TIE NEW YORK PRESS.

ELITCHIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON GURRENT TOPIUS,

COMPLET EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Parliamentary Reform in England. From the Times.

The unexpectedly small majority by which the British ministers have been sustained on the second reading of their Reform bill, indicates either an aversion to the question itself amounting almost to a dread, or a want of tact on the part of those entrusted with its care. Elected with a direct reference to this question, it had been computed that the present House of Commons would give a ministerial majority of about fifty; and though some of those included in the calculation were subsequently unseated, a margin of thirty was still relied upon at the com-mencement of the debate. Yet at the close, in an unusually full House—631 members being present—the measure was sustained, and the Ministers were saved from condemnation by but five votes. A loss of strength so sudden and so serious renders the division a virtual defeat, and leaves little room for hope as to the success of the bill in its present shape. And after the events that have transpired, there can be no

change in the programme without some notable changes in the personnel of the Government.

Any measure of Parliamentary reform would have scanty likelihood of success if the division referred to revealed the exact relative strength of the friends and the opponents of reform. This, however, is not the case. As between liberalism and toryism—an enlargement of the franchise and the maintenance of things as they are-the superior strength of the former is incontrovertible. That it was not fully available is a circumstance admitting of one of two explanations-either the ministry faile I to meet the prevailing expectation touching the princi-ple or the details of their scheme, or they alienated support by the form and the manner in which it was presented. Something was due, which it was presented. Something was due, perhaps, to both of these causes. There are members whose liberalism is so near akin to toryism that they are not zealous in favor of any amendment of the existing system. Members who sit as representatives of petty boroughs, and are indebted for their seats to the patronage of the press, are not likely to promote the disturbance of what suits their own convenience to a nicety. These, therefore, however friendly to the Government on general questions, naturally the Government on general questions, naturally availed themseives of a plausible pretext for going for the nonce into epposition. And a pre-text was furnished when Ministers laid before Parliament only that portion of their plan which relates to the extension of the franchise; leaving another part—that relating to the redis tribution of seats—to form the subject of a subsequent measure. "Before passing judgment on any part of your plan," said the malcontents to ministers, "let us see its remaining parts, that we may understand its entire scope." But on this point Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues have been inflexible. With a persistency more re-sembling obstinacy than firmness, they have refused to reveal ulterior intentions, or in any particular to conciliate their dissatisfied triends. To this obstinacy their loss of numerical strength in the House of Commons is principally attributable.

Apart from the expediency or inexpediency of this course, it must be admitted that much may be said on both sides, though the balance of principle is clearly on the side of the Gov-eroment. In their behalf it has been urged that, inasmuch as the intusion of popular blood into the Commons has become necessary, the question of readjusting seats—or, as we understand it, reapportioning members among the constituencies—should be left to be dealt with by a new Parliament, elected on the basis of an extended suffrage. Logically, or as a matter of abstract right, there can be no answer to this proposition; for if the present Parliament does adequately represent the people, an altered suffrage is not necessary; while if the representation is inadequate in respect of numbers, that defect should be remedied before approaching other phases of the general question. On the other hand, timid reformers—they who contemplate every addition to the power of the with lear and trembling, or who see in the redistribution of seats a possible disturbance of their own—may be excused for demanding to be informed of what is in reserve, before consenting to action of any kind. Mr. Lowe, who represents the few hundred inhabitants of Calna by the grace of some patron, or Lords Grosvenor and Stanley, who represent paternal power and property, may well be solicitous to know whither the Ministerial steps tend before moving an inch, for their own parliamentary comfort may be in jeopardy. And these members are the best types of the quasi-liberalism that helped Mr. Disraeli to fight the battle against a reform administration. They contend for a policy-the policy that sims at so restraining the proposed accession of electoral strength that it shall not become a disturbing force in the political machinery of the country.

Looking at the contest from an American Looking at the contest from an American stand-point, the want of confidence in the people, which is apparent at every stage of the debate in the House of Commons, is almost incomprehensible. Accustomed to the freest possible exercise of popular power—living under a system of government created by the people and administered by their servants for their benefit—it is didicult to realize the research. their benefit—it is difficult to realize the rea-sons for the alarm with which English states men, not ordinarily illiberal, talk of the slightest addition to the popular element in the third branch of the Government. Here we hold that the people are the best guardians of their own interests- that they are of right the managers of affairs which concern themselves as a people; and each succeeding trial justifies the confidence. There, on the contrary, the peo-ple, as a people, are viewed with evident dis-trust and apprehension; the Government is a overnment by classes, not by the people; and government by classes, not by the people; and debates on a question so nearly affecting the rights of a citizen as this question of parlia-mentary reform, are carried on without refer-ence to other confiderations than those of expediency. The problem which occupies attention is—not what are the rights of the people in the premises, not what justice dictates, but—how to premises, not what justice dictates, but—now to concede something which the present governing classes can afford to grant without perilling their preponderance in Parliament. Mr. Bright has been branded as a revolutionist for daring to demand reform in the direction of justice; and the growing faith of Mr. Gladstone in the light sources of the properly causes grant his definition. righteousness of the people's cause, and his de-clared confidence in its "certain and not distant victory," are an ougst the most hopeful signs of a discussion in many respects remarkable.

James Stephens, H. C. F. B.

From the Herald. The event to which all our Irish fellow-citizens and incipient citizens of Irish birth have been looking for some time past-that is, the arrival of James Stephens, Head Centre of Ire land, Head Centre of America, Chief of the Irish Republic, and universal representative of all the Irish that ever did live, do live, or ever will live-has burst upon us at last. The H. C. is actually in the city of New York. He arrived in the new steamship Napoleon III, from Havre, on Thursday evening. This "Kossuth of Ireland," as may be readily supposed, was received by great demonstrations of featty from his fellow citizens (or subjects) of the Irish re-public located in America. It was with great difficulty his devoted admirers, the stordy lovers of independence, could be prevented from turning themselves into horses to draw his carr age through the streets from the ship to the hotel. Mr. Stephens, in good taste, and out of compassion for the hipeds who would have made themselves horses, refused to let them be harnessed. The team which properly belonge,

to the carriage were nearly friehtened to death by the effort to take their vocation from them, but finally escaped with their precious freight to the Metropolitan Hotel. Having arrived Mr. Stephens was immediately called upon by friends and by the "committee," of course, and of course made a little speech full of encouragement and promises. Everybody is happy, Mr. Stephens not less so than any one, at the auspicious event. The bonds of the Irish republic will go up, the subscriptions from the hard-working chambermaids will pour in, we shall have receptions and monster meetings without number, there will be the greatest overflow of eloquence about British tyranny, Irish independence, armed hosts, bloody war, and suffering patriots. We shall have all this without stint for some time to come, to keep up the excitement and flow of funds; and then we shall have—what? Perhaps a collapse, with a good round sum in the hands of the leaders, a la Kossuth, to make them comfortable for life. That will probably be the end of all this furs.

parade, and tury.
We say this in kindness to our Irish fellowcitizens, and in no spirit of unkindness to the leaders of the Fenians. If there were any chance of success of making Ireland free and establishing a republic, we would not utter a discoursging word, for we know what Ireland has suffered through ages of misrule, and our sympathies are with the Irish people. We do not doubt either that many, if not all the ferriar leading. the Fenian leaders, are in earnest and imagine they have a chance of accomplishing something. Men of intelligence o ten become vision-ary and believe the most improbable things when their feelings and hopes are fixed on an object and when their minds dwell constantly upon it. They become incapable of taking the comprehensive and impartial views others take, and are carried away into the most exravagant schemes by their enthusiasm. We are willing to believe this is the case with the Fenian leaders. Kossuth probably was sincere at one time in the desire and expectation to liberate Hungary, and he had a better chance than the enians to liberate Ireland; but when he had no one of that he found a handsome sum of m h his bands, and to return this to the individual ubscribers was neither convenient or possible. These men ought to know what is practicable selore they take the hard-earned money of the

It it be only a grand display and noise to amuse the Irish people, to gratify their sentiment of love for the old country, and to work up their enthusiasm by way of amusement, and they are willing to pay for that as they pay for being amused at the theatre, all very well. There is no particular objection to that, so that nobody be nurt and the United States Government be not put to expense to maintain the neutrality laws. But if the movement be a serious one on the part of its leaders, a kew per-tinent questions might be asked. How many ships would it take to carry an invading army across the Atlantic-such an army as would not be gobbled up piecemeal by the British men-ol-war and redcoats? How many? A hundred? Firty? Twenty? How much money would it cost? A hundred militons? Or fifty militons? And where is this money to come from? Then how are these ships to be obtained, and how get away from our shores? Can one, can a schooner, be permitted to break the neutrality laws and escape the vigilance of our Govern-ment? But some say the colonies are to be taken first and made the point d'appui of opera-tions for the liberation of Ireland. How ab-surd! Would not this be fillbustering—piracy? There are some Irishmen in the colonies, but there are more of others who do not want to be conquered and governed by a few Irish fill-busters. The colonies are not Ireland. And would the United States permit the invasion of a friendly territory? General Meade's presence on the border and the United States Navy on the coast are a sufficient answer to the question as to what our Government would be bound to do. It is not a question of sympathy with Irishmen—here or in Ireland—in their generous desires and aspirations. That they have, probably, from both our Government and people; but it is one of law, of international obligations and pru-dence that must govern us in this case. In whatever way we look at the visionary scheme to establish an Irish republic we see it is utterly impracticable. Worse than that; the Irish peopie are not only deluded, but the leaders are putting this generous country, which some of them have adopted, to great expense and trou-ble. They have no right to do this under any circumstances, but under the present imprac-ticable and absurd movement they are entirely inexcusable. Perhaps the voice of reason may not be listened to just now, and our frish fellow-citizens may feel it necessary to excite themselves and have a grand sensation, as Head Centre Stephens has arrived, but the time must soon come when the whole affair will collapse and reason regain its away.

The Trial of Jefferson Davis.

From the Daily News. At last preparations are being made for the trial of Jefferson Davis, and we presume that none will be more gratified at the prospect of a final disposition of this case than the accused himself. The long, weary months of captivity have seriously impaired the health and spirits of Mr. Davis; but, however much he may have suffered from prolonged imprisonment, it is a lottier sentiment than the mere longing for liberty that will lead him to accept with a sensation of relief the promise of a hearing before one of the regular tribanals of his country. Whatever may be the result of the trial, it will at least give him an opportunity to vindicate his course before the world, and to transmit his record in his record in a lair light to posterity. To a man of his noble nature the privilege of being heard in rejutation of base charges against his character, and in defense of the merits of the fallen cause with which he was identified as the leading spirit, must be in itself a satisfaction, although it should not avail to screen him from the severest penalty that his most implacabte enemies would irflict. Mr. Davis, we are convinced, would prefer to be led to the scattold after thorough judicial action, and upon the charges alieged against him, than to drag out his existence in a dungeon, his lips scaled against slander, his cause misrepresented, and the weapons of his justification buried with him in a prison grave.

But let those that sit in judgment beware lest prejudice and passion should leave even but the slightest taint upon the record of this case. The honor of the republic demands that the elements of justice, in spirit and in form, free from a shadow of suspicion and absoluted from the remotest possibility of doubt, shall control the proceedings of this important trial. We regret to see at the very threshold an intimation of a disposition unlavorable to the prisoner. Mr. Davis was indicted for treason on the 10th inst. by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court, now in session at Norfolk. The Grand Jury in question is composed of the following

J. R. Bigelow, of Alexandria; Isaac Snowden, of Fairiax; John Iaylor, of Alexandria; C. Gilingham, of Fairiax; G. orge C. Hens. D. Godgkins, L. D. Haimon, C. W. Nowland, of Alexandria; F. Dreeidy, George W. Singleton, John P. Daniels, John H. Borume, William G. Webber, C. K. Cole, William Harrison of Norfolk; William N. Iinsler, William Fay, Burnham-Wardweil, T. Dudley, Jr., Burnham Davis, of Richmond.

Among these, there are four individuals whose among these, there are four individuals whose antecedents are of a nature to suggest that they are strongly biased against Mr. Davis. Wiltiam Fay, Burnham, Wardell, T. Dudley, Jr., and Burnham Davis were brought from Richmond to Noriolk to serve in the panel. During the war these men were held by the Confederate authorities as prisoners of state at Richmond. authorities as prisoners of state, at Richmond under suspicion of correspondence with the enemy. What their moral attributes may be, we know not; but the simple fact that by su-thority of the then President of the Confederacy thority of the then President of the Confederacy they were deprived of liberty as supposed spies of the Federal Government ought to have been sufficient, in the eyes of justice, to render them incompetent to act even in the initial proceedings of the case. Although the action of the Grand Jury is a mere form, still it would have been better if that form had been carried out without the agency of parties who may be supposed to nurse resentments and vindictive feelings against the prisoner. ngs against the prisoner.

Public opinion will insist that the trial of Mr. Davis be conducted with impartiality, and that be have the tree use of every legal instrument of derense. The masses are anxious to see the n.atter finally disposed of before a competent fribunal, for they are weary of looking upon the lingering shadows of civil strife; and the thought that an American citizen is wasting his life away in a dungeon, convicted of no crime, and in defiance of his constitutional privilege of a speedy trial, is repugnant to their enlightenment and republicanism. But they have long since dismissed all sent ment of vindictiveness since dismissed all sentiment of vindictiveness or fil-will towards any of the chiefs of the Rebellion; and, if sentence of death should be pronounced on Mr. Davis, there would be a general popular appeal for Executive elemency in his behalf. But, while we feel that the magnature of the applications of the complexity of the chiefs of the Rebellion; and the chiefs of the chiefs of the Rebellion; and the chiefs of the chiefs of the Rebellion; and the chiefs of the chiefs of the Rebellion; and the chiefs of the chiefs of the Rebellion; and the chiefs of the chief of the chiefs of the chiefs of the chiefs of the chief of the chiefs of the chiefs of the chief of the nimity of the people will reject the scaffold and torbid a single sacrifice to the bloodthirsty spirit of the radicals, we would be sure that no partisan prejudices will extend an influence over the approaching trial; for civilization will not forpive the republic if party tamper with the scales of justice in determining the fate of this man, in whose person is represented the fortunes of the lost Confederacy.

The Democrats and the Skulking Faction. From the World.

The friends of the Constitution and the Union in the House of Representatives have deserved well of the country by their manly and resolute refusal to be used by the skulking faction of the Republican majority, for the purpose of helping them to evade the issue forced upon them by Thaddeus Stevens, as the true leader of the Republican party. The apologists of this skulking action are now forced to excuse the conduct of their representatives, in voting for a policy already condemned at the bar of public opinion throughout the North, by pleading that they "wanted to get the whole matter out of the House and before the Senate, where, no doubt, it will be amended." Is it for this that Representatives are sent to Washington to shirk great issuer off from their own shoulders upon the shoulders of other men in the Senate? Of what alue to the great conservative interests of the people are Representatives who, like Mr. Raymond, of New York, Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, and others acting with them, condemn with the tongue the policy of Stevens and his bost, only to fall into its wake, without so much as a spasm of expiring self-respect, the moment they find that the Democratic mem-bers of the House decline to screen them from the awful eye of the Pennsylvania despot? In times like the present the country needs more than all things else in its public servants a bold and masculine temper, which can look grave responsibilities fully in the face; the temper of men who know what they believe, and who dare to assert it, crack the whip of party dis-cipline ever so loudly. The course pursued by the Democratic members, in forcing the Republican majority to an open vote on the question of excluding the Southern people, shamelessly, from all share in the Government till after the next Presidential election, deserves and de-mands, we repeat, the gratitude of every honest and courageous citizen, be his opinions as to that question itself what they may,

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 Sailors, 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

All contributions should be addressed "NATIONAL S. LDIERS' AND SATLORS' ORPHANHOME, WASH. INGTON, D. C." and torwarded, 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 for acmission may be forwarded immediately to MRS. J. CARLISLE. Secretary Westburger, D. C.

MRS, J. CARLISLE, Secretary, Washington, D. C. Papers trict dly to the cause please copy. 4 25t5 15 THE VIRGIN

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

The property of the Company consists of twelve Leages, in extent nearly half a mile in length situated near tentral City, Colorado, Luberribers elect their own officers, and themselves manage the affairs of the Company. Fach "criginal interest," \$100, gives a subscriber his pio rata amount of stock in all the corporations organized on these preparies. The Books for Sub-cription 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.

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OPFICE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.
WASHINGTON, MAY 8, 1886
the Comptroller of the Currency that the capital stock
of the Second NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADEL
PHIA Pa., has been increased in the sum of fifty it ousand dollars (\$50,000), in accordance with the provisions
of its Articles of Association and that the whole amount
of such increase has been paid in, and that the paid un
capital stock of said Bank now amounts to the sum of
THREE.

(\$500,000.

Now it is beichy certified that the Courter of

(\$300,000.)

Now it is bereby certified that the Capital Stock of the Second Pational Bank of Philadelphia Pa. atoresaid, has been increased as aforesaid, in the sum of Firty Thousand Dollars (\$50.00); that said increase of capital has been paid into said Bank as a part of the Capital took thereof; and that the said in crease of capital seproved by the Comptrolle of the Currency. In witness whereof I bereamto affix my official signature

11. R. HULBURD

511.61

Deputy Comptable.

VANIA. TO THE SOLDIERS OF PENNSYL

VANIA.

Harnsburg, May 1. 1836.

In obedience to suthority resed 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 "empsyvania 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 Plusburg, on TUESDAY, the firth of June next, at 19 o'clock A. M.

Where any Representative district comprises more than one county, the manner of electing the delegates is respectively 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 lair level of the nation each county.

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

Late Brevet Major-General U.S.A.

Fapers favorable to the cause will please publish the above.

THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COM-MITTLE will meet at the rooms of the National Union Club, No. 1165 CHESNU: street, Phi adeiphia, on WEDNE-DAY, the 16th day of May, instant at three ocock P M. The attendance of every member is carnestly so icited 51 ltt FR. JOHD a N. Chairman.

J. O. H. N. B. G. O. U. G. H.

At the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY, May 14.
Tickets for sale at Ashmead & Evans', No. 72: Chesnut
street and Trump.er's Music store Seventh and Chesnut
streets. Doors open at 7. Lecture will commence
at 8. If any Tickets remain unsold they may be had at
the door of the Academy on Menday evening. S II 3t

BIERSTADT'S LAST WORK—"STORM
IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS"—now on exhibition by permission of the Artist, for the Benefit of
the "Lineo n Institution and Soldiers and Sailors"
Orphan Boya' Home," at WENDER'TH, TAYLOR &
BROWN'S, Nos. 913 and 914 CHES-NUT Street, for one
month only. Open from 19 A. M. to 10 P M.
Season Ticker, 81 00 Single Ticket 25 cents. [4 21 1m]

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA May 2, 1896 }

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS, The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of FIVE PEB CENT on the capital stock of the Company, clea. of National and State taxes, payable on and Blank nowers of after May 20, 1866.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends cau be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
THOM AS T. FIRTH.
5 3 30t Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH-WAYS - Office of Chief Commissioner, S. W. corner of FIFH and WALNUT Streen.

PRILADELPHIA, May 19, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 clock M.on MONDAY, May the 14th 1888 for the grading of Hare street, nom Twenty-fifth street to Miror street at so much por cubic yard, the grading to be done according to the grades now established by law. by faw.

All bidders may be present at the time and place for opening or said proposals, and the lowest bidder will come forward within three days thereafter to execute the contract or consider his bid withdrawn.

W. W. SMEDLEY,

511 3t

Chief Commissioner of Highways.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE PHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to serve for the JOSEPH S. PEROT.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS,
JAMES A. WRIGHT,
HOWARD HINCHMAN,
CHARLE: KNECHT
SENECA E. DALONE,
NATHAN BROOKE,
JOHN H. MICHENER,
THEASURES

TREASCREE.

SAMULI. I. WARD.

Subscriptions will be received at the Rooms of the ora Exchange Association, for the balance of the sapi al stock, daily, from 11 A. M. to 12 M. (Signed)

**AMULI. L. WARD, Treasurer.

Filladeiphia, May 11, 1866

OFFICE OF THE VAN DUSEN OIL
COMPANY, No. 825 WALNUT Street.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Van
Dusen Oil Company will be held at the Office of the
tempany on FRIDAY, the 18th day of May 1898, at 3%
o'clock P. M., to act on the proposition to borrow ten
the tempany of the Company By order of the Board of
Directors.

E. B. McDOWELL,
513 44*
Scoretary.

OFFICE OF THE ROYAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

In adjourned meeting of the s ockholders of the ROYAL
PETROLEUM COMPANYWII be held at the office of the
Company, No. 227 S. 7 HIRD Street Philadelphia, Pannsylvania. on Nonday, May 14, 1866. at 3 o'clock P. M.,
to act upon a proposition to reduce capital stock to two
hundred thousand dollars (\$200 600), and to take measures to reduce the expenses of the company, and promote general interest of the same
5 2 windst JOHN GALLAGHER, Jr. Secretary.

A Special Meeting of this Society will be held at the Ground, on TUE-DAY EVENING, May 15, 1865, B ford of Directors.

5 11 31 PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 221 South

FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA April 28 1866.

Notice is bereby given to the Stockho ders of this Company, to at the option of receiving their Dividend in Stock or Cash under the resolution of the Board of 11th Lecember, 1865, will cosse on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such Stockholders as an one demand their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock on or before that day, will be thereaf er entitled to receive it in Cash only.

[4 30 lm]

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARfine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy or the Human
Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise
on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the
send and Body, with the Author's Flan of Treatment—
the only rational and successui mode or cure as shown
by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the
marri d and those contempating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of
postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps
or postal currency by addressing Dr. LA CROIX No.
21 MAIDEN Lane Allsapy, N.Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases
upon which his book treats either personally or by mail,
and medicines sent to any part of the world. 118 6m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Hamless reliable in tan ancous. The only perfect
dve. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR Regenerating Fx tract or Milliff curs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents ba dness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY tt., N. Y. 335

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

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

entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had iree, for four stamps by addressing Scoretary New York Museum of Anatomy.

No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

HOOP SKIRTS.

DUPLEX SKIRT

FASHIONS FOR 1866. BRADLEYS DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE SPRING) HOOP SKIRT.

Fach Hood of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of Two Interpring After Strings, braided tightly and Firmly together Asce to edge, forming at once the SIRON GEST and most FLEXIFILE HOOP made.

They will not hend or break like the single springs, but will ever presented their penyect and dealthful shape, where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless. Then we not strill fix their penyer and convenience besides giving interest parameter to the conform and convenience besides giving interest presented by Ladies attending crewed deceptions, buts, operas, etc.

In pact for the promenade or hum, the church, then the order they are used the pasticulary experienced by Ladies attending resed of respectives, buts, operas, etc.

In pact for the promenade or hum, the church, then the order they are used the pasticulary and economy, with that elegance of shape which has made the Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE STANDARD SKIRT OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY No. CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts., Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadel-

phia Jobbers.
FOR SALE in all First class Retail Stores in time
[2 14 3mip BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SEIRT. SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

W. SCOTT & CO. SHIRT MANUFACTURERS.

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS No. 814 Chesnut Street, FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., 706 CRESNUT STREET ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON. French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS Manufacturer of all kinds of Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Pic-

ture Frames to Order. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

TEIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL, PHILADELPOIA.

DRY GOODS.

WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS

FIFTH and CHERRY Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

LADIES' DRESS

AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

PLAIN AND FANCY BUTTONS, COTTON TRIMMINGS. BLACK AND COLORED GALLOOMS CLUNY LACES, BELTINGS, GUIPURE LACES. BALMORAL TRIMMINGS. GIMPS AND ORNAMENTS, COLORED VELVET RIBBONS HEAD NETS, ETC.

SMALL WARES AND ZEPHYR WORSTED.

We are constantly receiving the latest NOVELTIES of the European markets, besides our own production o various styles in NEW TRIMMINGS. Our prices are reduced to the very lowest Gold

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 North EIGHTH Street, Have just opened a complete stock o

SPRING GOODS. CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.

360 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at 160 dozen Hemstitched Bandkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37, 40, and 56 cents. A full assortment of the newest design LACE COL-LALS and COLLARYTIES, from Tocents up to \$10.

GLOVES-GLOVES. A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures. GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS. The newest, most desirable, and stylish Skirts now TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article No 1024 OWESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET, OFFERS AT LOW PRICES.

2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

Including all varieties Shirred Puffed, Tucked, Plaid. Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Bresses.

100 pleces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Bresses.

Labies Styles for Bresses.

Styles Flomning and Bands, Handker Chiefs, Vells, Collars, Sieeves, etc.

The above are offered for sale CHHAP, and in great VARIETY

LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE.

NO. 1024 CHESNIT S .. 4 CET.

628

HOPKINS'

HOOP-SKIRT

Manufactory No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Six'ts Street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles ind sizes of every length and size waist for Ladles, Misses, and Children.

Those of "OLR OWN MAKE" are superior in finish and size distribution of the ability to any other Skirts made, and wananted to give satisfaction.

Skirts nage to order, altered and repaired. WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS, DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER, WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE, WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila

Owing to the decline or Gold, has made a great duction in price of his large and we'l assorted stock Diamonds,

Watches,

Jewelry.

Silverware, Etc. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs. FARR & BROTHER, Importers. No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

11 llsmth srp Below Fourth. TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC We are offering our stock o. WATCHES,

> JEWELRY, AND SILVERWARE,

AT A DISCOUNT,

Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street. RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN, DEALER IN DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY

No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada. HENRY HARPER, No. 520 ARCH STREET

Manufacturer and Dealer in Watches, Fine Jewelry, Silver-Plated Ware,

Solid Silver-ware. ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS.

AND DEALERS IN Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET, 4 16 5m) N. E. CORNER OF RACE.

CARPETINGS, &o

TUST RECEIVED. YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE VELVET CARP

NEW DESIGNS. J. F. & E. B. ORNE. No. 904

CHESNUT STREET.

3-4. 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, WHITE, RED, AND FANCY

CANTON MATTINGS. J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904 CHESNUT STREET.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS.

FOR STAIRS AND HALLS, WITH EXTRA BORDERS: J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904 CHESNUT STREET

500 PIECES

NEW PATTERNS

ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS. J. F. & E. B. ORNE, No. 904

[3 20 3mrp CHESNUT STREET.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS! AT RETAIL.

MCCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

(OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL),

No. 519 CHESNUT Street.

NOW OFFER THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETINGS,

AT REDUCED PRICES. 14 25 1mrp

MCCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

MATTING WAREHOUSE!

No. 509 CHESNUT Street.

(OPPOSITE IN EPENDENCE HALL)

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

ONE THOUSAND ROLLS FEESH

CANTON MATTING,

TWO HUNDRED BOLLS

CALCUTTA C. COA MATTING. All Widths and Styles,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES. [425 1mrp GLEN ECHO MILLS," GERMANTOWN, PA.

MCCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN, Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS MATTINGS, Etc. WAREHOUSE,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET, OFFOSITE THE STATE HOUSE, Philadelphia

RETAIL DEPARTMENT No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

RESTAURANT

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents perglass. GUOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR. The choicest Liquors always on hand. No. 533 CHESNUT STRRET.

BENEY BECKER, Manager.

the majorithm. The I shall state the property from the property of the state of the A PLANT