THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Can We Bear Mo e Debt? From the Tribune.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed a note to the Hon, David A, Wells, Chairman of the United States Revenue Commission, expressing the opinion that the bill for the equalization of bountles will require an expenditure of from \$200,000,000 to \$250,000,000, on which the annual interest will amount from \$15,000,000 to \$18,000,000. He requests Mr. Wells' opinion of the effect this increase of the public debt is likely to have on the finances and development of the country. The reply to this question deserves attentive consideration. Mr. Wells, whose intimate knowledge of the subject will not be questioned, remarks that in the critical period of its financial accountry. cial experience through which the country is now passing, the essential condition of future prosperity is to borrow no more money, and to meet all expenditures by taxation exclusively. During the first three quarters of the current fiscal year the amount of revenue from direct and indirect taxation has been \$410,000,000, being at the rate of \$540,000,000 per annum. This immense sum has been taken mainly from the industry of the country, and it can neither be accepted as a safe indication of the prosperity of the country, safe indication of the prosperity of the country, nor relied upon as a measure of future returns. It is considered certain that the failing off for next year will be large. Yet the exemption from taxation at present of any forms of capital, or any process or result of industry, is the exception rather than the rule; and the increase of prices, and decrease of production consequent upon it, show that a reduction of taxation, or a change in the method of it, has be-come imperative. Yet circumstances will not permit this reduction to be immediate, nor is it possible, under existing laws, to derive from spirits, tobacco, liquors, etc., that proportion of the revenue which they ought to be made to yield. New laws must be enacted, and experience in administering them acquired. In order, therefore, to raise the amount necessary to pay the \$15,000,000 or interest called for by this measure for equalizing bounties, the present rate of taxation must be maintained upon a long list of articles least able to bear it without general injury, among which are all sorts of wearing apparel, salt, soap, paper of all descriptions, books, and all printed matter, agricultural implements, lime, stone, stoves, and window glass, all articles which it is for the interest of the community should be relieved from taxation and

produced as cheaply as possible.

"If, hewever," says Mr. Wells, "it is urged that the Government can afford to relieve all the above enumerated articles, and many others, from taxation, and still pay the interest on the proposed addition to the debt, I reply that the condition of the revenue will not at present allow of an exemption of all the necessities of life, and all the common forms of industry, from taxation; and that no principle of political economy is better established than that a tax upon one of the necessities or indispensable forms of industry is, in fact, a tax upon all. Under the above circumstances, therefore, it would seem as if nothing but the salvation of the nation itself could warrant any immediate in-crease of the national liabilities or the people's

It remains for the advocates of this gigantic bounty scheme to reply, if they can, to this de-monstration of the inadequacy of the national finances to meet its extravagant demands.

The Spanish War Against Chili - The Bombardment of Valparaiso.

In a military point of view the bombardment of the city of Valparaiso by the Spanish squadron, of which we have accounts this morning, did not amount to much. The Spanish squadron consisted of six ships, only four of which were actively engaged in the work of bombardment. The bombardment lasted for three hours, or from nine in the morning until noon. Only one or two persons who were in the streets were killed. The damage to property was confined to a few public buildings, and half a dozen private houses; and eight mil-lion dollars are the outside figures of the losses incurred. It is evident from the buildings men tioned as being specially and steadily aimed at, that the Spanish commander attempted only to destroy Government property, and we can well believe the statement that the damage done outside of this arose mainly from the bad artillery practice of the Spanish fleet. The Spanish commander gave the Chilian authorities four days' notice of his purpose, and notified also the foreign consuls, and the naval vessels of other powers that were in the harbor.

The small amount of damage to person and property, in a city of eighty thousand inhabit-auts, from three hours' bombardment by four Spanish war ships, will not astonish those who remember the limited results from the great bombardments of our own recent war. Take the case of Vicksburg, for instance, or Peters-burg, or even the remarkable case of Charleston, which latter city suffered far more than any other Southern city from the fire of artillery, and it will be seen how little formidable in reality was the brief bombardment of Valparaiso. A bombardment is an operation that naturally terrifles the people of a city, and may sometimes indirectly produce important military results. But in itself, unless it be carried on with great persistency, with a great number of powerful guns, for a great length of time, and with a determined and comprehensive purpose, it usually neither effects any serious damage, nor accom-

plishes much that is of value. In a diplomatic and international point of view, the bombardment of Valparaiso was a matter of some moment, and came very near having highly important bearings and issues. After the Spanish commander had given noti-fication of the forthcoming event, protests against it were entered by the representatives, not only of the four "allied Governments" of South America, but by those of every American power, from Brazil to the United States, and by those of every European power, from Great Britain and France to Denmark and Sweden. Our own Minister to Chili (General Kilpatrick), and our naval commander (Rodgers) in the harbor of Valparaiso, were especially active in their efforts to prevent the bombardment, and to induce a settlement of the dispute between the belligerents. General Kilpatrick proposed a method of settlement of an apparently very lust and comprehensive character, and made so much progress that he induced the Spanish com-mander to express a willingness to accept all the mander to express a willingness to accept all the fundamental conditions. But on one point—and that, as was natural for a Spaniard, a point of etiquette—her Cathelic Majesty's representative, who unites in himselt both milliary and diplomatic powers, was inflexible. He insisted that Chili should salute the Spanish flag, and should offer the first salute. All efforts to effect a compromise on this point failed. It was natural enough, therefore, that there should have been considerable indignation at the obsunacy of the considerable indignation at the obsunacy of the considerable indignation at the obsunacy of the Spaniards; and it appears it even were so far as a very strong desire on the part of the English and American officers to adopt forcible measures against the Spanish commander. "Commodore Rodgers," we are told, "who commands the special American fleet in the Pacific, was ready to prevent the bombardment, even had he been obliged to blow the Spanish fleet out of the waters:" and it is unquestionable that it would been obliged to blow the Spanish fleet out of the waters;" and it is unquestionable that it would have been a very easy thing for him to do it, with the four 500-pounders of the monitor Monadnock alone. "It further appears," we are told, "that the British Admiral had promised the support of his vessels in this work." The temptation on all hands was certainly great.

There was great indignation on the part of the foreign, and especially the British residents, as well as on the part of the Chilians, at the

policy of non-intervention that was actually pursued. Like so many other "strugging nationalities," the Chilians expected outside support, and especially, of course, from the Americans. And the Americans would be less impulsive and generous than they are, were not their first feeling to within they are, their first feeling to rush to the rescue of the

their first feeling to rush to the rescue of the weaker party.

On the whole, however, we must consider it fortunate that the instructions of our Government to Commodore Rodgers agreed with those given to the British commander—to pursue a strictly neutral course towards the belligerents. We should be in endless war were our officers in such cases allowed to determine their own course or were we to be guided alone by imcourse, or were we to be guided alone by impulse. On the same ground that we should forcibly intervene between Spain and Chili now, we might have intervened, or we might yet in tervene in a hundred wars. Our Government may exercise its offices in the mat'er, but the only duty of our officers is to obey their Government.

The Late Election in France-The Empire Before the People.

From the Herald. The people of a province of France recently had an opportunity to express their thoughts and feelings in relation to the Emperor Napoleon and his Government. A representative of the Department of Bas-Rhin was to be chosen, There was a Government candidate and an opposition candidate, and the Government candidate was elected by an immense majority, receiving rather more than double the number of votes cast for his adversary. This expression of universal suffrage is remarkable, significant as it is of the real views of France, of the masses of the people taken in any given part of the

His bold faith in his hold upon the people, the confidence with which he accepts any appeal to the nation, his readiness at all times to carry his case to the polling places, is one of the greatest facts in the Emperor's history. From whatever cause it arises, whether it be the old faith in his name, or the result of a deeper insight into the character of the people, unquestionable that this readiness to submit his Government to the popular verdict is an important element of its strength. It trees it from any necessity to consider the embarrassments that factious opposition would put in its way. It lifts it far above the whole atmosphere of party discussion and quarrel. No party can even have a base of operations against the Goveven have a base of operations against the Government or get the least foothold in public esteem; for the party that promises most can offer nothing more delusive or attractive than an appeal to the people, and the Government is ready for that at any time, and makes it constantly. Thus the Government is not trammelled by the necessity of trimming close to any party breezes. It may choose its own course boldly, confidently, only keeping in view the great mass and body of the people, watching the temper and tone of the nation. So long as it is suite of these it may despise all else, and so long as be can get such yordicts as this from so long as he can get such verdicts as this from the Bas-Rhin, the Emperor may certainly teel sure of the people.

As a consequence of this state of affairs there is now a rreal political tranquellity in France. All the factions that in the pass have agitated the country are in existence still, but they have lost that confidence of the people that was the only element of their power. Whether they are Bourbons or Republicans it is the same. France, sure of what she has, and satisfied with it, will not give it up for the splendid promises of any of the parties that have led her such a horrible dance since she first cast down the Bourbons. This is the declaration she makes every time she elects a candidate known to sostain the Govern-ment. This is more emphatically still the declaration she has made in this last election, be-cause it follows so closely upon those more than usually bold arraignments of the Government that have been heard in the Chamber of Deputies this winter. The old Bourbon oppression had become so bad that the nation was compelled to get rid oi it, and in the exertions of getting rid of it she lost her equilibrium. That lost applications of a ration was continued in the continued of the equilibrium of a nation could not be regained at once, and France staggered and reeled through all the moods of trouble—the Jacobins, the Directory, the Consulate, the Empire, the Bour-bons, the Republic; through all these she went and was in trouble still, but now she is firmly on her feet again and will stay there; however the Reds promise something better and the rhetori cians declaim against the Empire.

France is the more ready to stay as she is, because she believes that she can change her condition whenever she desires it. She believes she can do this because she possesses universal suffrage; and in this way, also, universal suffrage adds a vast strength to the empire, since it has educated the people to believe that it is the creature of their own will, and has gotten them into the habit of endorsing it every now and then. This is a habit that only the greatest possible errors on the part of the Emperor can possible errors on the part of the Emperor can change; for France is not fickle, though her history following the Revolution has made her seem so. Nothing less than the vices of the Bourbons could have induced her to cast them out; and changeable as she seemed in the many mutations she subsequently passed through, she would have seemed a great deal worse it she had quietly accepted any one of those many bad

It has been argued that the elections in France are not fair expressions of the popular senti-ment, because they are so largely controlled by Government influences, direct and indirect. This argument may bold in Europe, but cannot here, where we are familiar with the whole machinery of elections and know exactly how little can be effected by organization in influencing the choice of the people. In view of the history of France she cannot be accused of moral or physical cowardice. She is neither so timid as to fear the displeasure of Government agents, nor is she to be controlled by the presence of bayonets. We must accept the decision arrived at by universal suffrage as the real voice of the people, and the great fact of the present condition of France is that that voice is now overwhelmingly in favor of the empire.

Muzzling the President

From the World, It has always been deemed a fundamental principle of free government that the legislative, the executive, and the judicial departments should be separated, and each made, within its own proper sphere, independent of the others. By the Federal Constitution, the independence of Congress is secured by lodging in its hands the sole power to make or withhold appropriations. The judiciary are made independent, by their tenure of office during good behavior, by the probibition to diminish their salaries while they remain in office, and by their authority to set aside and declare null all laws which, in their opinion, conflict, with the Constitution their opinion, conflict with the Constitution.
The independence of the executive is guaranteed by the power of the President to veto objectionable laws, and his power of removing subordinate officers. If Congress should at-tempt to control the decisions of the judges, by withholding their salaries, the proceeding would not be more revolutionary than the at-tempt it is now making to subdue and subordi-nate the executive by destroying the powers with which the Constitution had clothed him for the protection of his independence.

The amendment offered by Senator Trumbull

to the Post Office Appropriation bill is some-thing more than a declaration of hostility to the President. It is an attempt to annihilate the independence of the Executive, and break down the separation of powers established by the Con-stitution. The Constitution declares that "the executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America." The Constitution establishes a plural legislative department, consisting of two branches, each composed of many members; it establishes a plural judicial department, consisting of several judicial department, consisting of several judges; but the whole executive power is conferred upon a single officer; and, although that department employs ten thousand times as many persons as the legislative and judicial departments together, unity of administration and concentration of responsibilities. tration of responsibility are secured by making hem all the subordinates of one officer in whom the whole executive power in vested. It the President had control only of his personal acts, and not of those of his subordinates, it would be absurd to hold him responsible (as the Constitution does) for the faithful execution of the laws. In that case, instead of being vested with the whole executive power, he would only ossess that insignificant fraction of it which he can exercise without the sid of others. This power to remove subord nates necessarily results from the fact that he is clothed with the whole executive power, and that it is made his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed. If his subordinates refuse compliance, he is powerless to entorce the laws, and the responsibility with which the Constitution clothes him ceases, unless he has power to displace the unfaithful or contumacious officer.

It is now proposed to strip the President of

this necessary power—a power exercised by every President from Washington down—and prevent removals from office during the recess of Congress. Mr. Trumbul's amendment is in the following words:—

"No person exercising or performing the duties of "No person exercising or performing the duties of any office, which by law is required to be filled by the acvice and consent of the Senate, shall, before confirmation by the Senate, receive any salary or compensation for his services, unless he be commissioned by the Pres'dent to fill up a vacance which has, during the recess of the Senate, and since its last adjournment, happened by death, resignation, or expiration of term."

That is to say, no vacancy shall be filled which may be caused by the President's re-moval of the incumbent! There can be no question that this is the intent, and would be the effect of this amendment; for no officer can be expected to serve the Government without pay. It is as direct an attack on the President's power of removal, as withholding the sataries of the judges would be on judicial indepen-dence. But it the President cannot remove untathful, incompetent, or contumacious offi-cers, he is divested of the executive power with which the Constitution clothes him. If the executive power, or any part of it, is to be exer-cised by officers whom he cannot control, he is siripped of his constitutional functions, which are tran ferred to the officers who may with impunity dely him or to the body to which those officers are made responsible. The con-stitutional unity of the executive authority is thus broken, and the President rendered a powerless cipher in the Government.

For, if the power of removal may be annulled in respect to one class of officers, it may in respect to all; and the President, who, in our respect to an; and the President, who, in our widely ramified system of administration, can act only through his subordinates, might be divested of all executive authority. The irremovable Secretary of State and his irremovable subordinates would manage the Department of Foreign Affairs as they pleased, against the will of a helplory President and of a helpless President; and so with the Secretary of the Treasury, and so the Secretary of War and every department of the Executive Administra-tion. But as every executive power (except that of nominations to office) is exerted through some one of the departments, the President would be completely denuded of all independent authorities. rity, except that of sending in nominations, which the Senate is at full liberty to reject. It would be a complete absorption of the executive authority into the legislative branch of the Sovernment, in defiant disregard of the constitutional declaration to at the executive authority shall be vested in the President, and that "he shall take care that the laws be fathfully executed."

The Constitution provides that, "the President shall have power to fill up all vacancies"—
not merely those which may take place by other
means than removal—"to fill up all vacancies
which may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session." The revolutionary radicals propose to nullify this part of the Constitution, by refusing to the persons so commissioned any pay for their services. Congress would have just as much right to cut off the salary of the President, or those of the Justices of the Supreme Court. To say that officers appointed to fill vacancies shall receive no compensation is equivalent to saying the va-cancies shall not be filled; which is in the very teeth of an express deciaration of the Constitu-tion. According to this revolutionary scheme, it an officer is embezzing the public money; it he is indolently neglecting his duties; if he is violating the law or the regulations of the de-partment of which he is a subordinate; if he is beastly drunk every hour of the twenty-four when he is not asleep; if he daily reviles the President with foul-mouthed ribaldry, the President must not remove him, or if he does, it must be by suppressing the office at the same time he displaces the officer, since it is a virtual

interdict on the appointment of a successor.

And why is the Constitution to be thus violated? Why is President Johnson to be thus dealt with as no President was ever dealt with by a hostile Congress before? For no other reason than that he is a friend of the Union. reason than that he is a friend of the Umon, and desires its speedy restoration. It it because he will not lend himself as an instrument to keep it sundered and dissevered. The veto power is already virtually annihilated, by excluding from Congress States enough to render it effective; and now the executive power of the President is attacked, and, if the scheme succeeds, will be annulled, by rendering his subordinates independent of him, and making it safe for them to thwart his wishes and contu-maciously resist his authority.

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

Sallots, 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 liberally

represented.

All contributions should be addressed "NATIONAL All contributions should be addressed "NATIONAL S. LDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHAN HUME, 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 last of June next, and applications for admission may be forwarded immediately to MRS. J. CARLISLE, Secretary, Washington, D. C.

Papers trief dly to the cause please copy. 4 25t5 15

THE VIRGIN

Gold Mining Company of Colorado. 1250 Original Interests, 8100 Each,

Or which 250 are Reserved for WORKING CAPITAL. Of which 250 are Reserved for WURKING CATTAL.

The property of the Company consists of twelve Leages, in extent nearly haif a mile in length situated near Central City, Colorado, Lubscribers elect their own officers, and themselves manage the affairs of the Company. Each "eriginal interest," 18100, gives a subscriber his pro rats amount of stock in all the corporations organized on these properties.

The Books for Subscription are now open. For a prospectus, giving full particulars, or to secure one or more of these "original interests," address at once or apply to

DUNCAN M. MITCHESON, N. E. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philada.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.—Office for Chief Commissioner, S. W.
corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Strees.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Scaled Proposals will be received at this Office until
12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, May the 7th, 1866. for the
grading of Hare street from Twenty-fifth street to Pennsylvania avenue the said grading to be done according
to the grades now established by law.

All bilders may be present at the time and place for
opening of said proposals

Each bid must be accompanied by a certificate that
a bond has been filed in the Law Department, in accordance with a resolution of Councils, approved May
25, 1880.

And if the lowest bidder does not come forward. 25. 1860.

And if the lowest bidder does not come forward within three days after opening the proposas he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his and the next highest bidder. W. W. SMEDLEY, Chief Commissioner of Highways.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HONORABLY DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF PHILADEL TO T. E HONORABLY DISCHARGED SOLUTIONS OF PHILADEL PHIA:

(OMBADES: The cause for which we fought on land and sea must be ravified this all at the balot-box. At the present time as well as when the storm of rebellion relied with its mightiest pover our country looks pendingly to us to rescue it from the rain which still threatens it. The same men and their accomplices who lought against u. with the cartridge box and but et are now washing a war are instructed. All the are thoroughly organized Alleady are they marshalling their forces for the attack. Shall we allow them to take us by surprise? Wil we allow ourselves to be caught without a single picket bosted? Wil we meet their sitack with a poorl organized skirmish line? No! Let us organize; let at least one companies be consolidated into regiments, and the regiments into brigades; let the briganes be consolidated into divisions and one divisions into corps, and the corps land or grand army of men who have proven that they are willing to sacifice their lives upon the altar or their country's hopor.

Our General in- her has already been chosen in the person of that patriot soldier.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY. Our flag is nailed to the mast, wi h our matto, "None at Loval Men shall Govern," indealibly stamped

this is a duty we owe to our distracted country; it is a duty we owe to ourselves; and last, but not least, it is a duty we owe to ourselves; and last, but not least, it is a duty we owe to our disac ed comrade; and to the wives and children of t.ose who gave up their lives in defense of our flag.

Experience has proven that we have nothing to expect from professional politicians "They make the word of promise to our ears, and break it to our hopes." Words and promises will not feed the wives and

little ones.

Bountles should be equalized.

The amount of pens ons to widows and orphans and to disabled sallors and soldlers should be increased.

Foldlers should have a later share of the paironage of the Government

Much, very much, is to be done which can only be accomplished by organization. We have the power, if we organize. The orphan of him who was the life of his squad appeals to us to organize. The spirits of the dead haver about us, and in angelic choras plead with us. "For the sake of our country," to organize.

JOSHUA T OWEN.

524t

Chairman of Committee.

RALLY, SOLDIERS, RALLY!—A Meeting of all honoraby discharved Soldiers tavorable to the election of General JOHN W GEARY, as Governor of Pennsylvania will meet at the County Court Room, SIXT!, and CHENUT Streets on SATURDAY. May 5 1866 at 7% o'clock P. M., to make airangements for organizing Ward Clubs of 'the boys in blue"

by order of the Committee.
523t JOSHUA T. OWEN, Chairman. THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COM-MITTEE will meet at the rooms of the National Union Club, No. 1165 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of May, instant, at three o cook P. M. c ock P. M.
The attendance of every member is earnestly so icited 5112t FR. JOED AN, Chairman.

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 to Clearing house purposes) than outstanding and unpull will be teduced to the uniform rate of FIVE PER CENT. per at num 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 substituted therefor. by whom lesued stituted therefor. H. McCULLOCH Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT Notice is hereby given that the Treasurers of toe United States, the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Philadelphia, and Bos on and the United States be-positiaries at Baltimore and Cincinnati, have been discoved to discontinue from this date the receipt of deposits on account of TEMPORAPY LOAN, except those in ended for Clearing house purposes.

4 80 6t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

FOURTH Street.

PHILADRIPHIA April 28 1866.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockho ders of this Combany, that the option of receiving their Dividend in Stock or Cash, under the resolution of the Board of Ilih I ecember, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such Stockholders as an 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. BRADFOUD, Treasurer.

COMPANY. THE LEHIGH COAL At an Election held May 1, 1866, the following-named pe sous were chosen officers of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company for the ensuing year:

ERESIDENT. JAMES 8. COX.

JAMES S. COX.

JOHN FARNUM,
BICH'D RICHARDSON
AND'W MANDERSON,
JAI OB P. JONES.
FRANCIS C. YAENALL,
SAMUEL E. STOKES,
52 St.

JAMES S. COX.
FRANCIS R. COPE,
FRANCIS R. COPE,
FRANCIS R. COPE,
FRANCIS C. AENALL,
CHARLES L. BORIE.
CHARLES WHEELER.

OFFICE OF THE MARQUETTE MINING COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.
PHILADELPHIA, April 1866
The Stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this
Company will be held at their Office. No. 110 8
FOURTH Street, on MONDAY, the 7th of May, at 12 M.,
after which an Flection will be held at the same place
for Officers of the Company for the ensuing year. By
order of the Board of Directors.

427 12ttuths4t J. W. JACKSON, Secretary.

MAMMOTH OIL AND COAL COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockho ders of this Company will be held at their office No.
524 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, May 7, 1886, at 12
o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the enaming
year.
E. G. TRANEL,
4 26 10t⁴ Secretary.

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

BIERSTADT'S LAST WORK—"STORM IN THE BOCKY MOUNTAINS"—now on exhibition by permission of the Artist, for the Benefit of the 'Linco'n Institution and Soldiers' and Sallors' Orphan Boys' Home," at WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BHOWN'S, Nos. 912 and 914 CHE-NUT Street, for one month only. Open from 10 A, M, to 10 P, M.

Season Ticket, 81-00 single Ticket, 25 cents. [4 21 1m]

BY ORDER OF THE CORPORATORS
of THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF
PHILADELPHIA, the opening of the books for subscription to the capital stock of said Company is postponed until further notice.

4 30 9t

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARBLAGE:—Containing nearly 390 pages, and 130
fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human
Grans in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise
on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the
Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—
the only rational and successful mode of cure as shown
by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the
marris d, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sont free of
postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps
or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No.
31 MAIDEN Lane Albany, N.
The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases
upon which his book treats either fersavally or by mail,
and medicines sent to any part of the world. 118 6m.

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BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Hamless reliable. instantaneous. The only perfect dve. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOB Regenerating Extract of Minificurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baidness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 338

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

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

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secre-tary New York Museum of Anatomy, 7 178 No. 618 BEOADWAY, New York.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HAR-NESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HAR-NESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales-to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE, WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS, No. 114 MARKET Street.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

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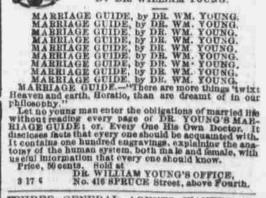
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