## THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

#### Reform in England.

From the Tribune.

The Reform bill is now the exciting question in England. A meeting of the supporters of the Government was held at the house of Lord Russell on the evening of April 10, and an address was made by the noble lord at the head of the Government "with temper and judgment," we are assured by the Times. He repeated the determination announced by Mr. Gladstone at Liverpool, that by the Reform bill the Government would stand or fall. Those who have opposed what is called "plecemeal reform" pro fess to be comforted by the assurance that a bill for redistribution of seats will speedily fol-low the Franchise bill. By this measure the Ministry will stand as sternly as by the Franchise bill. The Times, as an enemy of reform, but anxious to go with the tide in favor of it, accepts this assurance as an evidence of the change "which the chief organs of independent opinion in the press have produced in the counsels of the Ministers." In other words, the Times professes to consider the announcement of Lord Russell as a change in the Ministerial programme from what was declared by Mr. Glad-tone in the House of Commons, and thus pays its accustomed deference to strength by withdrawing all opposition. In the meantime, although the Times pro

fesses a certain degree of satisfaction with Rus-sell's speech, that satisfaction is not shared by those recalcitrant liberals who have been opposing reform. Lord Grosvenor with still press his stiffing amendment, the success of which, we are assured, will di-solve Parliament. Mr. Lowe and Mr. Horsman are still opposed to the measure, and we shall have very able but severe speeches from them in Parliament. Mr. Laing and Mr. Edward James persist in opposition, while Mr. Bouverie, not being auxious, per-hups, to go to the poll with an anti-reform record, has stated that he will support the Government. In the country and press the ngitation is violent and unremitting. The people are in earnest, and meetings are being held in all parts of the kingdom demanding reform. It is hardly possible that its enemies will permit a dissolution. They would scarcely wish to go to the nation on the question that England's labor and genius were unworthy of the franchise. Mr. Lowe, at Calue, and Mr. Horsman, at Stroud, would meet a reception which English snobs know so well how to give.

We have, therefore, hopes of reform. The fidelity of the Ministry to the cause, added to the firmness of the English Liberals, leads us to believe that the Government will be strong enough to carry this measure of justice. The bill is not as broad as we could wish, but in English as well as in American politics the true plan is when we cannot get a whole loaf to take as many slices as we can. We should like England to be as generous to her people as we are when they come to live with us, or even as Australia and Canada. It would be wise in the aristocracy to do so, as the generosity would give them claims on the people and excite an affection like that, for instance, which has for centuries clustered around the illustrious house of Russell. We find the greatest statesman of that name as devoted to freedom as he was thirty years ago, and when he goes from us we may expect a similar devotion from Lord Amberley. noblemen of England should learn that Their real strength is in the respect and confidence of the people, and that the aristocratic system is weak only in its opposition to true freedom. We believe it is the destiny of that system to fall, but that destiny will be hastened a century by the bigotry and pride of such houses as those of Stanley and Grosvenor.

Great Activity in Government Securities.

From the Times. been an unusually, and, in the regular course of trade, we might add, an unprecedentedly heavy business transacted in all classes of the national stocks, at steadily advancing prices. At the outset of the movement, the currency obligations of the Government met with most favor, especially the compound-interest notes and seven-thirties. The former were bought in mainly by the national banks in huge sums, to be held as an interest-bearing legaltender reserve. The effect of these purchases is seen in the swift rise in the price, which is now within the smallest fraction of par, and the whole of the accrued interest. seven-thirties have been taken out of the mar-ket, chiefly by private parties for investment purposes, in such extreme quantities as to reduce the available supply to very meagre limits, rendering quite difficult the execution of large orders, at even the high rates now current, the highest, indeed, by about two per cent, that these notes have ever commanded. The notes cannot be bought in round lots to-day at less than 102, and the accumulated interest, which, in the instance of the second series, make the absolute cost price of each hundred-dollar note precisely 104). Early in December last the ruling figures were 961@961, interest added. Leaving aside the interest item, the actual improve-

ment in this particular national security is nearly six per cent. in less than six months, or

about one per cent, a month. During the rapid appreciation of the currencyinterest obligations, the gold-bearing bonds moved rather slowly, until their relative cheapness turned the current of the enormous investment demand in their favor. They are new in most request, and must continue so to be, at least until they shall have reached a point which will place them proportionately as high as the currency stock, all the circumstances of the permanency of the investment and the rate of interest being duly considered. The ten-forty five per cent, bonds have risen five per cent, within a few weeks, being now up to 95% to 96, as against 90% to 91 a month ago. The six per cents of 1881 (or the "long sixes," as they are called in the sireet) have advanced three per cent. in a month, being now 1074, as against 1044 about the middle of March. As they have absolutely fifteen years to run at the liberal rate of six per cent. per annum in coin, many wealthy investment buyers give them the preference. The popular five-twenties have ad-They are now quoted very strong at 1054, which covers the three per cent. coin interest due next Tuesday. At the ruling rate of gold, this six months' interest is worth and can be sold 10-day for about \$3°80 in currency for each three dollars in coin. Deducting the currency value of the interest from the absolute cost of each hundred-dollar bond (interest included), the net price would be a fraction less than 1012, ex the 1st of May coupen. This indicates that the five-twenties have not, thus far, advanced as speedily as most other public securities, though they are now tenaciously holding their own in the upward movement. The five-twenties have one element of strength almost pecu-liar to them, in their extraordinary popularity in Europe, especially in Germany, as an unri-valled investment. Late advices speak of some valled investment. Late advices speak or some slight depression in their price in Frankfort and London, from causes wholly temporary, and far less detrimental to them, than to the competing public stocks of the foremost States in the Old World. It is felt that war on the continent would tend to vastly increase rather than seriously diminish their popularity among foreign capitalists as a first-class, thoroughly reliable, and incomparably profitable investment.

Our home buyers, however, do not at present, seem to attack much importance to the foreign.

seem to attach much importance to the foreign news, on this point, one way or another; as they now purchase freely to hoard and not for speculative purposes. They eagerly absorb all

lots offered for sale at the ruling figures, especially of the six per cent. gold bonds, satisfied that they are relatively much the cheapest of all our national securities. This disposition is tostered by the unprecedented ease in the money market, present and prospective, which renders it exceedingly difficult to find even temporary well-projected employment for the rapid acco mulation of means at this, as well as other business centres, at more than three or four per cent. per annum. It derives its main support, however, from the vigorous public confidence in the complete solvency of the Government, as the result of the rapidly increasing revenues and diminishing expenditures of the National Treasury, so admirably illustrative of the pros-perry of the country, and the wisdom and patriotism of the people. To the noble con-servative policy of the present head of the servative policy of the present head of the Treasury Department, the progressive increase his confidence is likewise largely due.

The Mexican Question-President Johnson's Settlement with France, and His

From the Herald. A grateful sense of satisfaction will be imparted to all sections and classes of the American people in the Mexican correspondence which we published on Tuesday. After many months of letter-writing between the two Governments, in which every device of diplomacy is exhausted by Louis Napoleon, he gives way to our inflexible requisition of non-intervention in Mexican affairs, and gracefully retires. We perceive, too, from the calm and deliberate manner in which this great victory of American diplomacy has been achieved, that President Johnson from the first clearly foresaw that the game was entirely in his hands, and that there was no occasion for any hurry in its solution or

any excitement or apprehension.

Louis Napoleon gracefully retires from his Mexican adventure, which, with the collapse of the late S uthern Confederacy, became to him a fading castle in the clouds; but what is the position in which he has placed the deluded house of Austria? It is a position at once ludicrous and humiliating. A prince of the house of Austria, under the protection of Napoleon, and with the escort of a French army of fifty thousand men, is set up in "the halls of the Montezumas" as the Emperor of Mexico. An election is held under French bayonets, from which Maximilian is proclaimed Emperor by the will of the Mexican people. He is thus re cognized by France as an independent sovereign, though still the ward of Napoleon. But Napoleon, from the remonstrances of our Government is constrained to withdraw his bayonets and leave his Austrian protege to the will of the Mexican people. Maximihan then pleads the necessity of European troops. "True," says Napoleon. "They, however, will be supplied you by our brother, the Emperor Francis Joseph." It is understood, accordingly that Joseph." It is understood, accordingly, that Austria is to fill up the deficiencies resulting from the recall of the soldiers of France, and that ten thousand Austrians, as the first install ment, are awaiting at Trieste transportation for

Now, considering the present complications between Austria and Prussia, with Napoleon as the prompter of Bismark behing the scenes, the stupidity of the Hapsburgs in this Mexican arrangement taxes our credulity. All the facts and all the indications connected with the present situation of European affairs point to a settlement with Austria, by Napoleon the Third, or all the outstanding balances against her from the time of her decisive alliance against Napoleon the First. They involve the sacrifice, first, of Josephine, and next of Maria Louisa, who was given to and accepted by Napoleon as a cer-tain bond of peace between Austria and France. The perfidy of Austria, in joining the Holy Alli-ance which carried the first Napoleon to St. Helena, remains as an outstanding balance to be settled by Napoleon the Third, and that he meditates a settlement which will cut down Austria to a second or third rate power, is now apparent upon the surface of European politics.

In this posture of European affairs. Austria, it appears, is preparing to supply the places of the French troops to be withdrawn from Mexico, and by an arrangement, too, with Napoleon. What, then, will be the course of Francis Joseph when informed from Mr. Seward, through our Minister at Vienna, as it appears he is by this time, that the sailing of the first detachment of Austrian troops for Mexico will be the signal for the suspension of diplomatic relations between the United States and Austria, and that General Grant, if necessary, may next be called upon to enforce the doctrine of European non-intervention in Mexico? In this dilemma Austria will doubtless apply for redress to Napoleon. But what then? Napoleon can only advise his im-perial brother and catspaw to follow his exam-ple. Maximilian must then return home, the laughing stock of all Europe. There will be matter here for a misunderstanding between the imperial houses of Paris and Vienna, from which we may expect a resumption of the work of Na-poleon where it was left off in the late Italian

With the success of Jeff Davis we should have had, no doubt, under Napoleon, a reconstruction of the map of North America; with the downfall of Davis and the Mexican offshoot of his Southern confederacy, we may look for a reconstruction of the map of Europe, and that Austria, the stalking horse of Napoleon in one hemisphere, will become his victim in the other. In any event, the diplomatic solution of this Mexican problem at Washington is an achievement which will place this country in its proper position as a leading and positive power among the great pations of the earth, and as the arbites of the affairs of this continent.

Kalser Joseph's Difficulties,

From the Daily News. A veritable Ishmael, just now, is Kaiser Joseph of Austria, with hand lifted against everybody, and everybody's hand against him. Much to distract his mind comes to him, now, planning in Vienna how to avoid overcrowding difficulties, and watching the cloud of battle gathering about him. Squabbles and threatened hostilities with aggressive Prussia over interminable and scarcely to-be-understood question of Schleswig-Holstein; menace of war, too, for him on the borders of the Empire, and much talk of Rhenish frontiers to be wrested from his grasp by Emperor Napoleon in league with Prussian Bismark; question, too, of Hungarian faith, and threats from Italy in the Quadrilateral. Hence, truly, is Kaiser Joseph brought to his wit's ends. And now supervene to his own home troubles serious words of warning from the United States over troublesome little Max in Mexico, last and most noisy of Hapsburgers.

Especially (in all his complications and quar relsome relations with other powers) should Austrian Joseph find a cause for mortified feelings and disappointed hopes in the present condition of Max, late Archduke on solid founds tions, now Emperor on flimsy tenure. For fine opening was that for a younger brother (troublesome, too, he, perhaps, when question of succession to the Austrian crown should come to be considered), and much power and renown to be gained by setting up house, in an imperial way, in the land of Montezuma. Excellent plan, also, for the Emperor Napoleon to assist with French arms at the new empire, and s'and sponsor to the imperial bantling. But for all this fine prospect to be changed, after much loss of life and treasure; great battles, sieges, and marches; lond proclamations and sleges, and marches; lond proclamations and decrees; excessive promises, and profuse expenditure of money on home improvements, prospecting for railways, building palaces, and what not; is serious matter for reflection for elder brother in Vienna looking out for the arrival of the younger from Mexico, with wife, court, bag and baggage, to draw his yearly stipend from the imperial family treasury, never very plethoric with gold, and just now sorely straitened with necessity of meeting military contingen.

Thus, then, environed with manifold obstacles to peace of mind and a contented spirit, is the present condition of the man who inherits the iron crown of the Holy Roman Empire. But, peradventure, if from him could come prompt

with necessity of meeting military contingen

military counsel, sagacity in disposition of soldiers and gentus of conception—even, say, like Friedrich of Prussia, or, later, Corstean Bonaparte, who set Europe by the ears, humbling opposing kings and harrying armies of enemies for nearly two decades—then, indeed, great might be the content of the cont might be the speciacle of him waging victorious war against threefold resistance. But little enough of that martial tact is nos-essed brancis Joseph. The crown that once like brows of Kaisers Rudolph and Barbarossa

—bglting ancestors they of our present Enperor, and great Hapsburgers, whose swords,
ars wn in Moslem and other wars, flamed with a creat light of battle from Byzantium to the Northern Sea, filling the century with the echoes of their blows—rests idly now in impedist removed from its tron rim. Chance is there, however, that from the test of the sword the Kalser may be happily delivered. Chance is there, too, that threats from Prussis may be but The windy prologue to a quiet settlement of prevish differences born of Scaleswig-Holstein and its attendant wranglings; and, until blood be shed in actual fight, there is hope for Austria, now seemingly environed with wait-

Robert Dale Owen's Plan of Reconstruction.

A Washington despatch in Tuesday's Ecening Post states that a majority of the Reconstruction Committee have agreed to adopt the plan of reconstruction proposed by Robert Dale Owen. We were prepared for this announcement by a letter to the Chicago Tribune, written from Washington by one of its editors, whose acrimonious hostility to the President gives him confidential access to the Republican members. The Chicago editor stated that, so far as he could judge "from a pretty extensive intercourse with members, there are two propositions which meet with most favor, and the probabilities are that one or the other of them will be adopted by Congress, and submitted to the States for These lavored competitors to the plan of the President, are that of Senator Stewart, already familiar to our readers, and the plan of Robert Dale Owen, the noted socialist, some twenty years ago a member of Congress from Indiana. If, as it seems likely, Mr. Owen's plan is adopted as the sole Congressional rival of the President's, it will immediately be made a party test, and will, of necessity, array the whole Republican party, as a solid phalanx, against President Johnson. It is on all accounts desirable that the issue should be thus distinctly presented. As soon as the policy of Congress is relieved of vagueness, a large segment of the Republican party will cleave off and support the President. Mr. Johnson is, as yet, politically classed as a Republican; and as Congress has agreed upon no counter proposition, as it has set up no definite policy as a rival to his, citizens who have heretolore acted with the Republicans have not satisfied themselves as to the sufficiency of the grounds of separation. The aspect in which the controversy has appeared to many, is, that while the President has a policy fully formed, Congress has merely inter-posed a delay for the purpose of investigation; and that the difference between them is more a question of time than of principle. The teeling with many has been, that if Congress needs time for inquiry, it is reasonable they should have it; and that so long as their inquiries reach no definite result, so long as they confront the plan of the President with no well shaped rival, matters are not ripe for a party But when two hostile plans are presented on the most important question of the time, further neutrality must be impossible. Every voter will be either a supporter of Congress or a sup-porter of the President.

Mr. Owen's proposition begins to loom up into such formidable competition with the President's that we insert it. It is in the form of an amendment to the Constitution, consisting of the following sections:-

Section 1. All discriminations among the people of the United States because of race, color, or pre-vious condition, in respect to their civil rights, are hereafter prohibited. Section 2. On and after the 4th of July, 1876, all male adult citizens of twenty-one years of age, irrespective of race or color, shall be endowed with the right of suffrage at all elections, Federal as well as

Section 3. Representation in Congress, and e'ectors for Fresident and Vice-Fresident, until the 4th of July, 1876, shall be based on the number of male adult citizens entitled to exercise the right of suffrage by the laws of the respective States; but after that period representation shall be based on the whole population.

Section 4 Obligations and liabilities incurred in

aid of insurrection or rebellion, and claims for compen-ation on account of emancipation of s'aves, are and shall not be assumed nor paid by any State or the United States. Accompanying this plan and forming part of

it is the following joint resolution:it is the following joint resolution:—
Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whonever any one of the eleven States whose inhabitants were lately in insurrection, through its Legislature, having been first authorized so to do by a popular vote of its present electors, to vote under the laws thereof as they existed in 1860, shall have ratified the foregoing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and shall have medified its Constitution and laws in conformity therewish, then, and in that case, such State shall be recognized as having fully and validly resumed its recognized as having fully and validy resumed its former relations with this Government, and its chosen representatives shall be admitted into the two Houses of the National Legislature; provided that such Senators and Representatives shall possess all the qualifications required by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

It is perhaps hardly worth while to go into any discussion of this proposition until it shall have been reported by the Reconstruction Com-mittee. In good truth, we shall not be sorry to see it adopted by Congress. It has long been evident that no reconciliation is possible be-tween that body and the President; and as an appeal must be made to the people, the sooner the Congressional policy takes shape the more ample will be the time for discussion previous to the fall elections. Since there must be a con-test, we cannot doubt that the President will be as well suited to have this proposition of Mr. Owen's presented as the rival to his as to have another. The more palpable its absurdity, the more assured is the triumph of the

President. We will, at present, remark on only one fea tuze of Mr. Owen's policy; and that is its selfstultifying character. It recognizes the competency of the present State Legislatures ratily the proposed amendment to the Constitution, while denying, in the same breath their present right to representation in Con-To ratify an amendment is a much higher function than to propose it. It is absurd to say that State: which are acknowledged to be competent to ratify, are incompetent to participate in making the proposal. Why are they excluded from Congress? Is it because they are not States? It is admitted that they are States by asking their ratifications only States can ratify. tion, since only States can ratify. Is it because they have no competent Legislatures? It is admitted that their Legislatures are competent, by making provision for their acting on the amendment, and promising full restoration on condition that they act according to dictation. The sole defense of the delay in admitting the Southern members has consisted in the allegation that the Southern States had no State Governments which Congress could recognize as valid; and yet their State governments are fully recognized as valid by a proposition which acknowledges them to be competent to perform the very highest of all iederal functions. If they are States, with competent State recognized as pathias, with competent State recognized and proposed in contract the contract positions. governments, nothing is more incontrovertible than their right to immediate representation in Congress. If they are not States, with com-petent State governments, it is the height of bsurdity to ask them to ratify constitutiona

It there were no existing Constitution which the members of Congress are sworn to support, they might, perhaps, act on their untrammelled judgment of what is best for the interests of their political party. There can be no reasonable doubt that the interests of that party are promoted by the exclusion of the Southern

States as long as possible; but, unfortunately, the Constitut on occlares that every State in this Union is entitled to two Senators and to a num ber of Representatives proportioned to its population as determined by the decenuial consus. The Senators must indeed be chosen by a comperent Legislature; but it is a manifest relicent tradiction to hold that a Legislature acknow. ledged to be competent to raify a Constitutional amendment is not competent to elect Scuators. Mr. Owen's proposition, like every plan that can be devised against the President's, on a its own throat by its in plied admissions. Its absurdity is as if some wordy member of Congress should make a set speech to prove by argument that he

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION Whereas. The anticloated appearance of cholora within our city during the summer months renders, it necessary for the Board of Health to take measures for the effectual removal of all ordinary sources of the disease in and about the premises of private citizens;

wate cultrens;

and whereas. Among the numerous localizing causes of cholera may be named the keeping of cows hogs, and goats, tegether with the fever-producing filth, both in the premises themselves and in the yards adjacent; ards adjacent; And whereas. In order to prevent danger to the public And whereas. In order to prevent danger to the public health from a contaminated atmosphere, arising rom the accumulation of impure meats and decaying vegetables while are often found in the vanis of cellars occupied by the butchers and tracksters in or in the vicinity of our markets;

And whereas All odors arising from animal of vegetable substances in a state of decomposition are, to a greater of less extent injurious to those who inhale them;

table substances in a state of decomposition are, to a greater of less extent injurious to those who inhale them;

And whereas The frequent landing at our wharves of hices, isb, and verse ab es in warm weather, in a same or partial decomposition, is a cause of unbealth uncess and discomfort to the neighborhood as well as detrimental to health and a source of disease among those who purchase the latter; therefore.

Hesolved That the Health Officer be instructed to carr, out the following section of an act of the Legislature passed April 5, 1842:—

"ection 3 Whenever any nuisance shall be found anywher; within the jurisdiction of the Board of Health, in addition to their power of destroying the pens or other enclosures containing such animals, the board of Health, in addition to their power of destroying the pens or other enclosures containing such animals, or of otherwise abating and removing such animals, said deliver them over, as forfeited, to "the Guardians for the Relief and Employment of the Poor of the city of Philadelphia, the District of Southwark, and the townships of the Northern Liberties and Penn, for the use of said poor; and it shall be the dury of said Guardians of the Poor, on notice from the Board of Health, to receive the said animals and pay the expenses of their removal; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with the keeping of well-regulated markets for the purchase and saie or cattle, excepting swine."

And that, on and after fifteen days from the publica-

And that, on and after fifteen days from the publication of this notice, the law be rigidly and strictly e Resolved. That our Ward Inspectors be instructed to visit and examine carefully all vauits or cellars occupied by the butchers and trucksters in or in the vicinity or or market-houses, direct them to be thoroughly cleansed and whitewashed, and report to the Board of health all infected places, from impurements or decaying veretables, together with all cases of resusanto comply with this order.

Resolved, that no hides, fish, or vegetables shall be aniaded at our wharves, either in the Delaware or Schuykhiirivers, until a permissiball be applied for and obtail ed from the Board of Health, according extract from section 3 of an act of Assembly passed April 2, 1821:—

"And if any marter, captain, owner or owners consignee or consignees, or other persons, shall presume to unload, from on board of any such ship or vessel, any vegetables, fish, or sides, without first having applied for and obtained a permit from the Board of Health, every such master, captain, owner or owners, consignee or consignees, or other person so offending, shall pay a fine not exaceding five hundred dollars."

By order of the Board of Health.

HORATIO G. SICKEL.

Health Officer. Resolved. That our Ward Inspectors be instructed to

THE GREAT NATIONAL FAIR.

THE LADY DIRECTORS OF THE

### National Soldiers' and Sallors' Orphan Home

Will commence to hold A PUBLIC FAIR, in the CITY OF WASHINGTON, on the 15 h of MAY NEXT, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the Support and Maintenance of the Orphans of National Soldiers and ballors, not otherwise provided for in their respective States and Territories.

The ladies invite all who can to contribute towards representing their State by a table at the Fair The charity is a noble and deserving one, and it is hoped that each State and Territory will be liberall represented.

All contributions should be addressed "NATIONAL SULDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHAN HOME, WASHINGTON, D.C." and for warded, if possible, ten days before the opening of the Fair. The Institution will be opened for the reception of Children on the 1st of June next, and applications for admission may be forwarded immediately to MRS. J. CARLISLE, Secretary, Washington, D. C. Papers friendly to the cause please copy. 4 25t5 15

ENITED STATES TREASURY PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1866. Holders of twenty coupons and upwards of United States Loans due May I, 1866, are hereby notified that they may present them for examination and count at this office on and after the 23d inst., to be paid on and after May 1, 1866.

Blank schedules may be obtained at this office. N. B. BROWNE, Assistant Treasurer, United States.

"THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF "THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA."

The Corporators or "The Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia," in compliance with the requirements of their charter, hereby appoint THURSDAY, the loth of the course, hereby appoint THURSDAY, the loth of their charter, hereby appoint THURSDAY, the loth of the course, hereby appoint THURSDAY, the loth hereby appoint THURSDAY, the lot

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S
OFFICE. Bombentown March 28, 1886.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders
of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND
TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at the
Company's office in BORDENTOWN on SATURDAY,
the 28th of April, 1886, at 2 o'clock M., for the election
of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year
3 30 14 28 SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary.

BIERSTADT'S LAST WORK—"STORM IN THE BOCKY MOUNTAINS"—now on exhibition by permission of the Arrist, for the Benefit of the 'Linco'n Institution and \*soliders' and Salicor' Orphan Boys' Home," at WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, Nos. 312 and 324 CHE-NUT Street, for one month only. Open from 16 A, M. to 16 P M.

Season Ticket, \$1.90 Single Ticket, 25 cents. [4 21 lm]

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL
AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PRILADETPHIA, April 21, 1886.
The Stated Annual Meeting of the Stockhelders of
this Company will be held at the Board of Trade
Rooms, north side of CHESNUT Street above Fifth
on TUE-DAY MORNING, the last day of May next, at
bal-past 10 o'clock, after which an election will be
held at the same place for afficers of the Company for
the ensuing year. The election to close at I P. M. of
the same day.

JAMES S. COX, President.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELLECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Central Passenger Enliway Company, of the city of Philade, phia, will be beld at the office of the Company, No. 249 South Firth Street Philadelphia on MONDAY, May 7th 1886, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of electing a President and six Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. L. J. CRANS, Secretary April 23 1866.

EAGLE MINING COMPANY .-Meeting of the Stockholders of the Eagle
Mining Company will be held at the WETHERILL
HOUSE, No. 563 Sansom street, on THURSDAY
EVENING 26th inst. at 7% o'clock Punctual attendance is requested. Business of importance.

JOHN S. THACKBAY, Frustee. DINING-ROOM, -F. LAKEMEYER

CARTLE'S Abey, wonid respectfully inform the Public generally that he has set nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commedious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is immished with ERANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc. Etc. of SUPPERIOR BRANDS.

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Wind and Body with the Author's Plan of Treatment—
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marri-d and those commune ating marriage who entertain Goubts of their physical condition. Sent free of
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Silverware, Etc. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing e.sewhere.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs. FARR & BROTHER, Importers.

No. 824 CHESNUT STREET, 11 11smtt grp Below Fourth. TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC

We are offering our stock of WATCHES.

JEWELRY, AND SILVERWARE,

AT A DISCOUNT,

Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold. CLARK & BIDDLE,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street RICH JEWELRY

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Manutacturer and Dealer in Watches, Fine Jewelry Silver-Plated Ware,

Solid Silver-ware. STOVES. RANGES, &o.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE RANGES OF ALL SIZES. ALSO, PHIEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

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No 304 CHESNUT STREET CENTRAL DEPOT.

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One door below Chesnut.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

REVENUE STAMPS of every description constantly on hand, and in any amount. Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to. United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in pay

Particular attention paid to small orders. The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law encerfully

The following rates of discount are allowed:-On all orders of \$25, two per cent. discount, On all orders of \$100, three per cent. discount. On all orders of \$300, four per cent. discount,

HARDING'S STAMP AGENCY, No. 304 Chesnut Street

PHILADELPHIA. 2.16 THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUM STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOWORE. STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTS ON HAND, AND BANY AMOUNT. II IS

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

BANKERS. AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES 5-20s. OLD AND NEW. 10-40s; CFRIIFICALES OF INDEBTEDNESS,

7-80 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission special business accommodations reserved fe

LADIES. PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866.

# U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY. SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. 3 NASSAU ST. PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.

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 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s. UNITED STATES 72-10s, ALL ISSUES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS Mercantile Paper and Loans on Co laterals negotiated Stocks Bought and Seld on Commission.

HARPER, DURNEY & CO BANKERS.

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Ltc., bought and sold, Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed. as per agreement.

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers. No. 36 South THIRD Street.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold. SIOCKS bought and sold on commission,

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. (4 25 1m. THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED During the erection of the new Bank building, TO 1 17 4p

No. 305 CHESNUT STREET. 5 208 .-- FIVE-TWENTIES. 7'30s -SEVEN-THIRTIES

WANTED. DE HAVEN & BROTHER No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c W. SCOTT & CO. SHIRT MANUFACTURERS.

AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. No. 814 Chesnut Street.

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL," PHILADELPHIA. PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., THE CHESTER & CO.,

REMOVAL! REMOVAL! OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH

AND RACE, TO Broad Street, Above Race, East Side. Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.

HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS. OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY. OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.

The undersigned, jeeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronsge extended to him during the last seventoen years, and having sold his entire interest to

MESNER, HENS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,

Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former parrons, as they are gentlemen of weil-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the recutation of the OLD DBIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way and see as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom.

Respect willy, etc.,

3.23m

A. BROWN.

RANDALL & CO., PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,

No. 1302 C ESNUT Street. Fine English Toilet Soaps,

IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED. Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes

We have constantly on hand every variety of PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES. Extracts, Powders Colomes, Pomades, Tollet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Toolis Pastes Brushes, o 32 Sm

RESTAURANT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN Finest old and new ALES, at 8 cents perglass. GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR

The choicest Liquors always on hand. No. 523 CHESNUT STRRET. BENRY BECKER, Manager.