THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EI PORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON OURRENT TOPIOS.

CONFILID EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Proposed New Loon. From the Tribune.

The necessity of a plan for the absorption of the rapidly maturing war loans of the Govern ment has been answered by Mr. Senator Sher, man in a bill reported to Congress on Wednesday from the Finance Committee of the Senate, Now that peace is fully established, and we have more money coming in than we can conveniently spend, it is our duty to remove, as speedily and as surely as possible, the burdens imposed upon us by the necessities of war. The great Seven-thirty loan runs but three years, and the first series will soon be ready for redemption. The first series of the Five-twenty loan (\$514,960,000) will be within the control of the Government May 1, 1867, and the Treasury will have the opportunity of reducing it and issuing a five per cent. loan. About \$400,000,000 of our debt is now in the immediate control of the Treasury-including temporary loans, certificates of indebtedness, one and two year five per cent. notes, and three year interest-bearing legal tenders. There is, of course, a provision that, upon the maturing of the Seven-thirty loan, the Government may offer the Five-twenty in exchange. This is a matter worthy of further consideration. The Five-twenty loan is six per cent. interest-bearing, and the question arises must we continue to pay six per cent. In gold when money can be for five?

A toan running from thirty to forty years, bearing five per cent., would be a better investment than any given by European countries. The holder would surrender one per cent, to avoid taxation, and the Government could apply this one per cent, to the creating of a sinking tund and the ultimate discharge of the national debt. No financial statesmanship is sound that does not recognize the necessity of paying that debt sooner or later, and we trust Mr. Sherman's bill is good in this essential. The gain of the one per cent, would not be a loss to the Treasury. Amounting to 161 per cent, of the aggregate interest, it would be three times as large as the five per cent, income tax collected from the holders of Government loans, and would be virtually collecting a tax from the immense number of the poorer classes whose incomes, being less than \$600 per annum, escape the operation of the tax law. Fereign holders of bonds, also, would thus pay a tax, from which they are now

These are practical considerations, and we trust they will be duly considered by Congress. The saving of this one per cent, is greater than the revenue accruing from any national tax while it gives the loan the generous and popular feature of being absolutely free from taxation. The holder sees that his investment is certain, natact, not subject to the whims or oppression of any future Congress—such a Congress, for instance, as we might have with a reconstructed South eager to repudiate the national debt, or compel the payment of their own by threaten-ing repudiation. This reduction of the interestrate would give a more healtny tone to business and finance. The present war rates injure the country-affecting, particularly, manufacturing, commercial, and producing interests, compelling business men to pay higher rates for money than the ordinary laws of trade require, and thus giving advantage to those foreign holders whose capital is abundant and cheap, and whose manufactures are accordingly lessened in cost. The reduction of interest on the national loan would be of great advantage to the country, and

be a surestep towards resuming specie payments. There is still another financial consideration in this proposition. Let us suppose that the Government, by some wise and energetic method (Jay Cooke's, for instance), succeeds in negotiating \$2,000,000,000 of the five per cent. loan, or, rather, in replacing Five-twenties and Seven-thirties to that amount. The saving of interest alone would be \$20,000,000 per annum, and this saving, invested semi-annually and compounded, would pay off the whole national debt in 36j years. To make it more plain, we will suppose that the difference between five per cent. and six per cent, be set apart semi-annually as a sinking compound interest, for 20 years and 40 years:-

apart as a sinking fund would give great confidence to the foreign and domestic holders by showing that a fair, honest, straightforward plan had been adopted to meet the national debt. There might probably be some ill feeling towards the five per cent. loan, and we may be told that if the Ten-forty five per cent. loan is permitted to sell at 941 and 95, there would be no eacouragement in asking people to accept an investment that would probably fall below par, The hen-forty loan, one of the best investments in existence, is only below, par because Seven-thirties and Five-twenties are so abundant. There was a time when the first series of the Five-twenties was as low as 91. It was a period of great depression, when we were being de-feated, and gold was quivering, and they re-mained down for months. Not long since the Seven-thirty loan was as low as 96, and now it is quoted at 1012, and has been steadily rising until it has almost reached the Five-twenty. Let us have the new five per cent. loan running for thirty or lorty years, and we have no doubt that it will soon be at a premium, and continue to be the most acceptable investment in existence,

Present Aspect of the German Question. From the Times.

Each new mail from Europe changes materially, in some degree, the aspect of the German question.

The strength of the Prussian position lies in the kingdom being led by an ambitious and most able statesman, who is not accused, even by his enemies, of letting "I dare not" wait upon "I would."

Herr von Bismark is known to be as bold as he is unscrupulous. But the weakness of Prussia is also in the fact that this same leader is an ab-solutist. As the conqueror of the Duchies, the remodeller of the Diet, the promoter of German unity, and the humbler of Austria, he would enjoy vast popularity among his countrymen, and throughout Germany. But he is chiefly known as the uncompromising enemy of popular liberty. His tyrannical course with the Prussian Parliament, his arbitrary attack, last summer, on the right of free assembly, when he mer, on the right of free assembly, when he broke up, in a brotal manner, a musical convention at Cologne, and other reactionary expressions and deeds, have drawn upon him the undying hostility of the Liberal party of Germany. They do not believe him, even when he offers them the long-cherished desire of their heart—the humbling of the great supporter in Germany of priestcraft and tyranny—the Austrian Empire. He now begins to feel their opposition.

The National Veren, which comprises all the

The National Verene, which comprises all the best-known Liberals of Prussia, have met in Berlin, and thrown themselves across his path. They urge the military and civil union of Duchles, independent of both Austria and Prussia; they deprecate all forcible annexation; they have no faith in a new election to a Diet based on universal suffrage, offered by a Bis-mark, and they decline to give their support or encouragement to a war with Austria, led by a Minister who has shown so repeatedly his

declaration of the leading Liberal members of the Prussian Parliament are of great importthe Prussian Parliament are of great importance. They show that "young Prussia," despite its amoition, is opposed to a wax, with Bi-mark as a leader, and that the great supporters of the contest will be among the gentry, the office-holders, and the "fogies," (the Junker)—those who oppose all the liberal tendencies of the age. It is true that even with them, so absolute is the Minister, and so merely fictitious is Parliamentary life in Prussia, war might be is Parliamentary life in Prussia, war might be commenced, and for a few months be vigor-ously waged by the Government.

But there must come Parliamentary supplies, popular loans, addresses to the people, and the use of modern machinery for extracting or winning money from the pockets of the masses, and or increasing the levies Parliament then must be used, and the despised Liberals would have

Von Bismark finds also that a proposition for universal suffrage from him is received with something of the same enthusiasm by Germany something of the same enthusiasm by Germany that the Democratic sentiments of Napoleon extort from Europe. The Liberals doubt it, and the Conservatives dread it, though the majority of the German people will hall its adoption with delight under any other auspices. But as the delegates to the Diet from the minor States are selected or approved by the Princes, there is not much probability of the daring proposal being accepted.

The Diet pronounced boldly against the egality of war between two of its members, and are using every effort to promote peace. From all these causes the King hesitates. He dreads to make the final cast. He delays to sign the order to "mobilize" or put on a war footing the 6th Corps. He may retreat. The Minister will never yield; the King may. If peace is at hapd, we shall hear of Bismark's resignation. And unscrupulous, eliberal, reactionary as he is, he will retire with the secret admiration of all Present will retire with the secret admiration of all Prussia, for the unequalled daring and matchless skill of his diplomacy, which for a time has made the kingdom the centre and leader of Europe, which has beaten Denmark, won a seaport and two provinces to the realm, ousled the Austrians from them, defied and almost humbled the ancient empire, which has led the Diet, and moreover many of the smaller States, allied Italy to Prussia, and held revolution and liberalism in check. Such a man may be the high priest of tyranny and illiberalism, but he is a statesman such as Germany has not seen for a

The last steamer brought us the pretended text of a treaty between Italy and Prussia; a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive, whereby the latter is not to make peace till Venetia is recovered to the Italian Kingdom, nor the former till the Elbe-Duchies are secure in Prussian pressention.

n Prussian possession. This may be substantially the agreement between the two powers. It would be the height of wisdom in both to make it, and each power would undoubtedly be of immense help to the other, under such a compact, but that this should as yet be public, we extremely doubt.

Rombardment of Valparaiso.

From the World. We suppose there can be no doubt that the whole civilized world will regard the bombardment of Valparatso by the Spanish fleet as an atrocious outrage. Had it not been for the sneaking and irresolute conduct of the British Admiral that appalling crime against humanity might have been prevented. The British residents, whose lives and property were in jeopardy, called upon him, as they had a right to do, for protection; and he excused himself from interference by saying that his squadron was insufficient to cope with that of the Spaniards. This was a weak excuse; since the insufficiency of his fleet was no reason why he should not have united with the American Commodore in an energetic protest; and it is possible that a united protest might have been effective without a resort to force. Pleading the insufficiency of his force was, at least, admission that there were good moral grounds for interference; for, if there were not, that should have been assigned to the British residents as his excuse for

But it the moral reasons were good, they ought to have been backed by physical force. Commodore Rodgers has let slip a great opportunity of the state of the stat tunity to assume the heroic responsibility which, besides rendering a distinguished service to humanity, would have been a valuable con-tribution to the fame of his country. He would, no doubt, have transcended his instructions, the general tenor of which very properly required him to observe a strict neutrality; but instructions cannot foresee every emergency. nor would it have been courteous in our Gov ernment to have assumed, in advance of the facts, that Spain would, in her mode of prosecuting hostilities, outrage humanity and civilization. What was Commodore Rodgers, with a powerful fleet, in Chilian waters for? Does our Government build and arm war-ships, and send them to cruise on distant coasts, merely as an idle pageant? Is it all for a vain show, as if his fleet were no better than a collection of "painted ships upon a painted ocean?" We repeat, what was Commodore Rodgers and his fleet at Valparaiso for? Why does our navy cruise in all seas, bearing not mimic guns, but iron-throated ordnance; not Chinese fire-crackers, but veritable gunpowder? The country incurs this expense for the protection of American citizens and the upholding of American "whithersoever scattered abroad." Now, if the bombardment of Valparaiso, in which there were American property, detense less American citizens, and helpless American women and children, was not a case for backing profests with shotted guns, by what possibility can such a case ever arise? Why be at the great expense of sending a naval force to distant waters at all, if the iron throats are to be "dumb dogs that cannot bark" in an emer-gency like this? True, our Minister protested, and tried to get others to join in the protest; but he could equally have made an ineffectual pro-test, if there and been no American equatron in those waters. What is the use of sending to those distant shores a powerful American fleet to look after and protect American citizens, if, in the very crisis of their peril, our ships lie lazily by, as inert stectators of a cruel and inhuman bombardment? We ask, still again, what were they there for? For aught anybody can see, they might, for all purposes of protection, as well have been at home, laid up in the stocks, as to be in the harbor of Valparaiso passive spectators

of this outrage. We do not complain of the neutrality of our Government in the war between Spain and Chill. It is not a question of neutrality at all, but a question of protection to American citizens. It reutral obligations forbade Commodore Rodgers to make a threat, or to fire a gun, on what principle did our Minister there make so earnest a protest? If the Spanish Admiral was about to perpetrate a justifiable act of war, the protest itself was a violation of neutrality. But protest itself was a violation of neutrality. But it the bombardment was not a justifiable act of war, but a piece of inhuman barbarity, imperiiing the lives and property of our citizens, why should opposition have been limited to an empty and unavailing protest? If the bombardment was right, there should have been no protest; if it was wrong, protest should have been followed

by energetic measures of prevention. In such a case, Commodore Rodgers would of course, have assumed a responsibility in excess of his instructions, and must have braved whatever personal consequences might result to himself. But in defense of right, in defense of the helpless against beater. the helpless against barbarous outrage, in de-fense of his own countrymen, his personal ex-posure would have rendered his conduct all the more heroic. What better use can be made of life than nobly to peril it in the protection of the helpless? The fact that he had no instructions should have rendered him the bolder. His Covernment was in that case for the helpless. tions should have rendered nim the bolder. His Government was, in that case, free to disavow his act, and cashier and punish him; and as the consequences of his misstep, if it should be deemed a misstep, would fall not on his country but solely on himself, it would have been an act which a great soul would pate. of pure heroism which a great soul would natu-rally pant for an opportunity to perform. It would have been like the sublime intrepidity of deadly opposition to the principles of constitu-tional liberty.

Whatever value may attach to the Liberal meetings in the smaller towns of Prussia, these great geniuses in literature, who, as the poet says, sometimes "gloriously offend, and rise to faults true critics dare not mend;"—like this, but The Fenians Still Under Arms - Advent of | wanton as it was cruel and un paring. It is natuan Irish Kossuth.

In spite of the dismal failure of the O'Mahony and Killian faction, the Roberts and Sweeney wing of the feroclous Femans is still spoiling for a fight. The Femans have dropped quietly out of the newspapers lately; but the Circles are still kept up, public meetings are still held. funds are being collected, and Roberts and Sweeney are now getting all the dollars. Where the treasure is there will the heart be also, and consequently it is fair to believe that the affections of the Irish masses have been transferred with their money. O'Mahony is deep in the mud, and his former tollowers are trampling upon him. Kicked out of the fordly mansion at Union Square by those who have been his supes, he is reported as nearly crazed by his sudden downfall. Killian has not yet returned to the city since his Eastport raid; but threats to the city since his Eastport raid; but threats have been uttered against his live by his infurlated victims, and it is perhaps most prudent for him to stay away. He and O'Mahonv openly arouse each other of treason to the Brotherhood, and an investigating committee now has charge of all the books and papers at the Union Square headquarters. This flasco, of course, strengthens koberts and Sweeney, who predicted it long ago. They are said to be diligently manufacturing cartridges, and waiting gently manufacturing cartridges, and waiting until the Canadian volunteers go home to their wives and their cough medicines, the British fleet sails away, and General Meade withdraws his forces, so that the Fenian army may go in and win Canada without much danger. This is a very presty scheme, but in order to a very preity scheme; but in order to be successfully carried out it demands secresy instead of notorlety, and prompt, v gorous action instead of braggadocio. We are afraid that Roberts and Sweeney will fail to secure these requisites; for to keep quiet and do something seems quite beyond the Fenian powers. In point of fact, we are just on the eve of a rand and final revival of the Fenian furor.

Head Centre Stephens, with his gun upon his shoulder and his bayonet by his side, is announced to arrive here within a week, and a lecturing tour has arready been arranged for him. At our last foreign advices Mr. Stephens was dining with the Marquis de Boissy, at Paris, and we may congratulate the noble Marquis upon having, at last, found another thorough hater of England A faithful report of the conversation at that dinner would exhibit all the various phases of Anglophobia. Beyond his intimacy with De Boirsy, which adorded some amusement to the wits, Mr. Stephens appared to have pears to have created no sensation among the arisians. The Emperor ignored him, although John Mitchel got out of Fortress Monroe and went over to Paris, and wrote all sorts of lauda-tory letters, and even approved of the Government censorship of the press, in order to pave and carpet the way for the reception of Mr. Stephens at the Tuileries. The French evidently cannot understand upon what grounds Mr. Stephens rests his claims to a great reputation. It it be upon the 'act that he organized a conpiracy which was promptly suppressed, Paris is full of such inventors of abortive schemes. If it be upon the fact that he escaped from a British jail, then Jack Sheppard outrivals him. In this country, on the other hand, we do not take such narrow views, and Mr. Stephens will be received with enthusiasm and will become immensely, though temporarily, popular. Whether he will side with O'Mahon, or with Roberts, or whether he will start a new and independent Feman movement here, seems to be undetermined. We have been informed that he is opposed to the invasion of Canada, but so was O'alabony until he became afraid that Roberts was getting ahead of him. The best way will be for each faction to provide a coach and tour and a brass band, and let Mr. Stephens take his shear when the et Mr. Stephens take his choice when he lands from the steamer. Everything in the world depends upon trifles, and as the color of the horses, the style of the carriage, or the tune played by the band may decide Mr. Stephens, we advise both O'Mahony and Roberts to exercise extra-ordmary care in these details.

These who remember the career of Kossuth in this country need not to be told what will be the programme of Mr. Stephens. Ireland has been often compared to Hungary, and Mr. Stephens is the Irish Kossuth. He will be leasted and serenaded. There will be processions and other demonstrations in his honor. He will deliver long and strong speeches, and elicit cheers and applause. As he journeys through the land he will make brief addresses from the rear platforms of railway cars when trains stop and the people shout. His photographs will be sold by thousands, and there will be the greatest curiosity to behold him. Kossuth wore a black velvet coat, and Mr. Siephens will probably appear in a suit of green velvet, to set the fashion of the wearing of the green. Instead of a feather, Mr. Stephens will sport a shamrock. We shall have the Stephens hat, the Stephens collar, the Stephens trousers, and the Stephens necktie. His raid upon the poor Irish will be very remunerative. He will mulet them of more money than tyrannical England could squeeze ont of them in a century of extortion. They will buy his photographs; they will purchase his biography; they will pay to hear him lecture; they will subscribe liberally for the Fenian cause; and they will invest their hard earnings in Fenian bonds. The laborer will break into his little hoard; the servant girl will break into his little hoard; the servant girl will give up the money she has saved to send home to her poor mother; the washerwoman will take her scanty dollars out of the savings bank at the call of Mr. Stephens, The millions of dollars already entrusted to O'Mahony and Roberts will be torgotten, and millions more will be cheerfully paid into the hands of the Head Centre. But what will happen hands of the Head Centre. But what will happen lions more will be cheerfully paid into the hands of the Head Centre. But what will happen when all this is over? When the last speech has been made, the last meeting held, the last cheer raised, and the last cent contributed, what will Mr. Stephens do? Will he go back and drive the English out of Ireland? Something more than morey is needed to effect this. Will he than morey is needed to effect this. Will be raise a Fenian army? O'Mahony has tried that. Will he capture Canada? Roberts and Sweeney have undertaken this job and been paid for it in advance. Will he fit out Fenian privateers? The Government would arrest him and put him into a prison from which be cannot escape should he undertake such a violation of our laws. What will he do! The Hungarian Kossuth bought a few saddles, pocketed the rest of the money, and slipped away to Europe, under the disguise of John Smith. The Irish Kossuth may buy bridles instead of sadoles, and call himself Jones instead of Smith; but what right have we to expect any other differences in the termination of his raid?

The Burning of Columbia.

From the Davly News. The most interesting incident in the proceedings of the Senate, on Tuesday last, was the reading, by Mr. Reverdy Johnson, of a letter from General Wade Hampton, in regard to the burning of Columbia, South Carolina, on the 18th of February, 1865. In this letter, which the radical press style a most impudent production, General Hampton flatly contradicts the statement, made by General Sherman, that the destruction of the beautiful capital of South Carolina resulted from the burning of large quantities of cotton in the streets, by General Hampton's order, and invites an investigation of the matter. The letter having provoked some bitter expressions from Messrs. Conness, Sher-man, and others, was withdrawn by the Maryland Senator; but the object for which it was written has been accomplished. The solemn de-nial, by the Carolina General, of the foul and slanderous accusation brought against him, and the retorting of the charge upon Sherman himself, are now first published in a form that will command public attention, and it will be for the country to decide the issue of veracity thus raised. What the ultimate decision will be, cannot be doubted. The high breeding, the elevented social position, the pice and delicate sense. vaied social position, the nice and delicate sense of honor of General Hampton, no less than the of honor of General Hampton, no less than the great qualities of head and heart which have made him famous, will lend to his assertions a dignity, force and weight, not only among his own people, but everywhere, which will scarcely he accorded to those of the ferocious chieftam whose track was marked by a devastation as

The state of the s

Mergers for Larried to our branded millions, until

ral that General Sperman, or his triends ral that General Sherman, or his iriends for him, should seek to rid himself of some portlon of the obloquy that will forever attach isself to his name. There are deeds that even an Alva would blush to own; but unhappile for Shern an, his acts stand out in the lurid light of the conflagrations he raised with a ghastly conspicuousness which rendera disavowal as fruitless as concealment is impossible. Official documents will avail him nothing; they have long sines. will avail him nothing; they have long ceased to be accepted as trustworthy evidence of anything, except is the conventional hypocrisics of diplomatic intercourse. To lie like a bulletin, is a comparison as just on this side of the water as on the other; and when history comes to make up its verdict on this, as on other questlons of the war, it is not in the "Story of the Great March," or the official bulletins, that it will search for its act. And these are too notorious and too well established to requre the aid of even Hampton's testimony. Thousands of people in Cotumbia knew—for the soldiers took them so that their city was to of people in Cotumbia knew—for the soldiers to them so—that their city was to be burned and sacked that General Sherman had promised twenty-tour hours' loot to his soldiers; and that three rockets, thrown up from the heights on the west bank of the Congarce, would be the signal for commencing the work of pillage and destruction. They remember how, at the concerted signal, all the devils in hell seemed to have been turned loose in their midst, and how, after twenty-four hours of putolid and unnutterable horrors, the rejetition untold and unutterable horrors, the repetition of the same signal heralded the return of comparative order. They know, and their countrymen know, and the world will one day know, that William T. Sherman is alone responsible for the burning and sacking of Columbia, and all its attendant atrocities; and if his name lives in history, the intamy of the deed will cling to it forever. The memory of the spirit of cold-blooded cruelty and unrelenting ferocity in which he conducted his campsign will out-live the recollection of the success which attended it; his merits as a soldier will but serve to point the moral of his crucities as a man; and he can hope, at best, but for the fame of a Sylla or an Alva.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

VANIA. TO THE SOLDIERS OF PENNSYL VANIA.

Habitely of Pennsyl.

In obedience to authority vessed in me by a resolution adopted by the Convention of Soldiers, held in this city on the eighth day of March 1885. I do hereby request the honorably discharged soldiers of Pennsylvania to meet in their respective Legislative Districts and elect Delegates, not exceeding five in number to represent their district in a Soldiers' Convention to be held in the city of Pittsburg, on TUESDAY, the dith of June next, at 16 o'clock A. M.

Where any Representative district comprises more than one county, the manner of electing the delegates is respectfully referred to the soldiers of the district for such conference as will result in a fair representation of each county.

such conference as will result in a last representation each county.

Citizens who have borne arms in defense of the nation against treason have especial interest in the purposes of this Convention, and it is desirable that as rule a representation of the brave defenders on the country as possible should be secured on this occasion.

Late Brevet Major-General U.S. A. Papers favorable to the cause will please publish the above.

5 4465

TO THE HONORABLY DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF PHILADEL PHIA:—

OMNADES:—The cause for which we fought on land and sea must be ratified this rall at the ballot-box. At the present time, as well as when the storm of rebellion relied with its mightlest po ver our country looks pleadingly to us to rescue it from the ruin which still threatens it. The same men and their accomplices who fought against us with the cartridge box and builet are now waging a war against us with the ballot box and the ballot. The are thoroughly organized Already sie they marshalling their forces for the attack. Shall we allow them to take us by surprise? Will we a low ourselves to be caught without a single picket posted? Will we meet their attack with a poorl organized skirmish line? No! Let us organize; let at least one company be formed in each and every ward; let the companies be consolidated into divisions and the divisions into corps, and the corps into ore grend army of men who have proven that they are willing to sacrifice their lives upon the altar of their country's honor.

Our General in-their has already been chosen in the person of that pariot solder

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY. Our flag is nailed to the mast, with our motto, "None at Loval Men shall Govern," indeshibly stamped

apon it.

This is a daty 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 our disabled comrades and to the wives and children of t ose who gave up their lives in definite our flar. 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

the word of promise to our ears, and break it to our hopes."
Words and promises will not feed the wives and little ones.

Bounties should be equalized.

The smoun' of pens ons to widows and orphans and to disabled salors and soldiers should be increased.

Soldiers should have a lair share of the patronage 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 he dead haver about us, and in angelic chorus piead with us. "for the sake of humanity, for the sake of our country," to organize.

DALLY COLDERS RALLY!—A

RALLY, SOLDIERS, RALLY!—A Meeting of all honoraby discharged Soldiers tavorable to the election of General John W GEARY, as Governor of Pennsylvania will meet at the County Court Room, SIXT. and CHENNUT Streets, on SATURDAY May 5 1886 at 71% o'clock P. M., to make arrangements for organizing Ward Clubs of 'the boys in bige." by order of the Committee.
52 3t JOSHUA T. OWEN, Chairman.

THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COM-MITTEE will meet at the rooms of the National Union Club. No. 1105 (HESNU: Street, Phi adelphia, on WEDNESDA), the 16th day of May, instant, at three o cook P. M.

The attendance of every member is earnestly so icited.
51 l2t FR. JOHD AN, Chairman. MAMMOTH OIL AND COAL COM-PANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stock-ho 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-EL, 4 26 1015 4 26 101*

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL mee ing of the Stockholders of he Central Passenger Railway Company, o' the city of Philadennia, will be held at the office of the company, No. 246 South FleTH Street Philadelphia on MONDAY, May 7th, 1860, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a President and six Directors, to serve for the cansumg year. L. J. CRANS, Secretary April 23 1866.

BIERSTADT'S LAST WORK—"STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS"—now on exhibition by permission of the Artist for the Benefit of the 'Lincon Institution and Foldiers' and Salors' Orphan Boys' Home" at WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, Nos Si2 and Si4 CHESNUT Street, for one month only. Open from 10 A, M, to 10 P M.

Season Ticket, \$1.00 Single Ticket, 25 cents. (421 im 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 juriber notice.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRAGE:—c ontaining nearly 300 pages and 130
nne Plates and hagravings of the Anatomy of the Human
Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREAT NATIONAL FAIR. THE LADY DIRECTORS OF THE

National Soldiers' and sallors' Orphan Home Will commence to hold A PUBLIC FAIR, in the CITY OF WASHINGTON, on the 15 h of MAY NEXT. the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the support and Maintenance of the Orphans of National Soldiers and

Sailors, not otherwise provided for in their respective States and Territories. The ladice invite all who can to contribute towards epiesenting their State by a tabe at the Fair The charity is a noble and deserving one, and it is hoped that each State and Territory will be liberally

All contributions should be addressed "NATIONAL All contributions should be addressed "NATIONAL S. LDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHAN HOME. "As HISGTON, 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 admission may be forwarded immediately to MRS. J. CARLISLE, Secretary, Washington, D. C. Papers trierdly to the cause please copy. 4 20t5 13

THE VIRGIN

Gold Mining Company of Colorado. 1250 Original Interests, 8100 Each. Of which 250 are Reserved for WORKING CAPITAL

Of which 250 are Reserved for WORKERS CATTAINS.

The property of the Company consists of twelve Ledges. In extent nearly half a mile in length silvaned ledges. In extent nearly half a mile in length silvaned near (entral City, Colorado, Iubscribers elect tacir own officers, and themselves manage the affairs of the Company. Each "original interest," \$4.60 gives a subscriber his pie rata amount of stock in and the corporations organized on these properties.

The Books fer Sub-cription are now open For a prospectus giving full perticulars, or to secure one or more or these "original interests," address at once or apply to

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of May, 1466, the interes, upon all certificates of deposit on account of temporary loan other than howe I sued for Clearing bouse purposes) the noutstanding and unpuid will be reduced to the uniform rate of FIVE PER CLAY, per amount 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.

H. McCULLOCH Secretary of the Treasury. 4 20 6t TREASURY DEPARTMENT Notice is bereby given that the Treasurers of the United States, the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and the United States be positaries at Baltimore and Cincinnati, have been directed to discontinuous the Contract of the Contr to discontinue from this date the receipt of deposits on account of TEMPURAPY LOAN, except those in ended for Clearing house purposes.

H. MCCULLOCH Secretary of the Treasury. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, 2
PRILADRIPHIA May 2, 1866 (
PRILADRIPHIA May 2, 1866 (
Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend
of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Cumpany clea of National and State taxes, payable on and
after May 20, 1868.
Bigan powers at 1866. Blank powers of afterney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street. THOMAS T. FIRTH.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 237 South 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 this Lecember, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such Stockbolders as an outdemand 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 im] S. BR. DFORD, Treasucer.

COMPANY. OF THE LEHIGH COAL At an Election heid May 1, 1886, the following-named persons were caosen officers of the lehigh Coal and Navigation Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES S. COX.

JAMES S. COX.

JOHN FARNUM, MANAGERS.

RICH'D RICHARDSON FRANCIS R. COPF,
RICH'D RICHARDSON FREDERIC K GBAFF,
ND'W MANDERSON,
JACOB P JONES,
FRANCIS C. YARNALL,
SAMUEL E. STOKES,
FRANCIS C. YARNALL,
SAMUEL E. STOKES,
F. MITCHELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE Notice is hereby given that the several ordinances relative to the taking up and disposing of all Dogs. Hogs, Goars, and any other animals running at larse in the city of Philadelphia, will be strictly enforced en and aller MONDAY. May 7.

By order of the Mayor.

SAMUEL G. DUGGET.

SAMUEL G. RUGGLES.

HOOP SKIRTS.

DUPLEX SKIRT FASHIONS FOR 1860.

5 3 3t

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTED (OR DOUBLE SPRING)

HOOP SKIRT.

Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed two face; supposed steel springs, braided Tightly FIRELY together Edge to Edge, forming at once STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made. STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made
They will not bend or break like the single sprin
but will ever presenve their persect and brautifu
shape where three or four ordinary shirts will hav
been thrown away as useless.
Their wonderful firstbirty adds greatly to the com
fort and convexience besides giving intense pleasur
to the wearer, as will be part cutarly experienced by
Ladies attendire crowd d receptions, built, operas, etc.
In fact for the promenade, or house, the church, thegfree or car they are unsupplies or house, the church, thegfree or car they are unsupplies or both of the promenade of house, the church, thegtree or car they are unsupplies as the church, thegtree or car they are unsupplies as the church of the promenade of house, the church the
DUPLEY ELLIPTIC THE

DUPLEY ELLIPTIC THE STANDARD SKIRT

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WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY No. CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and SI READE Sta.

Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philade phia Jobbers.

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BRADLEY'S

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

J. M. HAFLEIGH, No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

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Regenerating Fx tract of Millifeurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No, 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 333

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THE DESTRUCTION OF PERSONS ASSESSED.

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Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great re uction in price of his large and we I assorted stock . Diamonds.

Watches, Walley and

is not to W. Jewelry, many and any of the

DANF VANDOR I Silverware, Etc. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing essewhere.

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC. We are offering our stock of WATCHES,

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JOHN BRENNAN,

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MAHANOY CITY HOTEL. G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuyikili co. WHITE HOUSE,

Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O ANDALUSIA,

James S. Madeira, Reading P. O. LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL. Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE. FEE H. H. Mande-bach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co. COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,

Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O. BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY. J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berks co.

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL, B. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co. LITIZ SPRINGS.

Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co. EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS.

Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co. APRIL 21, 1866.

DENTISTRY.

SAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where be will endeavor to give satisactory stiention to all who may require his professional services.

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER WM. MILLWARD

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A GREAT NOVELTY—THE FIRST IN THE
COUNTRY AND THE ONLY ONE IN THIS CITY
The great so-called ROTARY HAIR BRUSHING APPARATUS is in operation now at the Girard House Hair
Dressing Salcon adjoining the Reading Room, opposite
the Office, corner of NINTH and CBESNUT Streets.
From this date, April 21, 1866, I respectfully invite all
Gentlemen to call and examine the same.
CONST. BOTTHOP,
Fractical Hair Dressey.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air licater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves enethird the oil. Ca'l and see them: they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street. Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 310 THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO dental Insurance Company Active menor good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN. Branch Office, No. 41 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon.