THE DAILY EVENING JUDICEATH .- PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1866.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

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EIIICELAL OPINIONS OF LEADING SCUENZIS DFON CURRENT TOPICS.

CONFILED EVELY DAY FOR AVENING TELFORAPH.

Manufactures Give Ten-fold Value to Faims. From the Tribune.

McQueen's statistics of the wealth and annual income of England showed :---

I. That the value of the soil devoted to agriculture comprehended, at the time, twentysix forty-thirds of the total wealth of the kingdom.

II. That the value of England's agricultural soil was nearly twelve times greater than her whole capital invested in manufactures and commerce.

commerce. III. That the money employed in her agri-culture comprehended more than three-fourths of the capital of England. IV. That the manufacturing and commercial ceptal of England, including her ships, consil-tuted but about one eighteenth of her national

wealth. V. That the agricultural capital of England, which was then £3.311,000,000, produced a gross income of 13 per cent.; while the manufacturing and trading capital, which was but £218,000,000,

and trading capital, which was but 2213,000,000, Jielded yearly a gross income of 120 per cent. It is the magic capital of £218,000,000 invested in machinery, mills, furnaces, factories, and mines which has swoilen the farming capital of little England into that gigantic sum of ±3,311,000,000, and made a British farm worth ten times as much as one in wheat-growing poland—which only grows wheat, and buys goods instead of making them. The bulk of agricultural capital consists of land and cattle. The manufactures of Great Britain have doubled and trebled her population; have sustained her immense commerce; built, equipped, and manned her countless ships; and thus directly and indirectly increased the demand for and raised the price of, food and raw materials, and run up the value of her agricultural soil to the grade of garden-ground throughout the kingdom.

McQueen's exhibit of the immense profitableness of manufacturing as a source of public and private wealth and of national power, while it should stimulate every true American to demand of parties and administrations the fostering of his country's industry, should pene-trate every man who owns land by the acre, and particularly the owners of farms in the Mississippi Valley, with this vitally interesting truth, that "capital usefully employed in manufactores by an agricultural nation, in time in-creases the value of the soil ten-fold."

Our Army-The Army Bill.

From the Times.

We are glad to see that Congress is expending so much labor in considering the army bill, although we think it quite unnecessary to debate at this time such questions as "whether West Point has been a nursery of treason," and though we consider it quite unfortunate that personal disputes, such as that between Mr. Conkling and Mr. Blaine on Tuesday, should have place in the discussion, we hope that no motion to postpone action upon this bill till next session will be entertained; and we trust that, though the discussion of each section will be thorough, the bill, as a whole, will be acted npon before adjournment, in order that it may become law, and that the military establish-ment of the country may, as soon as possible, be fixed on a permanent peace basis. It is injurious and expensive to have the matter unsettled. It has been impossible, thus far, to complete the work or reducing the army, or to bring it into fixed and proper shape, because no definite opinion could be formed as to the action of Congress on many important points. action of Congress on many important points. Not to speak of the prime question as to the magnitude of the permanent force itself— there were minor questions—as, for example, that of negro soldiers, that of the Ve-teran Reserve Corps, that of the Provost Marshal's Bureau, and others bearing upon numerous other interests—which had necessarily to be decided by Congress before the Executive authorities could proceed much further than they had done at the close of last year in bringing the military body and all its members to the size and form that the country required. These things once fixed by legislation, it will take but short time, as matters now stand, to bring the army and all its parts to the terms and conditions designated by the act; and to reduce the milliary expenditures, if not as low as the esti-mate made by the Secretary of War in December last, yet to a point very much below the heavy aggregate of the present time. Postponement or delay in action by Congress now will leave everything unsettled for at least another year, and besides numerous other eyils involved, will entail many heavy and useless expenses upon the country. The differences between the Senate and the House, as developed in the debates and action thus far, are not of a sufficiently serious character, or upon points of sufficient importance, to make it a difficult matter for the two bodies to come to a settlement concerning them. There would be no value in an off-hand opinion as to the merits of the Senate bill, in detail, and the bill of Mr. Schenck. We believe that the preferences of army offi-cers, as well as of members of Congress, are divorse concerning event. diverse concerning several of the provisions and sections of the two bills; but there are in both of them such near resemblance in the really fundamental features, that no great length of time should be required for a definite and satisfactory conclusion. It is no great moment whether we have eight negro infantry regiments, as provided by the Senate bill, or ten, as in the House bill—whether the Veteran Reserve Corps be retained in its present shape, or justice be done to its members in some other way-what shall be the proportion of "volunteer" and "regular" officers, etc. etc. We take it that, interesting though these questions may be to those immediately involved, it is not worth while delaying action upon the Army bill be-cause of differences on them. Mr. Schenck stated, on introducing his bill, two weeks ago, that it was framed in con-formity with the views of Lieutenant-General Grant, and was sanctioned by the Secretary of War, in so far as regarded the number of the standing army. This is a fundamental point, and we are glad that, concerning it, the two bills agree very closely, and that both are so moderate. The Senate, said Mr. Schenck, fixed the number of infantry regiments at fifty, and the House Committee at fifty-live. This is a military force with the magnitude of which the country will not find fault and the burden of which will not be oppressive upon the people. On the other fundamental points, with which the general public are specially concerned, there is a great resemblance in the two bills, and evidently not much difference of opinion in the two bodies. We repeat, therefore, the hope that the consideration of this important practical measure of our permanent peace establishment will not cease to engage the attention of Congress until an agreement is arrived at re-garding its terms and its fixed laws.

existence of millions of her people is ignored whenever a new Parliament is chosen, those millions of white English being of less political numbers of white Baginal define of loss plateau consequence in the country than the nerro slaves were in our Southern States. How much longer can this be tolerated in an intel-ligent seef. That is the question. The Govern-ment, being national and not too blind to profit by the histories of other Governments in the same Josition, is disposed to concede gracefully now what otherwise will be forced by and by, and therefore offers a plan for the extension of the suffrage.

In sustaining this Government proposal to bring Encland nearer to the level of popular In sustaining this Government proposal to bring Encland nearer to the level of popular government, to modify the aristocracy, Mr. Gladstone said:- "We have arrived at a critical pent in the history of the nation." This is true; England has reached that point in her history where there must be a change in the character of hert Government-Parliamentary and peaceful, or violent and bloody. The set-tlement of 1688 and the funding system have had the same effects as the funding system have had the same effects as the funding system have had the same effects as the funding system have had the same effects as the funding system have had the same effects as the funding system have had the same effects as the funding system have had the same effects as the funding system have had the same effects as the funding system have had the same effects as the funding system have had the same effects as the funding system have then that France was in just ocfore the revolu-tion. All the real property of the nation is concentrated in a tew bands, and the people exist practically as the slaves of the few. All other distinctions between parts of the population are lost in the one great distinction of rich and poor. In France these evits were perceived, but no intelligent attempt to provide a remedy was made. Every act of the Govern-ment made matters worse, until the evits were in longer endurable, and thus was forced the great natural remedy of a volcanic destruction of the whole social fabric, the nation taking thence an entirely new departure. The attempt in England now is to provide against such an event by a concession of political privileges that it is expected will sufficiently modify the evils to prevent trouble. Such proposed modifications have becone chronic.

to prevent trouble. Such proposed modifications have become chronic.

Frequently made, they have been rejected for various reasons; but now the Government goes further than ever before, and in this we see the result of the great trial of popular institutions on this side of the Atlantic. Such is the terment in the English mind on this subject, such is the demand that the people shall be admitted to a direct influence in the Government, that it would be deemed utterly puerile to offer to the country now measures that in former years were deemed a very satisfactory staple for bills of electoral reform; and so evident is the influ-ence of our struggle that the Chancellor of the Exchequer holds up our war as the grandest example of history that the institutions of a country may safely be trusted to the wisdom. energy, and patriotism of its people. Against the upholders of the old system and opponents of the new he quotes their own declarations of a cozen years ago that popular institutions were a tailure in the United States, and then asks

a failure in the United States, and then asks them if our conduct of the greatest war of modern times has proved that tailure. Thus the people of England, assisted by the comparison of Mr. Gladstone, will see that we have been fight ng their battle, and the struggle on our side against the same elements that they have to contend with; and the more they see and feel that our battle was their battle, the more they will draw their encouragement from more they will draw their encouragement from our triumph, and the further they will carry their requirements, uptil the change of system

But it is a far cry to Lochiel, and it is doubt-ful it the present bill will even commence the change. This bill, in all probability, will not pass the House of Lords, and that will mark disand the aristocracy on the other. That will make the struggle on this question more positive, and will fix it as the topic that is to divide England for many years, with all privilege, wealth, exclusiveness, and bicotry on one side, and all liberality, progress, intelligence, and the spirit of the age on the other. The world cannot go backwards, and the victory cannot be with the system of the past, the system that every day becomes more impossible in the present. But the strength of that system in England may defer the victory for many a day. So much the worse for England, for the longer the remedy is deferred the more desperate it must be when it comes.

The Radicals,

From the Daily News. The Black Republicans plunged the country into one civil war. Is it unreasonable to suppose that they would not stop at plunging it into another? On the contrary, that party was less radical, less violent, less revolutionary in 1860 than it is at this hour. The history of Black Republicanism arms its workings with suspicion, and may, therefore, be held as concurrent testimony in support of the inference which points, in the events of the hour, to its intention to carry its purposes even at the cost of another "rebellion." The majority in Congress has continued for The majority in Congress has continued for several months past to obstruct the restoration of the Union. That outrage on the country has been committed at the bidding of desperate ne-cessities of party. Determined, now that they are in power, to bold it at all hazards, the Black Republicans are plainly prompted in their hos-tality to resurform with a view to the next else. thity to reunion, with a view to the next elec-tion for the Presidency. With eleven States in a solid mass against them, they will never coua solid mass against them, they will never con-sent to erter on that contest; and hence have they determined that, if they cannot divide the vote of these States by giving the elective fran-chise to the negroes, they will exclude those States from the Electoral College by denying their restoration to the Union! All theories about rights of man, universal suffrage, protec-tion of the irecoman, and all that kind of thing, som up at this moment, in the case of the Black Republicans, to neither more nor less than the cries under which they sock to nermetuate their cries under which they seek to perpetuate their control of the Government. The Southern people, it may be set down as positively determined, will not consent to give the negroes of their States the elective franchise. Only an amendment to the Constitution can confor on Congress the authority to force black suf-frage upon the South; and the passage of such an amendment may be regarded as insufferable. The division of the Southern vote in the Electoral College may be seen thus to be impracticable; and, therefore, must we conclude that the de-signs of the Black Republicans narrow themselves down actually to the exclusion of the Southern States from all voice in the next elec-tion for the Presidency. Two years and a half have to elapse before the ensuing contest for the chair of Washington. The party in power do, therefore, a grave iniury to the country in their determination to hold it during an interval so long in a state of political exchement. Terrible as that view of the case is in fact, it pales into harmlessness before the other terrors which follow in the train of that traitorous design of radicalism. Events have already shaped themselves suffi-ciently clearly to show that parties will enter into the Presidential election of 1965 sharply defined. And the breach between the President and Congress now being beyond all hope of patch-work compromise, these two branches of the Covernment, be the nominees who they may, will be pitted against each other in the struggle, front to front. The Democracy and the radicals are sepa-rated from each other now by memories of outrage. The relations of parties amongst us were, perhaps, never before so characterized by temper. The anger which has already been stured up by Congress against the President is placed under circumstances which cannot fall of kindling it into a flame. Violent disregard for the Constitution on the one hand, and deter-mined devotion to share compared by the confor the Constitution on the one hand, and deter-mined devotion to what remains of it on the other, vetoes and lawless enactments will pass between these two branches of the Government until even the President himselt, in his detense of the institutions of the country, shall have become inflamed with patriotic passion. With two branches of the Government battling in bitter hostility at the head of two parties sepa-rated by memories of wrong, we may look upon the Presidential election of 1868 as, under any circumstances, brimiul of danger to the public repose.

Congress with the view of excluding them from the Electoral College, will, in that event, claim the Fresidency. But is it to be supposed that the Democrats and the President will acquiesce in that lawless pretension ? Even the Beoubli-can traitors themselves know that neither Mr. Johnson nor his supporters will submit to such a neurpation without, if necessary, a struggle of blood; and those same Republican traitors, blood; and those same Republican traitors, knowing this, are reparing deliberately to meet it by placing General Grant at their head, in order to divide the allegiance of the army! The whole history of tag party, the revolutionary temper by which it is not at this moment, the only intelligive explanation of its opposi-tion to the restoration of the Union, all com-tions to warm the triend and neace and order that bine to warn the iriends of peace and order that the radicals have entered on a struggle for power which, like that of 1860, may lead to civil war,

A dmission of Colorado. From the World.

A bill for the admission of Colorado as a State cassed the Senate on Wedneday, and will doubtless pass the House. The creation of this new State is a piece of partisanship of the purest water. Earlier in the session, before it was seen to what lengths the quarrel with the President would run, and the need the Republican party would have of two or three additional votes to be completely victorious over the veto, the appropriate committee of the Senate reported, atter tull investigation, that Colorado ought notto be admitted, and the Senate approved the report. Had the President sent in no vetoes, there would have been no thought of admitting Colorado, any more than there was et unscating Senator Stockton. Besides the inconsistency between the earlier and later action of the Senate, the Republicans fall into a glaring inconsistently in admitting, without negro sufirage; a new State for the purpose of increasing the Congressional strength of the party which is determined to force negro subrage on the South.

When the bill for admitting Colorado has passed the House, and is sent to the President, we trust he will veto it. It is absurd to erect an immature Territory into a State for the mere purpose of swelling a preponderant sectional vote, when eleven of the old States of the Union, States which have always been in the Union, are excluded from their just representation. When a Territory is denied admission as a State, even if it were ripe for admission, no constitu-tional right is denied. But the exclusion of second states are admission as a state, actual States is a plain violation both of the letter, and the spirit of the Constitution. If the seven Republican Senators who voted yesterday asainst the Colorado bill will stand their ground, a veto of the bill will prevail. We caunot doubt that the President will oppose the ad-mission of any new States until the rights of the old ones are conceded. If, as the Republicans have determined, the

Southern States are not to be represented until Southern states are not to be represented until atter the rathication of a constitutional amend-ment ordaning universal negro suffrage the halter of those States to ratily may cause all the Territories to be hurned in at once. But even if the eight Territories were admitted, it would still be in the power of the united South to defeat Constitutional amendments. Eight new States added to the present thirty-six would make forty-four, of which the eleven excluded States would be precisely one-ourts. If the Territories were all States, the eleven could not, indeed, successfully resist a Constitutional amendment acting by themselves; but they would be reinforced by at least Kentucky and Delaware, which would change the numbers to thirty-one against thirteen, rendering amendments impossible till the Southern combination was broken. The Republicans have apparently counted on this, which is the secret of the project now on foot tor divioing Tennessee, and crecting the new State of East Tennessee. What further plans they have in contemplation does not yet appear. But they are in no hurry to have their negro-suffrage amendment adopted, so long as it will serve as a pretext for excluding the South. Universal negro suffrage would be of less advantage to the Republican party in a Presi-dent al election than the shutting out of eleven whole States from all participation in the contest. This is what they count on certainly for the next Presidential election, and probably for the next ten years.

THE SKILL OF CHINESE LABORERS .- The scaf-

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION 12 BRALTH OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA A Dril 24. 1965.) Whereas. The antichested appearance or cholera within our city during the summer months fen-cers it necessary for the Board or Heatth for take measures for the effectual removal on all ordinary, sources of the discusse in and about the ptemises of pri-vate criterat

Correct P. Decessary for the Board of Health to take measures of the disease in and about the premises of private chirary. And the first set the offectual removal on all ordinary, success of the disease in and about the premises of private chirary. The set of the disease in and about the premises of private chirary. The set of the disease in and about the premises of private chirary. The set of the disease in and about the premises of private chirary. The set of the disease in and about the premises of the disease in the set of the set of the set of the disease in order to prevent danger to the public the set of the first of the set of th excepting swine. And that on and after fitteen days from the publeat then o this notice, the law be rigidly and arroug on

And that on and a ter filteen days from the publea-tion of this notice, the law be rigidly and sirie. y en-troped. Resolved. That our Ward Inspectors be instructed to visit and examine carcully all valits or cellars occu-pied by he burchens and trucksters in or is the viewinity or unarket bouses are under the the viewinity of the second structure in the second of the second structure in the second of the second structure in the second structure is the second structure in the second structure is the second of the second structure is the second structure is a second of the second structure is the second structure is a second of the second structure is the second structure is a second structure

4 26 31 THE GREAT NATIONAL FAIR

_ THE LADY DIRECTORS OF THE National Soldlers' and Sailors'

Orphan Home

Will commence to hold A PUBLIC FAIE, in the CITY OF WASHINGTON, on the 15 h of MAY NEXT the proceeds or which are to be devoted to the Support and Maintenance of the Orphans of National Soldiers and Sailors, not otherwise provided for in their respective States and Territories. The ladies invite all who can to contribute towards represen log 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 liberally represented.

All contributions should be addressed "NATIONAL S. LDIERS'AND SALLORS'ORPHAN HOME, "ANH-INGTON, D. C." and for warded, if possible, ten days be ore the opening of the Fair The Institution will be opened for the reception of Children on the 1st of June next, and applications or somission may be forwarded immediately to MRS. J. CARLISLE, Secretary, Washington, D. C. Fay ers triet diy to the cause please copy. 4 2515 15

The state please copy. 4 25t5 is "THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA." The Corporators of "The Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia" in compliance with the requirements of their charts r, hereby appoint THURSDAY, tae 10th of 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. FOU's' H street. (Darles Macalester, Alexander Henry, John Weich, Monthe Eorle, Charles Borle, The Capital Stock of said Company, So. 111 S. FOU's' H street. (Darles Macalester, Alexander Henry, John Weich, May 1966, for the opening of the sooks for subscription the Provident Lite and Trust Company, No. 111 S. FOU's' H street. (Darles Macalester, Alexander Henry, John Weich, Charles Borle, Charles Borle, (Darles Medice, Charles Borle, (Darles Medice, (Darles Me

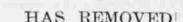
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

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A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MAR- HAGE 1	JAY COOKE & CO., No. 114 S. THIRD STREET, BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES U. S. G. OF 1881, 5 508, OLD AND NEW, 10-408; CERHIFIC ATES OF INDUBTEDNESS, 780 NOTES, 1st, 2d and 3d Series. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED. INTEREST AT LOWED ON DEPOSITS. Collections made; Mocks Bought and Sold on
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,	Commission, Special business accommodations reserved fo LAD1ES.
LEWIS LADOMUS	PUILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 278m
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER, WATCHES, JEWELEY & SLIVEN WARE, WATCHES and JEWELET R TOALRUD, 809 Chestnut St., T. M.	U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.
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Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great re- duction in price of his large and we'l assored stock of Diamonds.	BANKIES & BROKERS.
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Silverware, Etc. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine cur stock before purchasing elsewhere.	STOCKS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC,	IN TEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, 21
We are offering ourstock of	DAVIES BROTHERS,
WATCHES,	No. 225 DOCK STREET.
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AND SILVERWARE,	BANKERS AND BROKERS, IVY AND SELL
AT A DISCOUNT, Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.	UNITED STATES BONDS. 1681s, 5-20s, 19 40s. UNITED STATES 7 2-10s. ALL ISSUES, CFETIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS Mercanule Paper and Loans on Co laterals negotiated Stocks Bought at 6 Sold on Commission. 1315
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A HENRY HARPER,	WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
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HAS REMOVED During the erection of the new Bank building, TO 1 17 4p No. 305 CHESNUT STREET ALSO, PHIEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE 5 208 .- FIVE-TWENTIES. 30s -SEVEN-THIRTIES WANTED.

Political Reform in England-Mr. Glad-stone's Reference to America.

From the Herald. England is now discussing the grand question

whether or no the people shall be admitted to a larger enjoyment of political power-whether they shall have a fuller voice in the national councils, and be recognized as one of the elements of the national life in any other way than as the patient drudges-the hewers of wood and drawers of water for the privileged class. It is a discussion as to the safety of con-tinuing the present system. As now constituted, England is so purely aristocratic that the very

Chief Jak a three would have accounted the soften of which it is planted in communica-

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folding for the purpose of covering the court is proceeding rapidly, the chief supports being now completed, and the upper part in process of being covered with light bamboos, placed about two teet apart. These act as supports for the matting, which is all double, having lining formed of the millet stalk. Some of these sheets of matting are fitted on bamboo frames, which are not intended to be moved, while others are so arranged that, by hallards, they can be pulled open or shut, like window blinds, thus enabling the court to be covered or uncovered, according to temperature, rain, or other circumstances. The skill and ingenuity which the men display are remarkable. They move about on the top of this work, some folty feet from the ground, with the splity of monkeys, and run up and down the straight poles like squirrels, using only their hands and the soles of their feet. A leg of mutton on the top of a greasy pole would stand a poor chance of remaming long an object of competition among Pekin scaffold constructors. The tramework is secured only by ropes and twine, and great economy is exercised in picking up and removing the portions that are in excess, several lutle boys going round in the evening before the men leave, and picking up all the scraps that have been cut off and thrown down. The Chinese workmen display rreat expertness in throwing materials from one to the other to a considerable beight. I noticed this to-day among the scallold men, and it recalled to my memory having seen one of the mason's laborers taking a spide full of mortar and throw it, spade and all, to a man on the roof of a house, who caught it without dislodg-ing a particle of the mortar. The paper hangers, also, are very expert in throwing up sheets of puper, with one side covered with paste ready for being put on the wall. Their paper for room purposes is very good, the "satin pattern" being that most commonly used. Paper of this kind is not kept in rolls, as with us, but in squares of about 12x10 inches. One man stands by the table and applies the paste, and then adroitly throws the sheet up to another one, who fixes it on the wall.—*Pekin and the Pekinese*.

THE "LANDLORD OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS." — The London Spectator begins an article on a recent motion by Lord Grosvenor, in the British House of Commons, as follows:— "The landlord of the House of Commons declines Earl Rus-sell's Reform bill. A few days ago the House was considering one of the hundred metropoli-tan railway schemes, the bill, we believe for the Mid-London Railway, when Earl Grosvenor rose to move that the bill be read that day six months. "Why, Lord Grosvenor," whispered a THE "LANDLORD OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS." to move that the hill be read that day six months. 'Why, Lord Grosvenor,' whispered a member not quite up in his 'Governing Fami-lies,' this rail way is not going to Chester.' 'Because there are two hundred and fifty of his father's tenants sitting here,' was the unexpected reply, and we believe the estimate was conside-rably under the truth."

NAVIGATION OF THE LARES.—The Detroit (Mich.) Free Press reports that unvigation is now fairly opened with the St. Clair river and Lake Huron ports, as well as with Sandusky. Cleveland, and Dunkirk, besides other ports on Lake Erie, by means of steam craft. Sailing vessels have not ventured out, but every prepa-miter is making for the fort every preparation is making for the first favorable weather. Letters from Mackinaw and the Sault indicate that the waters of the upper lakes will not be open for some weeks.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF HONEST CABMEN .- The Prefecture of Police, in Paris, sanually distri-butes pecuniary rewards to any cabman or omnibus driver who proves his honesty by bring-ing back to the office for lost goods whatever he may have found in his vehicle. During the past year the number of articles deposited at this office by these poor men amount to 23,971.

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Addibh Loris, Charles Borie, George Trott M. W. Ealdwin, Isanc Lea. S an uel R. Shipley. CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OFFICE, Boundary of the second	STEAM HEATING APPARATUS. PCL BALE BY CHARLES WILLIAMS, 54 § No. 1152 MARKEL STREET.	DE HAVEN & BROTHER No. 40 S. THIRD STERET.
OFFICE. BORDENTOWN, March 28, 1866. NOTICE.—The Annual Meetine of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RALL&ROAD AND TEANSFORTATION COMPANY will be held at the Company's office in BORDENTOWN on SATURDAY. the 98th of April 1866 at 19 o'clock M for the clock	INTERNAL REVENUE.	SHIRTS, FULNISHING GOODS, &.
of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. 3 30 t4 28 SAMULL J. BAYARD. Secretary.	UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.	J. W. SCOTT & CO., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS.
BIERSTADT'S LAST WORK—"STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS"-now on ex- hibition by permission of the Artist for the Benefit of the 'Lincoin Institution and 'solders' and Saliors' Orphan Boys' Home." at WENDEROTH. TAYLOR & BROW'S, Nos 912 and 914 CHE-NUT Street, for one month only. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P M. Season Ticket, 81400 single Ticket 2 i cents. [4 21 1m	UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.	ALD DEALERS IN MEN'S FULNISHING GOODS, No. 814 Chesnut Street, FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL."
AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.	PRINCIPAL DEPOF,	8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.
The Stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Board ot Trade Rooms, north side of CHLSNUT Street above Fifth on TUE-DAY MORNING, the last day of May next, at nal-past 10 o'clock, after which an election will be held at the same clace for officers of the Company or the ensuing year. The election to close at 1 P. M. of the same day. 423 ft JAMES S. COX, President.	No 804 CHESNUT STREET, CENTRAL DEPOT,	PATEN'I SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY AND GENTLEMIN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement styery short notice.
A DEPUT MERTING OF MITE	No. 108 S. FITTH STREET,	Afl other articles o GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
Stockholders of THE NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD BAILBOAD AND COAL COMPANY will be held at the effice of the Company No. 226 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY the 30th instant, at 4 o'c ock, to accept or reject the Supplement to the Charter as recently passed by the Levislature. (oples of the act can be had on application at the office. (4264t) C. R. LINDBAY Sectorary	One door below Chesnut.)	8245 TINCHESTER & CO., 706 CHESSUT STREET
Charter as recently passed by the Levialature. 4 oples of the act can be had on application at the office. [4 26 4t] C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.	FRIABLISHED 1862.	REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
MAMMOTH OIL AND COAL COM-	in the section o <u>s as</u> the section of the	OLD DRIVLES' ICE COMPANY,
PANYTas Annual Meeting of the Stock- hoders of this Com. any will be held at their office No. 524 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, May 7, 1665, at 14 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing	REVENUE STAMPS of every description con-	REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTE AND RACE, TO
o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year. E. G. TRA & E. a. 4 26 101* Secretary.	stantly on hand, and in any amount.	Bread Street, Above Race, East Side.
ELECTION NOTICE. — THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders of he Central Pas- senger Baliway Company, o' the city of Philade phis, will be held at the office of the Comeany. No. 240 - outh Firth Street Fhiladelphia on MONDAY, May 7th. 1665 between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of electing a President and six Directors, to zerve for the ensuing year. L. J. CRANS, Secretary, April 23 1866.	Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to. United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in pay ment. Particular attention paid to small orders. The decisions of the Commission can be consulted,	Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS. OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY. The undersigned, celling exceeding thankful to his many friends and conformers for their very liberal patron- sge ratended to him during the ast seventeen years, and
DINING-ROOMF. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Aley, would respectially inform the Fublic generally that he has iertnothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accom- modation of guestis. He has opened a large and com- modious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is manished with ERANDIES. WINES. WHISKY, Ftc. Ftc. of SUFFEIOR BRANDS. 11	and any information regarding the law cheerfully given. The following rates of discount are allowed :- On all orders of \$25, two per cent. discount.	baying sold his entire interest to MFSFRS. BE-S. JOHNSON & DAVIS, Takes pleasure in recommendine them to his former parons as they are gratiemen of well known integrity' and will undoubted i maintain 'he reoutation of the OLD DRIVERS' If F. COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respect uily, e'c., 5 23m A. BROWN.
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