COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

#### Courage Wanted.

From the Tribune. No one who knows anything of the interior workings of Congress can doubt that a large majority of both Houses are at heart anxious to catablish universal suffrage. The decisive votes by which each House has affirmed the principle in legislating for the District of Columbia; the oren declarations in its favor of many members, from whom opposition was naturally to have been expected; the gnown, though unavowed senuments of others, and, above all, the significant fact that Senat is who have been regarded as special triends of the President's policy have felt it necessary to propose equal suffrage in some form as a measure of compromise, make it perfectly clear that the judgment of Congress is decided in tayor of the measure. The testumony of its friends and its chemies concars upon this point. It is the burden of the charges made against Congress by the devotees of the President. It is confirmed by all the considential statements of members and their friends. It is not at all true that the majority have insisted upon equal suffrage as an indispensable condition o' reconstruction, or that this has been the ground of the breach between the Executive and Legislative departments; but it is true that most of the Union members would like to insist upon such terms, if they only left that they

The truth of these remarks may be established by a simple calculation. As a matter of course, all the New England Senators, except those from Connecticut, tavor equal suffrage, that being the rule in their own States. In addition to these (ten in number), Schalors Foster, Yates, H. S. Lanc, Kirkwood, Grimes, Pomeroy, Chandier, Nye, Harris, Wade, and Howe are on re-cord in its favor as a matter of principle, making 25 out of 49 Senators as to whose views there is no doubt. Messis, Stewart and James Laue have introduced propositions in layor of some such measure, as a necessary com-promise. Messis, Conness, Trumball, and Sher-man are understood to be tavorable, and Mr. Morgan has supported a proposition for the ex-tension of the franchise in his own State. In short, out of 39 Republican Senators, only five are clearly understood to be opposed, on principle (or interest), to an extension of the suf-frage. A similar analysis of the Lower House would show a similar result.

Why, then, does Congress hesitate to give effect to its convictions? Why does it not declare plainly that political as well as civil rights shall be equally distributed? Partly because it doubts its power, but far more because it fears that the people of the North will not sustain such a policy. The defeat of that pelicy last fall, in Connecticut, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, hanga like a nightmare upon our legislators. Remembering how recently Illinois and Indiana voted by immense ma orities to exclude colored people from the commonest rights of humanity and forbade them even to enter those States they doubt the possibility of a change so great as to induce their people to tolerate equal sufirage. Let us, then, look this difficulty squarely in the lace, and determine how much weight it ought to have in the minds of statesmen, or even politicians.

And tirst, we beg to remind our Representa tives that the question which they need to decide is not whether a popular vote can be obtained in layor of equal suffrage as an abstract propo-sition, but is simply whether a majority can be obtained for candidates who personally favor and vote for that proposition. We assert that experience has repeatedly shown that thousands of men whose prejudices will not let them vote for equal suffrage, nevertheless vote cheerfully for men whom they know to be supporters of that policy. In 1860, for example, the proposition was voted down in this State by 140,000 majority, while at the same time candidates universally known to be in its favor received 50,000 majority. We do not know a single assemblyman who was defeated upon this issue A great number of members who had voted for the proposition in the Legislature were candidates for re-election, and nearly or quite all of them were re-elected, while we never heard of one who lost ten votes upon this account. So in Illinois and Indiana; Messrs, Lovejoy and Julian, as to whose views there was not the slightest doubt, were repeatedly elected from districts which never could be got to vote for equal suffrage directly. The same thing hap-pened in Wisconsin and Minnesota last fall, and pened in Wisconsin and Minnesota last fall, and in Connecticut this spring. Governor Hawley, it is true, ran somewhat behind his ticket in the last named State, but he was elected, nevertheless, in a State which gave 6000 majority against equal suffrage. Nor is there any reacon to believe that he lost many votes on this particular ground. A radical of Parson Brownlow's stamp would have fared no better—probably not so well. probably not so well.

The elections last fall are of minor importance upon this question, for another reason. It is well known that many persons voted against equal suffrege from the same motives which have made Congress besitate to pass certain measures which it approves. The Union party was very anxions, last fall, to give the President no excuse for a breach with it. It was generally understood that a vote for universal suffrage in a Northern State implied that the same rule ought to be enicreed in the Southern States. Many thought that such a vote would operate as a censure upon Mr. Johnson; and they were unwilling to make an issue with him upon that point. No ensible man can doubt that, if the President Lad insisted upon equal suffrage at the South it would have been adopted by decisive inflorities at the North.

In the text place, we ask consideration for the obvious act that the doctrine of equality is rapidly and surely gaining ground. Often as it has been de'eated, it has with every succeeding election received a larger proportion of the votes cast. It is absolutely certain to win in the end; and no shrewd politician will undervalue the importance of anticipating a little the ulti-mate popular verdict. Nothing gives such lasting popularity as the courage and toresight which etables a man, known to be practical, to go patiently under a temporary cloud, if he is finally proved to have been right. Trimmers and shufflers are not respected by any party. Is there any issue before the people which will more certainly compensate for a brief period of unpopularity than that of which we now speak? It must also be remembered that the people never fight long over a dead issue. When a question has really been irrevocably settled, those who do not fully approve of the settlement nevertheless speedily acquiesce, and forget the resentment. resentment towards those who achieved the work. This has been illustrated a hundred times, and is again proved by the present disposition of the pro-slavery Democracy to make pets of Democrats who voted to abolish slavery. Now, if there is any one thing which more than all others is irrevocable, it is a wide extension of the elective franchise. If the mass of the colored people are once endowed with the right of surfrage, it will be as impossible to take it away from them as it would be to drive the waters of the Atlantic from their bed. The work once done would be done forever.

It, then, the Southern States were restored to their places with equal suffrage established by a Constitutional Congressional enactment, it would be impossible to maintain any long controversy upon the subject. The worst con-cevable result would be a defeat like that of 1862, having no permanent effect, and fully re-covered in the course of a vear. Such an occa-sional defeat must be sustained under any imagi-nable policy. Uniform and unbroken victory cannot be hoped for by any political party; indeed, it is not really desirable. On the other hand, who can estimate the permanent addition to the strength of a party which creates 600,000 new voters by a single measure, all of whom know that they owe to it every privilege that they enjoy?

Contrast with this prospect the chances for a plan of mere exclusion. Such a policy must of necessity be transitory. What strength will it add to the party entorcing it? Whose affections will it win? Who will remember it with any personal cause of pleasure or pride? Consider, too, that one disa trous election would suffice to break down the whole scheme. Even during the brief period of its existence it would be in continual The mind of the country would never be at rest. Either branch of Congress might at any moment null fy the most stringent laws of exclusion, and in a day undo the work of years. And here the very converse of what we have said concerning equal suffrage is true of a system of exclusion. Once broken down, it could never be restored. A single defeat would be certainly faral to the policy and probably iaral to the party which supported it. It would be absurd to try to degrive e'even States of their representation, after it had once been conceded, as it would be to attempt to take the tranchise away from a vast class of men who

had once exercised it.

These reflections I ad us to the conclusion that the great want of our statesmen at the preer! moment is courage, They are a raid to trust the people upon a platform at all in advance of the current popular sentiment. They are in danger of driving behind the tide through fear of putting up their sails. They dread to be in advance of their age; forgetting that they are really behind the mass of the party which decided them. Real prudence now consists in the utmost boldness for a good cause. If a general waited for his treops, or even for his officers, to become unanimous in favor of a forward movement, when would be attack the enemy? If he waited for all the straggiers to come in when would he march? come in, when would be march?

Centlemen of Congress! you are the leaders of the Union army. It looks to you for the word of command. If you wait for its unaninous dvice and consent, you may wait forever. Seven-eighths of the rank and die, you well know, desire a broad and enduring policy. The minority still hold back, and will threaten disaffection, and even desertion, so long as such threats will avail. But you should not tear such mutterings. Lead the battle—do not follow m it merely. Commit yourselves to decisive action, according to the dictates of your conscience and your judgment. Learn wisdom from the children of darkness. What carried the South into and through four years of desolating war? What brought about the marvellons unanimity of its whites? What but the daring, the boloness, the audacity of its political leaders? Imitate the example in a better cause. Your constituents cannot and dare not lesert you. The mass of them have no disposition to do so; and they will bring up the few stragglers. Victory will surely attend bold and comprehensive measures; while timidity and temporizing will lead to irretrievable deteat.

The Progress of Reconstruction-What the "Secret Directory" Proposes. From the Times

The Joint Committee on Reconstruction, so called, has finally ventured to promulgate a plan for the settlement of sectional difficulties and the restoration of harmony to the Union. It is in the shape of a constitutional amendment, with a couple of bills which Congress is to be asked to enact; and in another column we republish the whose from our issue of yesterday.

The scheme would seem sweeping enough to satisfy the most exacting Radical. It could be much more sweeping, inneed, unless it provided for wholesale connecation and the extermination or banishmen of the Southern people. It requires the Stales to affirm the equality of whites and blacks in the ey of the law in all that sertains to lite, liberty, and pro-perty. It apportions representatives on the basis of the electoral population; including, however, those who may be distranchised for participation in the Rebellion. It distranchises, until 1870, all who "voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection," so are as voting for members of Cougress and for the Federal President and Vice-President is concerned. It forbids the payment of the Rebel debt, or of compensation on account of emancipated slaves. The supole-mentary bills are of the same character. One is intended to enact that the States lately in recei-lion shall, after ratiiting this amendment, be restored to what the Committee call "their full ditical rights," subject, however "the required oaths of sensiors and Representatives, including, we suppose the test oath, unadulterated and unqualified. The other affirms the perpetual ineligibility to office under the Federal Government of all who were prominently connected with the Rebellion in any of some balf-dozen enumerated

As a plan of pacification and reconstruction, the whole thing is worse than a burlesque. It might be styled a farce, were the country not in the midst of a very serious drama. Its proper designation would be "A plan to prolong indefinitely the exclusion of the South from Congress, by imposing conditions to which the Southern people never will submit." This being the obvious scope and tendency of the proposition, we are bound w assume that it clearly reflects the settled purpose of the Committee. So that the Joint Committee appointed nearly five months ago to take exclusive charge of the question of reconstruction, now offer as the result of all their labors what would in fact render reconstruction to ever impossible.

There is an anomalous feature in the affair as it stands which of itself reveals the monstrous nature of the pretensions set up by the Committee. All the provisions of the proposed amen ment imply the adoption of the extreme view in regard to the relation of the South to We must begin by assuming that what were States before the war are mere Territerles now; or this attempt to dictate terms as the condition of recognition becomes undis-guised usurpation. We must assume in fact, that the South is at this moment neither more nor less than an aggregate of Territories, wat-ing for admission as States, and from whose people Congress may, therefore, require compliance with certain proposals. And yet the amendment, on its lace, declares the existence, as States, of all the States recently in rebellion, and presupposes the exercise by their several Legislatures of the highest constitutional attri-

bute of State sovernighty.

They have no right to representation in Congress, forsooth. They may not say yea or nay on the most trivial questions that come before Congress. They are not permitted to enjoy a particle of influence in matters affecting the inance, the trade, the industry, the foreign relations of the country, or any of its concerns, great or small. These privileges they are denied on the pretense that they are not within the Union, and therefore have no right to recogni-tion as parts of the Union. Nevertheless, under the contemplated amendment, they are treated as sovereign States, whose ratification of the amendment is essential to its constitutional valicity. They are to vote for or against a change m the Constitution of the Union, of which, on the radical hypothesis, they are not at present members! Could absurdity go further? Could

the folly of this fanaticism be made more manifest? From the d lemma into which the Committee have thus plunged there is no logical escape. If the Southern States are in a contition by their Legislatures to ratify or reject a Constitutional amendment, they must of necessity be qualified to send Senators and Representatives to Congress, subject only to the judgment of either House as to the eligibility of the persons sent. A State which may assist in the sovereign task of moulding the Constitution under which Congress acts, may surely demand a voice in what the Constitution creates. The greater right covers the lesser right, in this as in other cases. On the other hand, if the Southern States cases. On the other hand, if the Southern States are not entitled to admission to Congress—if the point be established, as the radical doctors say it is, that these are States no longer, but Territories only, subject to the will of the conqueror—then it follows that they are not estilled to apply lot or part in the are not entitled to any lot or part in the business of amending the Constitution. Upon which horn shall the "Central Directory" be impaled? Shall we take it that this prodigious amendment—this mighty mouse brought forth by a mountain after five menths; parturition—does not mean what it says when it speaks of the States lately in rebellion as States still, with

the sovereign functions unimpaired though for the time interrupted? Or shall we conclude that the decirine of State suicide is abandoned, the decirine of subjugation given up, and the crimenal blunder of which the radicals have been guilty in excluding the South from Congress, at length con'essed? Let there be explicit answers upon these heads of the subject. As it at present appears, the position of the Committee is utterly untenable.

Aside from these points, the worthlessness of the Committee's proposition is obvious. It cannot by any possibility affect anything. We may confidently take it for granted that the people of the South will never, under any circumstances, acquieces in their own disfranching chisement, for four years, in reference to all that relates to the Federal Government. There is room for difference of opinion on the general merits of the reconstruction problem; on this point there can be none. The South has taken its stand on the ground of a common citizenship, and it will never accept as the price of Congressional representation that which would be equivalent to an acknowledgement for the state of t ment of four years' serfdom, or inferiority, as the penalty of rebellion. Nor should it be asked to accede to terms of this nature. Pun ish the Rebel leaders, if necessary, by banish-ment or otherwise. But to propose to punish a whole people to suit the partisan convent ence of those who dictate the penalty is an outrage upon justice and common humanity With all their errors and faults, the Southern people have shown that they are not cowards. They will not belie their nature by writing themselves down staves at the bidding of a Con mittee appointed to consider the question of reconstruction.

we would do aught to hasten the result which all moderate men admit to be exceedingly desirable, it is necessary without more ado to discard the idea of constitutional the condition precedent of the readmission of the South to Congress. That is the primary step towards reconstruction, practically considered and we should be prepared to take it on the ground of existing rights, subject only to the inwest test of individual fitness. To talk of wholesale and almost indiscriminate punishment as a preliminary measure—to call for con-cessions implying the relation of supplicants petitioning for tayors, instead of citizens insisting upon their rights—to demand a confession of interiority with one breath, while with another admitting the existence of constitutional equality—is to agaravate feelings already much too bitter, and to multiply difficulties which the Joint Committee have thus far vainly endeavored

### Report of the Reconstruction Committee-A Plan at Last.

From the Herald. The Joint Committee on Reconstruction reported in both Houses of Congress yesterday the plan which they have at length agreed upon for the rehabilitation of the lately rebellious States. This plan, which we published in full in our last Sunday's issue, embraces, first, a constitutional amendment, which provides: -

Section 1. That no state shall make or enforce any law abridging the equal privil ges or immulations of citizens of the United states, or denying to ney reason equal projection under the laws,

Section 2 that the whole population shall be counsed for representation in Congress, excluding Indians, not taxed, but that

counted for representation in Congress, excluding Indians not taxed; but that whenever any state shall den to any nortion of its people the right of suffiage, except for participation in the Rebellion or other crime, the popular basis of representation shall be proportionately reduced.

Section 3 That until Jul. 4, 1870, all persons yolun array participating in the interinsurfaction, saying it and and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for members of Congress and for electors for President and Vice-President of the United States.

United States
Section 4 Prohibits the payment or recognition by the United states, or any State, of any deb s in curred in the localiton, and re udiates all claims for compensation for oss of slave labor.

Section 5. Gives to Congress the power to enforce

these provisions.

This is the plan of the Reconstruction Committee, after an incubation of five months. But this is not all; for it comes torth, like Minerva, full armed from the brain of Jove, or, rather, like a Chinese mandarin, with two fails, in the form of two bills. The first is "a bill to provide for the restoration of the States lately in rebelhon to their full political rights;" and it substantially ordains that whenever any one of this aforesaid amend ment, and complied with the terms thereof, in its local laws, the memiers to both Houses of Congress from such State, if duly elected and qualified, shall be admitted; and the bill further provides that in regard to the proportion of the Federal taxes devolving upon such State so com-plying with the terms aforesaid, the State, with satisfactory assurance to the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be allowed a credit of ten years. This is a generous concession, and materially softens the more rigid conditions of the Congres

The second is a bill of ineligibilities to office The second is a bill of ineligibilities to office under the Government of the United States, "excluding from any Federal office, first, the President, Vice President, and heads of departments of the late so-called Confederate States; second, those who in other countries acted as agents of said Confederacy; third, Cabinet officers of the United States heretofore, officers of the army and navy, naval or military graduates, judges of the courts, and members of the Congress of the United States, guilty of aiding the Rebel-lion, together with all persons who have treated Union officers or soldiers or sailors captured during the late war otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war."

Such are the constitutional amendment and the two bills embraced in the plan of the Reconstruction Committee which was submitted in-Congress, yesterday, for the reconstruction and restoration of the eleven excluded Southern States. The main purpose of this plan is evidently the continued exclusion of those States till after the next Presidential election, with the requisition of negro suffrage or the exclusion of the negroes from the enumeration of the people for representation in Congress. The securities for the future, contemplated in reference to Rebels, and claims for losses of slaves by their emancipation, are make-weights; for, in the matter of the Rebel debts, President Johnson has already bound the States concerned, and, in regard to emancipated slaves, nobody dreams of paying the two or three thousand millions of dollars which they would have commanded in the market before the war, or any portion of it. They were toricited by the war. In regard to

the equal rights and immunities of citizens we had supposed the Civil Rights bill was intended to meet the case; and concerning the admission of Rebels to Federal offices we had imagined the test oath was sufficiently stringent. But if Congress can do it better by doing its own work over again, as well as that of the President, let

the two Houses proceed to business.

The plan of their iont committee, it appears, is approved by all its Republican members, twelve out of the fifteen, including Messrs.

Stevens, Washburne, or Illinois, Morrill, Bingham, Conkling, Boutwell, and Blow, of the House, and Messrs. Fessenden, Grimes, Harris, Howard, and Williams, of the Senate. Messrs. Grider and Rogers, of the House, and Reverdy Johnson of the Senate, Democrats, voted in the negative. According to this division of the committee, it would seem that the Republicans of both Houses are, in a body, disposed to sup-port the scheme. To pass their Constitutional amendment they must secure a two-thirds vote in each House, and here will be the test. Should it thus pass the two supplementary bills will of course follow, and then they will go before the States and the people. The plan is ingeniously contrived; it is considerably milder than anything heretofore emanating from the committee, and nearer the policy and the views of President Johnson. It may be unnecessary in some things, superfluous in others, and unfair in its continued exclusion of the Southern States, after having, on their part fulfilled the conditions of the administration charged with discretionary powers over the whole subject; but we have only now to await the issue before the two Houses.

### The Radical Plan. From the Daily News.

The Committee on Reconstruction, or, as the President very aptly stigmaffizes it, "the Central Lirectory," have finally agreed upo

their report, and presented it to Congress yes-terday.

The Committee recommend the adoption of

a Constitutional amendment, and the enactment, under authority thereof, of two laws. This proposed amendment and these laws will be carefully examined by every one who feels any interest whatever in the future welfare of the South, and indeed, in the prosperity of our common country. In this article we propose to explain very briefly this "plan" of the Radicals.

By the adoption of the Constitutional Amend ment the Committee propose:— First. To nullity ever, jaw, Federal and State, which makes any distinction tenween near es and v hue people; and to confer upon negroes every privilege and immunity which any white

o tiren of the United States enjoys.

Whether it is the purpose of this clause to confer the right of suffrage upon negroes or not, is not clear, but we do not question that such while the interpre at on put upon it if the amendment shall ever be adopted. It certainly places the regro above every non-na uralized oreign r in the country, and confers upon these late slaves privileges and immunities which are denied to every tree born trishmen, yeoman, or other foreigner that resides in our midst.

Second. To take away from the Southern States the r ght to which they are entitled under the Constitution as it now stands, to count the neerces as a part of their represents ive populaion, unless they shall conter upon these the elective tranch se, and herein the Committee sgain discr minate against foreigners.

Third. To exclude all persons who participated in the Rebellion from voting for members of Congress, President, or Vice-President, till after the Fourth of July, 1870.
Fourth. To prevent the payment of debts con-

tracted in aid of the Rebellion, or claims for compensation for loss of slaves The bills which the Committee report are to be exacted after the ratification of the amendment, and for the purpose of giving practical effect to its provisions. The first proposes to a mit the Senators and Representatives from sich Eouthern States as shall ra ify the amend-

The second declares that the President, Vice President, and heads of departments of the Con-federate States: members of the thirty-sixth Congress of the United States; those officers of the army and navy of the United States who took part with the Confederace; all officers of the C n elerate army above the rank of Colonel, and all officers of the navy above the grade of Mas er; he Governors of each of the Confede rate States, and many others, shall be hereafter meligible to office under the United States. Such is the Committee's plan; the distranchisement of the Southern whites and the enfranchisch ent of the negro; the complete aubordination of the white min to his late slave; the establishment throughout all those States of the superiority of the negro to his former master. Could anything be more unjust, more in amous,

To this plan stands opposed that of the Pres dent. Let seen them the people of the North are to choose. What their choice will be remains to be seen. But we have too much consists to be seen. dence in t e justice, ood sense, and goodness of Leart of the people of the North to belleve that they are willing, by such vindictive legi-lat on to utterly destroy the people with whom they lived so many years in oeace, and who, in a four ears' war, demonstrated their possession of hereism, constancy, and every virtue which adorns a people.

# SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREAT NATIONAL FAIR.

THE LADY DIRECTORS OF THE

National Soldiers' and Sailors' 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 Sallors, not otherwise provided for in their respective States and Territories. The ladies invite all who can to contribute towards

representing their State by a tab e at the Fair The charity is a noble and deserving one and it hoped that each State and Territory will be liberally represented.

All contributions should be addressed "NATIONAL All contributions should be addressed "NATIONAL SIDIERS'AND SAILURN'OHPHAN HOME. ASH JNGTON, D. C." and lor warded, if possible, ten days be ore the opening of the Fair. The Institution will be of ened for the reception of Children on the list of June next, and applications for a cmission may be forwarded immediately to MRS. J. CARLISLE, Secretary, Washington, D. C.

P ap ers trict dly to the cause please copy. 4 2515 15

# THE VIRGIN

Gold Mining Company of Colorado. 1250 Original Interests, \$100 Each, Of which 250 are Reserved for WORKING CAPITAL

The property of the Company consists of twelve Leages in extent nearly half a mile milergin situated near central City, Colorado. Tuberribers exet their own officers and themselves manage the affairs of the Company. Fach "eriginal interest," \$100 gives a subscriber his provata amount or stock in ALL the corporations overprized on these properies. scriber his pro rata amount of stock in ALL the corpora-tions organized on these proper less. The Books for Sub-cription are now open. For a prospectus giving (ul) particulars, or to secure one or more of these original interests," address at once or [425 lm] DUNCAN M. MITCHESON, N. E. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philada.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of May, 1866, the interest upon all certificates of deposit on account of temporary loan other than hose I sued for clearing bouse burposts it in noutstanding and unpaid will be reduced to the uniform rate of Five PER CENT, per arnum from that date, and all persons then holding such certificates in which a higher rate of interest is specified, are requested to present the same to the officers by whom issued, that other certificates may be sabstituted therefor.

H. McCULLOCH Secretary of the Treasury. 4 20 6t TREASURY DEPARTMENT. April 28 1856

Notice is hereby given that the Treasurers of the United States, the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Philadelphia, and Rosen, and the United States Depositaries at Baltimore and Cincinnati, have been directed to discout the from this date the receipt of deposits on account of IEMPURAFY LOAN, except those in ended for Clearing house Burposes. for Clearing house purposes.

H. MCCULLOCH. Secretary of the Treasury. PHILADELPHIA AND READING FOURTH Street

FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA April 28 1866.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their Dividend in Stock of the under the resolution of the Board of this I comber, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such Stockholders as so not demand their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock on or before that day, will be thereaf er entitled to receive it in Cash only.

[4 30 lm]

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer. NEW LONDON COPPER MINING

NEW LONDON COLLARS OF COMPANY.

At an adjourned a natual Meeting of Stockholders, held in Philadelphia or the 27th April, 1868 the ollowing Officers were duly elected to serve the ensuing year.

H. C. DALL-TT. JR. President.

ROBER THOMPSON.

THOMPSON REYNOLDS.

JONATHAN BROCK.

HINRY B. LEACH.

FIWARD ROUNS.

TRICHARDSON

E. T. RICHARDSON SIMON POEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARQUETTE MINING COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.
The Stated Annual Meeting of the Company for the ensuing year. By order of the Board of Directors.

427 12tuths4t

J. W. JACKEON, Secretary.

4 30 31

MAMMOTH OIL AND COAL COM-PANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stock he ders of this Company will be held at their office No. 524 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, May 7. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year. E. G. TRA\*EU,

4 26 10t\* ELECTION NOTICE, —THE ANNUAL mee ing of the Stockholders of he Central Passenger Railway Company, of the city of Frilade phia, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 260 south First B Street Philadelphia on MONDAY, May 7th, 1868, between the heurs of 9 and 11 of clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a President and six Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. L. J. CRANS, Secretary April 22, 1866. SPECIAL NOTICES.

BIERSTADT'S LAST WORK—"STORM IN THE ROLKY MOUNTAINS"—now on exhibition by permission of the Arrest for the Benefit of the 'Linco n institution and 'cidlers' and Salors' Ori ban Roys' Home." at WINDERS'H. TAYLOR & BROWN'N Now 217 and 214 CHF NU S rect, for one month eny. Open from he A. M. to 10 P M.

Season licket, 1100 Single Ticket 23 cents [421 lm] BY ORDER OF THE CORPORATORS of THE SAFE DIPOSI COMPANY OF PRILADFLIPHIA, the opening of the books for sub-scription to the capit a sicch of said Company is post-poned until turther notice.

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