitution. On these points we consider Mr. Stephens' exposition of the feeling predominant in Georgia emi-nently satisfactory. And in some of the more important of his statements he is justified by acts of the State Legislature in matters relating

to the freedmen. Nor can we trace any sign of inherent hostility to the negro in other than strictly civil relations. "Individually," Mr. Stephens is reported to have said, "I should not be opposed to a proper system of restricted or limited suffrage to this class of our population." Beyond this, what could we of New York ask? A "restricted or limited suffrage" is all our own State concedes to its negro population; shall Mr. Stephens be quar-relled with because he is not willing to go further? He is averse, moreover, to any action upon the subject except by the Southern States themselves. "In my judgment," are his words, "it is a matter that belongs of constitutional right to the States to regulate exclusively each for itself." Well, New York also holds this view. So does Connecticut and the North generally. Why may not Georgia cherish it as well as they?

Is there anything 'demaging to the South,' then, in Mr. Stephens' declaration, that it will not yield to negro suffrage or other amendments of the Constitution, as conditions precedent of readmission to Congress? We think not. If the South, never having been out of the Union, is in the Union now, its title to a place in Congress is indisputable, subject only to the judgment of each House on the qualifications of its Representatives, individually considered. And what the South is entitled to, of right, ought not to be encumbered with any conditions whatso-ever. To talk of conditions-precedent in the premises, is to convey the idea of a bargain, which Congress may or may not conclude, ac-cording to its pleasure. He must be morbidly sensitive who objects to the courteous temper in which Mr. Stephens intimates that the South will prefer an indefinite exclusion from Con-gress, to admission purchased by the surrender

a constitutional right. In two sentences Mr. Stephens presents the logical change of position should the North continue to insist upon conditions which exclude the South from Congress. "The Southern States would thus present themselves as willing for immediate union under the Constitution, while it would be the Northern States opposed to it.
The former disunionists would thereby become
Unionists, and the former (Unionists) practical
disunionists." The possible dilemma is worth
thinking about a little in advance.

SPRING.

BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AND MATERIALS FOR THE SAME.

BEST QUALITY AND STYLE OF SPRING

MATTRESSES. J. S. FULLER. 4 14stuthom INO. 9 S. SEVENTH Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, APRIL 16. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, APRIL 18, 1856 - 1 oute is hereby given that the canistant Treasurem of the United states at New York, Philadel phis and Boston and the Design sted Deposits on account or temporary Lonn for Clearing House pair, oses at five percent, per annum, on and atter May 1. 186, 'com which date all certificates ourstanding and unpaid will carry four per cent. Interest per annum. On said ist day of yay, and until further no ice said assistant Treasurers and I califorated Depositary will receive such deposits in lawful money and issue there or Clearing House Certificates payso e on demand. In legal tender notes with interest at lour per cent, per annum. HUGH McCULLOCH

Secretary of the Treasury. 138

"THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILAD EPHIA."

The Corporators of "The Safe Deposit Company of Philadelplia." in compliance with the requirements of their charter, hereby appoint TUESDAY, too later May 1866, for the opening of the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of said Company, at the office of the Provident Lite and Trust Company, No. 111 S. FOUL H Street.

Charles Macalester.

Altred Style.

Alexander Henry, John Welsh, Adolph Borie, Charles Borie, George Trott, M. W. Baldwin, Isane Lea. Altred Stile,
George A. Wood,
Joseph B. Townsend,
George M. Troutman,
t hurles Wheeler,
William C. Keut,
James W. Haziehurst,
Richard Meade Bache.
4 17 120

CONCERT HALL -THE HON, JOHN CUNCERT HALL.—THE HON, JOHN
W. FORNEY will address the citizens of Philadelphia, under the auspices of the BANNEKER INSTITUTE, on
THURSDAY EVENING, April 19 1856.
Subject— Has the War for Haman Freedom been
fought in vain?"
Admission, 35 cents. Tickers for sale at PUGH's. Admission. 35 cents. Tickers for sale at PUGH'S SEATH and CHISNUT Streets and at TRUMPLEYS, SEVENTH and CHEGNUT Streets. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S
OFFICE, BORDLINTOWN MARCH 28 1896.
NOTICE—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders
of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND
TRANSFORTATION COMPANY with be held at the
company's office in BORDENTOWN on SATURDAY,
the 28th of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the election
of seven Directors, to serve for the canning year. seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
20 t4 28 FAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY. The Adjourned Annual Meeting of Stockholders for Election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held ON FRIDAY, APRIL 27,

At the Office of the President,

No. 417 ARCH STREET

At \$10 P. M. SIMON PORY.

SIMON POEY,

OFFICE OF THE TEN MILE CREEK
OIL COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA, April 18, 1886.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the
Stock holders of the Ten Mile Creek Oil 'company will
be held at their office, No. 214 South THIRD Street,
100m No. 18, on TUESDAY, April 24 at 73 o'cock P M.
4 185t*

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTIER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD, is furnished with ERANDIES. WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

JUST PUBLISHEDBy the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Nineticth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,

To be bad iree, for our stamps, by addressing Secretary > ew York Museum of Anatomy.

7.175

No.618 BROADWAY, New York

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150
fine Plates and Fagravings of the Anatomy of the Human
Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise
on Early Firors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the
Mind and Rody, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—
the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown
by the teyor of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the
married and those contemprating 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.
31.5 AIDEN Lane Albany, N. Y.
The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases
upon which his book treats either personally or by mail,
and medicines sent to any part of the world. 118 6m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Haimless, reliable instantaneous. The only perfect
dve. No disappointment. no ridiculous tints, but true
to nature, black or brown
GINUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO. Regenerating Extract or Millifleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents ha dness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 335

LEGAL NOTICES

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 12, 1866.—NOTICE is hereby given that Well's of Scire Facias will be issued upon the following claims at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless the same are paid within that time to

W. A. SLIVER,
Attorney at Law,
No. 30 North SEVENTH Street.

y to use of Lane Schodeld vs. Cornelius S. Smith, December T., 1864, No. 2, for paving, \$143°95, lot corner of Second and Queen streets, 23 teet 3 inches S. W. corner of Second and Queen streets, 23 teet 3 inches by 80 feet 6 inches.
San e. vs. John Fanders, C. P., March T., 1865, No. 69, for paving, 244 90, lot N. E. corner of Sixth and Lombard streets, 16 feet by 20 feet 6 inches.
Same vs. James Montgomery, C. P., December T., 1865, No. 49, for paving, 339 79, lot 8. W. corner of Seventeenth and Montrose streets, 13 feet by 46 feet 6 inches.
Same vs. Freeman Scott, C. P., March T., 1865, No. 1, for saving, 855 84, lot N. E. corner of Tenth and Poplar streets, 18 feet front on Tenth street by 36 feet.
Same vs. same C. P., March T., 1866, No. 2, for paving, 824 72, lot north side of Poplar street, 36 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24
Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 3, for paving, 825 53, lot north side of Poplar street, 56 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24 feet
Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 4, for paving, 824 73, lot north side of Poplar street, 56 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24 feet
Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 4, for paving, 824 73, lot north side of Poplar street, 56 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24 feet
Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 5, for paving, 824 73, lot north side of Boplar street, 64 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24 feet.
Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 6, for paving, 824 22, lot south side of Brown street, 48 feet east from 84, John street, 18 feet finches by 23 feet 6 inches for paving, 824 22, lot south side of Brown street, 48 feet east from 84, John street, 18 feet 5 inches by 23 feet 6 in.

N. THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR

1 THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Dewolf (ato incos).

The Andrer appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and sajust the second and final account of SAMUEL WAGNER and TOBIAS WAGNER, Trustees, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the nurroses of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, April 25, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at his office, No 492 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia. 4 14stuth5t*

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of Miss MARGARET E. WILSON.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to andit. settle, and adjust the first and heal account of JAMES D. WAGS! R. Trustee, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, Japril 25, 1868, at 20 clock P. M., at his office. No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

4 14stuth5t*

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of Mrs. JULIA W. CROSBY
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit. settle, and adjust the first and fins account of TOBIAS WAG SER Trustee, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEI. NESDAY, April 25, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 442 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 4 14 stuth of

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CHY AND COUNTY OF PHILA DELPHIA. Estate of Mrs. 808AN MEREDITH
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit. settle. and adjust the first and final account of JAMES M. WAGNER, 'Irustee, and to repore distribution of the balance in the bands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment on WEDNESDAY April 25th. 1866, at 11 o'clo kA.M. at his office, No. 492 WALNUT street, in the city o' Fhindelphia.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of Mrs. SUSAN A. WISTER.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the first and final account of JASIES D. WAGNER. Trustee, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his abusingment, on WEDNESDAY April 25, 1866 at 3 o'clock P. M. at his office, No. 402 WALSUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Reater for Coal Off Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant Aiso saves one third the off. Call and see them they cost but ien cents. No. 203 BACE Street. Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUES AS HERETOFORE DESCRIPTION CONSTANTS N HAND AND IS ANY LOUNT. 1115

CARPETINGS, &o

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!

AT RETAIL.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN, No. 519 CHESNUT Street,

OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE BALL,

Beg leave to inform the public that they have now open their

SPRING STOCK

CARPETINGS.

NEW AND CHOICE DESIGNS

Foreign and Domestic Manufacture,

Which they ofter at prices corresponding with THE DECLINE IN COLD.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH AXMINST ER. ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON. VELVETS, ALL WIDTHS. UPERIOR ENGLISH BRUSSELS. TAPESTRY ENGLISH BAUSSELS. ROYAL WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND TAPESTRY CARPET,

We offer the above in all widths, with borders for

Also Imperial Three-Ply Carpet Extra Superfine Ingrain.

JUST RECEIVED. WHITE, RED, CHECKED, AND FANCY

Canton Mattings,

OF ALL WIDTHS.

McCallums, Crease & Sloan, No. 519 CHESNUT Street,

OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL. CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS Reduced to Present Gold Prices.

T. DELACROIX No. 37 South SECOND Street, ABOVE CHESNUT.

Has received per late arrivals,

4 12 Im

200 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS' BRUSSELS CARPETINGS NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS.

Also, a large line of THREE-ILY EXTRA SUPER AND FINE INGRAIN CARPETS, DAMASK AND VENETIAN STAIR AND HALL CARPETINGS, COT-TAGE AND RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES ETC, which will be sold low in consequence of the fal in Gold.

J. T. DELACROIX. No. 37 South SECOND Street. Between Chesnut and Market.

"GLEN ECHO MILLS, GERMANTOWN, PA.

MCCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN, Manufacturers, Importers, and Whole sale Dealers in CARPETINGS.

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS, Etc. WAREHOUSE,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET, OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE,

RETAIL DEPARTMENT, No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,

CARPETINGS!

LEEDOM & SHAW Are now opening a full assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Carpets. These goods will be sold at the LOWEST CASH

PRICES, to correspond with the FALL OF GOLD, No. 910 ARCH Street, 3 28 lm

CARPETINGS. A LARGE STOCK OF PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE In store and constantly receiving,

AT VERY LOW PRICES. GEORGE W. HILL No. 126 North THIRD Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

P OF

FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales. HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES

LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

BOURNE, No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET. 128tutbs8m*

WEST GROVE BOARDING-SCHOOL W EST GROVE BOARDING-SCHOOL
for Girls, at WEST GROVE STATION, Phi adelphia and Baitmore Central Ballwad. Chester co. Pa.
The Summer Term of full twenty weeks win commence on Second-day, the 7th of 5th mo. next.
The course of instruction is complete and thorough, competent instructors are embloyed, and improved mathods of teaching are adopted. The promotion of the health and happiness of the pupils is a feading object.
For circulars, address the Principal.

THOMAS P. CONAED,
22thm20t
WEST GROVE, Pa

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &o

BONNETS! BONNETS! BONNET OPENING. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.

E. P. GILL & CO., No. 720 ABCH Street

MRS. R. DILLON Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street, Has a handsome assertment of SPRING MILLINERY : Misses' and Inianta' bas and Caps. Silks, Velvets, Crapes Ribbons Feathers Flowers, Frames, etc. (3 15 4m

HOOP SKIRTS.

DUPLEX SKIRT FASHIONS FOR 1860.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING) HOOP SKIRT.

Each Hoop or this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO names my reduced Syraga braided tightly and gibbly together Edge to Edge, forming at once the STRUNGESS and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made. They will not bend or negative the two single springs, but will extrepressive their frequent and brautiful share where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as seless. Then we not full fix billy and subtails to the composition of the weather, as will be particularly expert need by ladies attending created of recognose, built operation. In fact for the growings of them, the church, therefore of they are unsuppassed or the weather.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE STANDARD PKIRT

OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY No. CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts.,

Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadel phis Jobbers.
FOR SALE mail First class Extail Stores in this
CITY. Inquire for (2.14 3mip)

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT Combining Durability with elegance of shape. New Spring Styles just received.

J. M. HAFLEIGH, 3 10 2m No. 902 CHESNUT Street. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT. Most fashionable and popular in use. For sale by J. G. MAXWELL & SON. 3 10 2m S. E. COTLET FLE VENTH and CHESNUT.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON, French Plate Looking-Glasses.

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC Manufacturer of all kinds of

Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET. THIRD DOOR APOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS. AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils, No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET, .

416 Smj N. E. CORNER OF RACE. KELLER, OWENS & CO.,

Cosmopolitan Army and Navy CLAIM AGENCY, For the Adjustment and Collection of Claims against

the United States, and State Governments. OFFICES: No. 527 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia and No. 249 I ENNSYLVANIA Avenue, Washington, D. C. N. B .- Particular attention paid to Back Pay, Prize

Money, Horse Claims, and Bounties (4 17tuths2t*
Applications by mail promptly attended to. TINITED STATES

BUILDER'S MILL, Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA. ESLER & BROTHER,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUS-TERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING, SCROLL WORK, ETC. SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER The largest assortment or Wood Mouldings in this city

constantly on hand. (HALLENGE LIGHT!

Paragon Oil and Safety Lamps. BRIGHT LIGHT-THREE HOURS-ONE CENT No chimney! No smoke! No grease.

AGENTS WANTED. No. 911 MARKET Street.

Also, Dealers in Scops and Coal Oil. Machinery Oil warranted not to gum or chill. 81 25 per serion. 315 BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, No. 66 A. FRONT STREET,

are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
neluding all recent improvements in Caroling, Spinning,
and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our exten-

ALFRED JENES & SOM. REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, Of all descriptions.

Always on hand,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 580 CHEANUT Street,
No. 680 CHEANUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below seventh street,
The most B' eral d'acount allowed.
The most liberal diacount allowed.