#### THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

#### The Memphis Riot.

From the Tribune. When the Jamaica disturbances occurred, the first accounts charged the negroes with conspiracy and wholesale massacres. It has since appeared that there was no conspiracy, and that it was the whites who were guilty of massacreing the negroes. In the Memphis riots last week, the first telegrams, as in the Jamaica case, laid all the blame on the negroes-who, it may be remembered, do not control the telegraph wires. Whether subsequent and accurate narratives will acquit the negroes and inculpate the whites, we do not know, but it is certain that the telegrams were based on very imperiect information. The Memphis papers of the morning after the riot are at hand, and their stories about the origin and progress of the affray are not merely inconsistent, but no two of them agree in any single particular, except that in one way or another they make the negro the occasion of the difficulty.

The Avalanche says the riot originated from a

difficulty between a white boy and negro boy. whom two officers tried to separate, when crowd or fifteen or twenty grown negroes, armed with pistols, surrounded the police and imme diately commenced an unprovoked assault upon them. The Argus says it began by two police m n going to arrest a man who sold liquor in 1th Memphis, whereupon negro soldiers d inking in the grog shop charged upon the then of constables. The Bulletin, remarking that there are half-a-dozen rumors about the ter, is positive that the trouble really began h a negro driving a wagon which came sion with another wagon driven by a white The two came to blows, whips were used er negroes interfered; then a policeman ne up and attempted to arrest—of course negro first concerned. Pistols were drawn both sides, the fight became general, and spread indefinitely. The Post-the only or in Memphis that is not Rebel to the core afesses it could not ascertain the cause of the difficulty, but gives one version, which is that is that sundry drunken colored soldiers fell policeman and killed him (which cannot be true, because no policeman was killed), and the police and citizens then made an in scriminate attack on the negroes in that

The details given in these four papers of the progress of the light do not agree any better than the stories they tell about its origin. It is uncless to try to sitt them. They all, however, adout that the negroes suffered out of all proportion to the whites—a remarkable result truly, considering that the negroes are charged being the aggressors, and are pictured as drawn up in great numbers in line of battle, and firing heavy volleys into solid columns of chargand policemen. The one white man killed was his by a stray ball. Wherever in the city a megro showed himself he was hunted and fired on. Twenty, says the Avalanche, were killed and wounded, and the same paper states that "Lany negroes, who had nothing to do with the outrage in South Memphis, were roughly treated the intense and general excitement of the hour." A detachment of regulars sent at a late hour to quell the riot took sides with the whites, as might be supposed, and "used no light per-sussion in the matter, as the battered-up condition of many of the negroes afterwards sent to the Station House exhibited." In front of the Gayoso House, about dark, a negro was shot in the face. "The mob," says the Argus, "was at no time in that locality."

From the narrative of the Bulletin, which comes nearer to being coherent than any other, it appears that the regulars did not reach the nd till atter the riot had been suppressed, and whatever violence they committed was therefore wholly vindictive. The same paper mentions four negroes who were shot after the riot was at an end. The Post states that "some of the arrested were, after being taken into custody, beaten nearly to a jeily. We saw one with his head covered with gashes, bruises, and blood, discharged from the Station House, there being mo ground of complaint against him.'

Difficult as it is to get at the facts, there is no difficulty in understanding the spirit with which the whites of Memphis discuss this event. papers make haste to proclaim it a "war of and the Avalanche begins its leading article in this style:-

"The bloody appetite of the radicals, in and out of Congress, has begun in carnes; its terrib e satua-tion. The reports from all parts of the country have indicated, for some time, that radical flendishness was indulging a partial satisfaction; but not until yesterday afternoon did the people of Memphia be-come tully aware of the terrible consequences which the radicals have entailed upon the country, or of the fearful volcano upon which they have been long steeping. The idea inculcated into the suggish intellect of the negro, that his new condition accords him superiority over the white man in all the pursuits of civil and political life, has at last culminated in the active benef that the civil laws of the land are to be overridden with high-handed outrage, in virtue, for ooth of his dusky, swarthy color "

And by way of keeping the peace for the future, the same paper, with the same affecta-tion that marked the Rebei papers in New York during the July riots of 1863, thus encourages the murderous spirit of its friends:-

"The present state of the public mind, excited as it is by the fact that the white officers of the law have been fired upon by negroes, who but to-day have expired their service as Federal soldiers, and dofled their authorit, to begin an unlicensed foray upon law and order, bids us, in the interest of the public peace to postpone, to a more calm occasion, any further observations which the outrage naturally snewests. We would at this time, upon behalf of the unfor-

class, who, by the machinations and teaching of designing white men, have been brought to this condition of turbulent, violent, and bloody opposition to the civil law, ask our fellow-citizens to retrain from any exercise of justifiable violence

This invitation to bloodshed was but sparingly accepted; the troops, we suppose, being nume rous enough to keep order on the following

# United States Consolidated Debt.

From the Times. The purpose of consolidating, at the earliest practicable period the entire public debt, which now bears a funded or fundable shape, meets a hearty response from nearly all quarters. The proposition of gradually turning the entire two thousand millions into a unitorm five per cent, stock is generally accepted, though not yet, perhaps, universally so. The exceptions are not found at Washington, so far as the main purpose is concerned—that or cheapening the burden of interest and rendering as nearly uniform as possible the tenor of the public debt of the United States, that it may be the earlier extinguished—for we have reason to believe that both Houses of and all parties in Congress, as well as the Executive, will unite to place the measure within the grasp of a practical administration of the national finances. The objections thus far made through the press refer mainly to some of the details of the bill prepared at the Treasury, and moved last week by Mr. Sherman in the Savete College one of our city conferencement. well as the Executive, will unite to place the Senate. Only one of our city contemporaries has ventured to call this five per cent, measure Utopian, on the authority of Wall street, and this, we presume, was said on a somewhat ex-clusive rather than general consultation of opinion, though it is fresh in the public recollection that something of the same sort was predicted in that quarter against popularizing the original Five-twenty loan. It could not be done thought and said a certain portion of Wall street, Only \$25,000,000 out of five hundred millions had been taken up all over the country, unso licited, by the conversion of greenbacks, when

tion agent of the Treasury. Only one overture had been made from "Wall street" to Sepretary Chase for the purchase of Five-twentles of 1862 and that for barely \$50,000,000, or one-tenth the grand total, at a discount of ten per cent, in greenbacks, or ninety cents on the dollar.

Yet the loan was subsequently popularized and distributed to the last dollar, at its face value, in the very midst of the exigencies and defeats, as well as victories of the war. And while we may add that somewhat similar oppo sition or grave doubts were expressed to the same quarter, about the close of the war, of the 7.30 per cent, popular loans, altogether to the vast sum of \$830,000,000, we are quite sure that our neighbor assumes too much in quoting the revival of this "Wall street" feering on the pre sent occasion. On the contrary, we believe that through the medium of the New York market, a very large conversion of the other securities of the United States will be made into the consolidated five per cent. stock of the United States as soon as it is authorized and made ready for distribution on the terms indicated by the bitl now before Congress.

Lord John Russell and Our Enfant Terris ble-"Why Should We Not be Friends?"

From the Herald,

Lord John Russell is a man of excellent sentiments-like "Joseph Surface," He is also an eminently respectable man; so very respectable, that it would not at all do, it would be a kind of social outrage, to suppose that he could be guilty of any act of questionable morality. He has assured us frequently of his high regard. He has told us how much he admired our spirit, and paid us the highest of all the respectable compliments in declaring that we were second only to England herself in the possession of all admirable qualities. His sentiments were so beautiful and his respectability so positive, that it would have been the basest ingratitude in us not to feel how splendid a thing it was to have secured his recognition. We felt it accordingly. How could we have had the moral courage to intimate that e might not be sincere? We so young and ne so respectable. It is true that we knew all the time he had done things not consistent with his professed admiration and amity. We had a thousand good evidences that he hated us with bitter intensity. But we were so overpowered by his respectability, so oppressed by the gra-cious condescension of his sentiments, that we never had the heart to speak out plainly and call him to account, and so we went on conventicual way, and through Mr. Sewari, who does propriety on our part, we answered Lord Russell's polite palayer with palayer equally polite, and assured him, in the true society style, of our distinguished consideration. But there is a character not to be controlled by the ordinary usages of society, not crushed by the dignity of others, never put down by any reflections on its own significance. This is the enjant terrible. It is a creature that is the horror of all good society on account of the simple truths it blurts out. No solemn sham is sate against its childlike simplicity. It asks the splendid lady of tashion if those are new teeth, and what she has done with the ugly ones she had last year, and to please take her hair off to show how easy she can do it. It tells the elegant top that the coat he has on now is prettier than the blue one with patches on the elbows that he had on last time, and so on, exposing with innocent unconsciousness all the admirably arranged cheats of the respectable

We have in our American family a good specimen of this character named Bancrott. One day we had a party, and among those invited were some particular friends of the eminently respect able man of beautiful sentiments, Earl Russell, And it happened that the enfant terribe let out in the presence of these persons all our private opinions of the great Earl. It was terrible. All our meside expressions were absolutely laid bare to the world by this indiscreet little gabbler, and the Earl, who had supposed that our polite expressions were sincere, learned that really saw through all his shams and actually had the audacity to canvass his hypocrisy, were awfully ashamed it made such a tuss

But this, bad as it was, was not the worst of it. The exposures of an enfaut terrible are uncomfortable enough, and people generally their common sense by refusing to hear what is said. It will commonly be noticed that when an enfant terrible has hit upon any particularly awkward point, everybody is looking out of the window or lost in rapturous admiration of a Domenichino, or doubled up over a torso in the corner, so that you can hardly attract their attention. This is polite, and the injured indivi-dual may suppose that no one has heard what Imagine any one stupid enough to answer the enfant terrible, or instituting an argument on the topic to correct false impressions! This is just what Lord Russell has done. He has written to paler families that the entant terribie must be hauled over the coals; that such a practler must not be permitted to throw suspicion on the good intentions of so respectable a person. His letter to Mr. Adams a model for all future personages who, scandalized by uncomfortable truths, may deem it expedient to write to the guardians or other perons supposed to be responsible for the offending

The enfant terrib'e, however, had found a letter somewhere, and no sooner does he hear of Russell's demand that he should be laid across the paternal knee, than, presto, he produces this letter. Brought to the point, he gives clear, distinct, deliberate, unquestionable proof of his original declaration that Russell had "made haste to send word through all the palaces of Europe that the great republic was in its agony; that a headstone was all that remained due by the law of nations." His argument will immensely deepen the impression made by his original utterance. He discloses, also, a curious fact-namely, that he had told the British Minister not to come to the House of Representa-tives on the day in question. He informed him twice that he would hear unpleasant things and had better stav away; but the bold Briton wouldn't do it. He would have his feelings He was resolved and determined hurt. idure the hard things, and went just where he knew they would reach him. The letters of Russell to Adams about Bancrott and of Bancroft to Adams about Russell, with the accompanying papers, are richly worth perusal. There is one very remarkable point in Rus-

ell's exculpation of himself, as fine a piece of British can't as we have ever seen. Unable to answer the arguments of his complicity in the English scheme against us, he threw back on the general principles of philanthropy. He quotes from the Declaration of Independence the words of the fathers that Englishmen should be to us as the rest of mankind, "enomies in war, in peace friends." And upon this he echoes, "Why should we not be friends as the reat men of the American Revolution intended us to be?" Can anything of lofty impudence surpass this? Why should we not be friends? says this high priest of cant. Why are you always remembering and throwing up to me the uncomfortable things I have done? Why don't you let me love you? Why should we not be triends? Why? He sent out the Alabama armed with British cannon, shielded in British ports, to burn hundreds of American ships; but why should we not be friends? did the same with the Sea King, and when she came home again he set her red-handed pirates free, as if they had done something praiseworthy. And why should we not be friends? He thought it was all right that men should cross from Canada to burn our villages and attempt to burn our great cities-right that the British authorities should support them and set them at large when brought into court. Why should we not be friends? Can anybody possifind any reason why we should not be irlends, and why the American people should not love and admire Lord Russell just as much

# The Present Attitude of Nations.

as Lord Russell does the American people?

From the Daily News.

The news from Europe, brought by the steamer Peruvian, and which we published yesterday, will be found to be very interesting. The German question, which has distracted the Continent for the good work was entered upon by the subscrip- he last month, seems to have taken an en-

tirely new turn, and a serious cause of rupture | between sorely badgered Austria and not-tobe-put-off Prussia is brought about through the anomalous attitude of Italy. The proposal of Austria to Prussia, that there should be a simultaneous disarming of the torces of the two powers, has bad its natural sequence in another emand from Prussia. While Herr Bismark was withing to accede to the mutual abandonment of mintary preparations, he was not willing that his silent partner in the little difficulty should be lett in the luich. Italy, heretofore connected with the Austro-Prassian squabble by report chiefly, now, by Prussia's interest in the attitude of Austria lowards her, slands contessed an ally of the former. The apparently purposeless concentration of troops on her part at Bologna, and her naval preparations, now take the shape of parts of a grand plan, wherein, in the combined war which she and Prussia con-templated against Austria, the rossession of Venetia would be insured to the Italian Crown, at the same time that her all, acquired the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein.

This unfolding the compact between the allies cannot fail to have a marked effect upon other powers, witnesses of the quarret, Prussia's tena-city in holding her antagonist to a military account at all hazards, and her evident intention to force the differences between her and Austria to the test of the sword, will serve greatly to array the public opinion of Europe, st unanimous in denunciation of her course. against her. Europe will see, in her persistent refusal to re establish a peaceful order of things without continued concessions from her adversary, a settled purpose of war-a calamity which, just now, would not at all be satisfactory

to her neighbors. How far, in the singular complications that seem to follow upon every progressive stage of this vexations Schleswig-Holstein question, this opposition to her course would militate against her and operate in favor of Austria, does not ii the traditional policy of Europe consulted, it would doubtless take the shape of a protest from the outside powers against a com-bination which palpably has for its result the spoliation of one of the great balancing powers of the European political system. However much France, for instance, might wish to see Austria humbled, it is not provable that she would quickly accede to a game of spoliation that, under ther circumstances, might well be

brought to bear upon herself. The rumors which have obtained in the matter of the agreement between the French Emperor and the Prussian Government, touching the Rhine frontiers, and which have committed France to a neutrality in the case of war de-clared against Austria, have doubtless been greatly exaggerated or are entirely erroneous, The serious precedent involved in so wholesale a procedure as an armed combination to deprive Austria of her possessions—unless, indeed reasonable pretext, which in this quarrel Italy has not, were brought forward—would, of itself, be sufficient to induce a counter combination to prevent the consummation of the military rob-

That France does not contemplate engaging in any war growing out or the threatening Austro-Prussian question, is clearly shown in ours Napoleon's warning to his former atly, Victor Emanuel, that he must not expect countenance from him in case of hostilities between Italy and Austria. However just may be the claim of Italy upon Venetia, in conside ration of the reciprocity of sent ment, national ty and language between the two, there is yet no justice in a war waged merely to secure the pos-ession of this province. To acknowledge that there were, would be to open the door to anarchy, usurpation, and general rapine. Under that dispensation, old causes of quarrel be revived, dynasties would be overturned, and general contusion would prevail. Hence, in order to preserve this foundation stone of the European system unimpaired, nas Louis Napoeon, contrary to the tenor of rumpred tended action on his part been compelled to range himself, in a manner, against that cause which he has been supposed to favor, and to give the weight of his implied sympathies

Of all the incomprehens ble and unforeseen results of the agitation of this unending and war-begetting Schleswig-Holstein business, the most unforeseen, truly, is that which, according to our lateot advices, places Austria at dauger's point with Italy, and Prussia championing the latter against her next door neighbor. Much of the troublous times now, between Austria and Italy, has arisen from the rash and impetuous charac-ter of King Victor Emanuel. That ruler, intent upon the possession of Venetia, and more prone differences with the sword than by tame arbitration of diplomatic passages at arms, has, beyond question, placed himself as deep in the mud as Prussia is in the mire in the quarrel with Austria. Therefore, when Herr Bismark answers, affirmatively, to Austria's proposition, looking to the simultaneous abandonment of hostile preparations, he must, betwee the en-tente cordiace can be fully re-established, set to work to pull King Victor Emanuel out of the ough into which that adventurous monarch so thoughtlessly plunged. His method of doing th s, however, is but adding another slur to those already put upon Austria. Whereas that power could afford to acknowledge Prussia's right to demand explanations of conduct that ouched her individual interests, it is questionable whether she will as readily concede the existence of her right to interfere in the unex pected difficulty with Italy. It is at least creditable to Bismark, however (presuming, what is not probable, that he does seek peace), that in settling up matters with Austria, he did not eave his ally in the lurch.

So far from the certainty of quiet being acquired by the turn of affairs brought to our knowledge by the arrival of the Perucian, we are inclined to believe that with an affected solution of the question of the hour in favor of peace, has come, in reality, the most critical moment in the whole muddled controversy. Italy, the political mole that has been craftily burrowing for some weeks past, having now come to the surface, we may expect a final arrangement of the whole matter. If Austria yield to Bismark further than she has done, she loses prestige greatly. If she resist his continued demands, and requires satisfactory explanations from Italy of her conduct, then she must expect the onus of war to be thrown upon her by Prossis, and make her arrangements ac cordingly. That is our reading of the present attitude of Austria.

#### Usurpation of the Executive Power by Congress.

From the World. To depose the President would be a less flagrant offense against the Constitution than to deprive him of his authority. If he were deposed, there would be an immediate necessity (there being no Vice-President) for a new Presidential election; and the incoming President would, during the unexpired part of Mr. Johnson's term, be clothed with all the legitimate authority which belongs to the office. Not daring to attempt so bold a step as deposing the President, this revolutionary Rump Congress are seeking to divest him of the executive power by nullifying that part of the Constitution which invests him with it. A bill has already passed the Senate, which, by forbidding the payment, aims to prevent the appointment of officers to fill vacancies caused by removal during the re-cess of the Senate. The authority to make such appointments is as explicitly conferred on the President as is any power, on any branch of the Government, in any part of the Constitution. The authority is given in these words:-"The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recei

Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session." To torbid the payment out of the Treasury of any compensation to officers so commissioned, is to annul one part of the Constitution by an abuse of power conferred by another. Congress has complete power over the expenditure money: but can it, therefore, alter the salary of the President, or diminish those of the Judges? It is a gross abuse of the power to so use it as to defeat the operation of any part of the Constitution.

The Tribune is venturesome enough to attempt an argumentative defense of this revolutionary attempt to depose the President from the functions, while leaving him the empty title, of his office. That journal makes a curious and characteristic exhibition of its proneness to make a jumble of clearly marked distinctions. We do of expect to cure it of its chronic confusion of thought; but its want of discrimination affords us an occasion to place in a clear light a subject which has become important. The Iribune quotes (inadvertently misquotes) a part of the section of the second article which relates to appointments to office, and makes this comment: "Here it is seen that the advice no well as consent of the Senate is made essential. Say what we may or its wisdom or titness, this is the para-

By the emphasis the Tribune lays on the word 'advice," we suppose it means to contend that the Senate has a right to be consulted on appointments before they are make. Advice, from very meaning of the word, precedes the the action to which it relates. But if the 2ribune locates the "advice" which the Senate is entitled to give previous to the appoinment, will it tell us where, in point of time, it would place the "consent?" If they are both one act, and tendered at one time, what does the Technical and rendered at one time, what does the Tribune mean by the sharp line of discrimination it draws between them? Advice must be given before the act, or it is not advice; consent may be given a ter it; but if, as the Tribune seems to contend, both advice and consent are essential to the validity of every appointment, will upoint out in what measure the Senste has ever acted, or ever can act, so as to meet both parts of the constitutional requirement, and justicy the emphasis with which the crace discriminates one from the other? The question which the Tribune's descrimination thus confuses, we will disentangle and electrate. We must first cite the-e constitutional provisions:-

"The I resident shall nominate, and by and with the device and consent of the Senate shall appoint, ambaes dors, other public mansters, and consuls, Judges of the appreme Court, and ad other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law "-Art II, Sec 2

"He shall take care that the laws be faithfu vexecut d, a d shall commission all the officers of the United States."—Art. II, Sec. 3.

It will be seen that in appointments to office under the Government, the Constitution marks three distinct steps or stages, viz.: -1. The nomination, which is vested solely in the President.

2. The appointment, which also belongs to the President, but requires the concurrence of the Senate.

3. The commission, which is the President's sole act. The mitial and the final step in every appointment being thus given to the President, the Con-

stitution guards him completely against the necessity of tolerating in office any person he does not approve. It we inquire at what stage of this triple process an appointment becomes a complete, we shall easily test the propriety of tte word "advice," as applied to the participa tion of the Senate. It is too obvious for remark that the nomination does not complete the appointment. Does the action of the Senat-Unless the word "advice" (we thank the Tri nune) is unmeaning, or means something wholi inconsistent with usage, the appointment still remains to be made by the President after the senate have acted on the nomination. If they advise the appointment, the President has then power to make it, and to commission the officer. The action of the Senate being in the nature of advice necessarily precedes the appointment, which the Precident is then free to make or not

as he chooses.
When vacancies occur in the recess of the Senate, the Constitution provides for filling them by dispensing with the first two of the three ordinary steps, and authorizing the Presideni to grant temporary commissions. It is, accordingly, evident that the only way the Senate can constitutionally have a voice in every appointment made during the whole twelve months, is to remain in perpetual session.

But whatever may be the degree of participa-tion to which the Senate may be entitled, nothing could be more evidently absurd than the pretension of Congress (consisting of the two flouses) to hold the appointing power of the President in check, as is proposed by bill now pending. So far as the President does not possess the whole appointing power, he shares it with the Senate. whose power of saying that they consider A. B. or C. D. unit for this or that office, is a ve veifferent thing from a check on the appointing power of the President by the joint action of both branches of

Whatever restraint there may be on the choice of the President, it is lodged solely in the Senate. The present scheme for usurping the executive power by Congress, is one of the most revolutionary and dangerous things ever attempted. It has its birth, as the Tribune itself conjesses, in party fears lest the President should remove the racicals who oppose his policy. But if all the President's subordinates may dety him, and act as they please, then they, not he, possess the executive power, though the Constitution be stows it all on him. He might as well be out of office as to have no control over his subordinates, since he would be no more powerless in the one case than in the other.

# 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 Saliors, 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 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 SALLORS'ORPHAN HOME, ANH INGTON, D. C." and for warded, if possible, ten days be ore the opening of the Fair.

The institution will be opened for the recoption of Children on the list of June next, and applications for acmission may be forwarded immediately to. MRS, J. CARLISLE, Secretary, Washington, D. C. I apers trief dly to the cause please copy. 4 25t5 15

# THE VIRGIN

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

The property of the Company consists of twelve leages in extent nearly half a mile in length si unted near 'entra; City, 'elorado, 'ubscribers elect toeir own officers and themselves manage the affairs of the Company, Each 'eriginal interest,' 's.00 gives a subscriber his p.o rata smount of stock in All the corporations organized on these proper les. The Books for Sub-cription are now open. For a prospectus giving (all particulars, or to secure one or more of these 'original interests,' andress at once of apply to [4.25 lm] DUNCAN M. MITCHESON.

N. E. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philada. VANIA. TO THE SOLDIERS OF PENNSYL

VANIA.

Harrisburg, May 1, 18-6.

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 1866 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 fifth of June next, at 10 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 each county.

such conference as will result in a last such country.

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 full a representation of the brave defenders or 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.

5 445 5

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COM-MITTER will meet at the room; of the 'a wonal Union Club, 'so 1165 ( HENNU, etree, Phi sde phia, on WEDNE: DAY, the 16th day of May, instant at three o cock P M. c ock P M.
The attendance of every member is earnestly so icited 511rt
FR. JUAD & N. Chairman.

BANK. PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL The Directors have this day decared a divident of FIVE PER CANT. (5) and also an extra dividend of WO PER CENT. (2) or the last six months, payable on

bemand, clear of taxes.

5 3 6t

B. R. COMFGYS, Cashier. OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE

O' FICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF P...ILADELPHIS. MAY 5, 1863.

Notice is hereby given that the provisions of the 'r' dirence prohibiting persons from washing or causing to be washed "any Favements in the City of Phinderphis, between the hours of 7 o'clock in the morning and 7 o'clock in the evening while be riginly enforced until the first of uctober prox.

By order of the Mayor. By order of the Mayor. BAMUEL G. RUG LES.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—
JOHN B. GCUGH will deliver a ceture on
MONDAY Evening, May 14 Subject— Pecquiar People. "The sale of tickets will begin on Tuesday morning 8th inst, and no denets will be so d or engaged before that time. The north half of the house will be sold
at Ashmead & Evans' Books ore, No. 721; hesnit street
and the south haf at Trumpler's Music store Seventh
and Chesnut streets. Price 25 cents. 50 cents and 5
558t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-

PANY

THEASURER'S DEPARTMENT,

PHILADELPHIA May 2, 1866

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDER,—inc. inc. Board of
Directors have this day declared a semi smuna dividend
of FIVE PER CEN on the capital stock of the Company, c.ca. of National and state taxes payable on and
siter May 30, 1868.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can
be had at the office of the Company, No. 2388, (Hir.,
Silvet.

110330t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING FOURTH Street

FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA April 28 1865.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Combany, that the option of receiving their Dividend in Stock or cash under the resolution of the Board of lith 1 ecember, 1855 will coses on and after the 31st of Mar, 1866, and that such Stockholders as an not demand their Dividend to be had to them in Stock on or before that day, will be thereaf er entitled to receive it in Cash oniv.

[4 30 lm]

S. BR. DFORD, Treasurer.

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