THE NEW YORK PRESS.

ELITOEIAL OFINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPIUS,

CONTILED I VERY DAY FOR EVENING TELFGRAPH.

The Trial of Davis.

From the Tribune. Jefferson Davis is a State prisoner-the only man left in confinement (unless ex-Senator Gwin be another) because of his share in the late Rebellion. We have always understood that it was the earnest desire of those who had a right to speak in his behalf that he should be duly arraigned and tried at the earliest moment consistent with judicial fairness and equity; and we have favored such trial, not because they desired it, but because it seemed essentially just and right, yet all the more zealously because his friends wished it. We have desired and hoped, moreover, that the Chief Justice of the United States should preside at his trial; and we have understood that, also, to be wished by the friends of the accused. We do not know that this is to be; but we infer that it is, from the fact that Mr. Chase's objection to presiding, or even to holding court in Virginia, was based on the continued maintenance of martial law in Virginia; and that, we understand, has now been removed. And as Davis has been regularly indicted in Virginia, we trust that his trial is soon to take place, and that it will be so conducted as to reflect honor on American jurisprudence and be productive of lasting benefit to the country. To these ends, it seems to us imperative that the press should treat the matter considerately, temperately, and with a careful avoidance of partisan bitterness or personal acrimony. For it is not merely Jefferson Davis who is to be tried on this occasion, but the American torm of government and the American people. The very gravest questions of constitutional law are likely to be raised, discussed, and adjudicated. Let us all take care that all shall be so done that no loyal American abroad shall be impelled to blush for his country.
We see with regret that certain journals,

which will be widely regarded as speaking in the interest of the prisoner, are serving their own ends in entire recklessness of consequences, and (it seems to us) in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the accused. Take, for example, this utterance of the Daily News:-

'MR. DAVIS AND THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE .-It is an earnest of the malignancy that characterizes the conduct of the charges against Mr. Davis on the part of the Judiciary Committee, that that body, to which were delegated the resolutions looging to the trial of the ex-President of the Confederate States for treason, has been seeking to make out a case against him as being an accomplising in the killing of against him as being an accomplice in the killing of Mr Lincoln, instead of attending to the resolutions that were referred to it. The reason of this is plain. The same blood-thirsty spirit that brought the heads of the best and noblest of France level with the dust, during the mob rule of the revolutionary Directory, is now seeking to destroy Mr. Davis, at all hazards, it possible, by attempting to impute to him a crime that he is far less able to comive at than those who pretend to judge him. The indictment against Mr. Davis for 'treason' is the work of Underwood. Thad. Stevens would bring him to the block, if possible, through the assassination charge; but as this mise-rable pretense has not even the shadow of a decent probability to support it, his enemies are compelled to take what comfort they can out of the accusation of 'treason.' However his trial may end, the infamy of the Judiciary Commit ee will remain a part of the hustory of the times."

-The News is thoroughly aware that the charge of complicity in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln originated neither with Mr. Stevens nor with the Judiciary Committee, but was made by the President of the United States, in a public, official document, which stands to this hour unrevoked and unretracted. We sincerely trust and believe that it is founded in misapprehension. But if it be true it surely ought to be thoroughly investigated and made the basis of judicial proceedings; while, if known to be base-less, it should be promptly recalled and withdrawn. While it stands unretracted, the Judiciary Committee are incontestably right in seek-ing to probe it; and we are confident that those nearest to Mr. Davis will thank them for so doing. If he is to be tried for treason next month, and is guiltless of any complicity in or knowledge of Booth's atrocity, he ought to be publicly absolved and vindicated of the charge which now stands against him, and which may insensibly prejudice him in the minds of jurors And we deem it highly probable that his able and thoroughly wide-awake counsel will insist, before he is put on trial for treason, that this charge of assassination shall either be brought to issue or unequivocally retracted. At all events, we insist that it be thoroughly understood that "the revolutionary Directory" is in no manner responsible for it.

The News' attack on Judge Underwood is alike abourd and malevolent. Judge Underwood has caused the indictment of Davis for treason. It is within our knowledge that zealous, able, disinterested friends of the accused have complained (we thought, with reason) that the official head of the late Rebellion was kept so long in prison without being indicted and tried. "He is either guilty or not guilty," they forcibly said:
"If guilty, why not indict and try him? if not guilty, why not release him?" We thought they were so far right, and have sought to have the obstacles to his trial removed. And now we find a United States District Judge of the United States held up to reprobation for doing his simple duty in the direction which the near friends of the prisoner have hitherto indicated as conformable to their wishes.

The correspondent of the News telegraphs from Washington that:

"The recent indictment of Mr. Davis at Norfo'k was brought about by Judge Underwood on his five responsibility, and that it has not received the sanc tion of the Government or any officer or branch thereof. * * It is well known to the Govern-ment and to all its law officers, that Jefferson Davis' crime, whatever it may be, does not amount to trea-son, and that, tried in any civil court, a conviction Davis on trial for treason is to have it proclaimed that he did not commit treason; and it is a knowledge of this fact that has lutherto prevented his trial. If he is put on trial under this indictment, it will simply be in order that he may be honorably acquitted. Underwood, and such men as Nye, who thirst for the blood of Jefferson Davis, do not see this; but Phaddous Stevens sees it and hence his anxiety to get Mr. Davis tried as an accomplice of the assassins." for treason cannot be secured. To place Jefferson

—If Mr. Davis is or was "the accomplice of assassins," he ought certainly to be tried as such; but we do not believe he was: hence, we insist that he ought to be cleared of the biasting imputation before he is put on trial for treason.

Admitting, then, the assumption of the News,
we submit that Mr. Davis' friends should be
greatly obliged to Mr. Stevens, to the House
Judiciary Committee, and to whosoever else is trying to push the investigation of the assassina-tion charge, and to Judge Underwood for pro-curing the indictment. Those who most love and honor the Head Centre of the late Confederacy are thoroughly tired of his incarceration, and anxious that he should either be tried or liberated. They have never shrunk from any scrutiny into his alleged complicity with Booth, and have desired to see him speedily brought to trial on whatever charge might be preferred against him. The News is not serving him or them—it is serving only itself—by carping at the action of Judge Underwood or of the Judiciary

Consolidating the Public Debt. From the Times.

We have tayored the proposition to consolidate the principal and reduce the interest on the public debt, as we doubt not the popular sentiment will favor it as the subject is disgussed, because we believe this great Government entitled, from its high credit and vast revenues, to place its loans at a cheaper rate of interest in gold than six per cent. But it is not a matter of belief or feeling, but of legislative or financial policy that we have now to con-

sider. The measure of consolidation and uniformity of interest at five per cent, in gold is now before Congress. It is for the public to encourage its early ensemment, and on terms which will be sure to render it, when made the law for the administration of the Treasury, a complete success in its practical operation of gradually absorbing two thousand millions of various funded and to dable obligations, as they can be brought within the control of the Secre-

tary of the Treasury.

To this total of two thousand millions, we believe the surplus revenues of the Government are now in a fair way of reducing our entire interest bearing public debt by the close of another fiscal year. This circumstance, alone, which would not have been believed at the close of the war as possible, or within even two-thirds of the permanent debt to which the country was then likely to be subject, on time settlement, is no inconsiderable argument in favor of a five per cent. consolidation. The success of our excise and customs revenues, and the readiness with which they are borne entitled the Government to borrow, or to fund and consolidate what has already been bor-rowed, on the cheapest terms of the most favored nations. And the people who pay these taxes are doubly entitled to early relief from at least a portion of the burden of interest, and gradual and ultimate complete relief from the entire burden of principal and interest of the

The application of two hundred millions of dollars per annum out of a budget of not less than three hundred and fifty millions per annum out of a budget of not less than three hundred and fifty millions per annum of the section. bum, first to the interest and then to the reduc-tion of the principal of the public debt, would pay off the entire two thousand millions interestbearing, and also retire five hundred millions of greenback circulation and deposits (if desirable), iong before the former would fall due on the proposed thirty-years consolidated five per cent. stock. This is the sum which Mr. McCulloch would like to apply every year, not as a sinking, but as an extinguishment fund. The bill of Mr. Sher-man would make certain at least thirty millions a year for the principal of the consolidated stock alone, in addition to the interest, and this also would insure its extinguishment before ma-

It may be further said that the full force and practical bearing, as well as economical point of the proposed reduction to five per cent., is best illustrated by the fact that the saving of one per cent, difference a year, without any other addition to the sinking or extinguishment fund, would pay of the principal in less than thirty-seven years. In other words, if the Government should continue to pay six per cent. a year in gold—which might have been justified if the settlement of the war debt had taken the permanent total of three thousand, in place of two thousand millions-it will really pay the entire principal twice over in a single generation, as compared with the cost of carrying and paying off a five per cent, consolidated

The process is not to be a forcing or compul-sory one on the public creditors. No one who truly appreciates the honor and untarnished faith, to say nothing of the wealth and resources of the Government, would suggest such a thing. But when suggested-as, we are sorry to say, it has been, in certain journals, no doubt inconsiderately-it is easily to be seen that compulsion on this vital point of the public credit would defeat itself. It would utterly destroy the first hope of success of a consolidated five per cent. stock, to place it in the remotest degree upon the interference of the Government with the pre-existing rights of the older six per cent. stocks; and nothing of the sort ever has been, or ever will be dreamed of by the admin-istration of the Treasury, or entertained by Con-

Yet we are far from believing that the Government will have to wait until the public securities in their present shape come within legal or rightful control of redemption or conversion, before the largest share of consolidation is suc-cessfully accomplished. It will be the interest as well as the ambition of the treasury to popularize the consolidated stock from the very start. It will be the interest of the Government, and its truest economy, to get every existing obligation carrying over five per cent, into this rate of consolidation as early as possible; and we dare say it will be the pride of the whole people, including especially the helders of the public stocks, to assist this good work to its consummation. And whatever reasonable immediate induced in the consummation of the constant of the consummation. ducements are necessary to be held out to make the exchanges or conversions at once, should be, as we doubt not they will be, presented both But in any event consolidation of \$1,700,000,000 out of the \$2,000,000,000 contemplated, will fall in due course in control of the Government, within the next five or seven years. By good management, more than half this sum can be consolidated the

Europe-A New and More Warlike Phase of the German Question-A Financial Panic.

first year after the proper authority is voted.

From the Herald. The European continental news by the steamship City of Paris wears a warlike complexion. There are no appearances of a definite understanding between Prussia and Austria, but the active and menacing preparations for war between Austria and Italy will justify the inferences that Napoleon in his dexterous game with Bismark to detach Prussia from the common cause of all the German States has failed; that instead of a war between Prussia and Austria. the latter power, if necessary, will be backed by the whole German Confederacy in the maintenance of her foothold in Venetia, and that the imbroglio concerning the Danish duchies will be

quietly adjusted. War between Austria and Italy appeared to be regarded in Paris and in London as inevitable and imminent. The panic which prevailed in those great mancial and political centres arose from this apprehension. On the Paris Bourse on the 30th April rentes closed at 65-15, a fall of one and a quarter per cent., and Itanan and Austrian bonds were greatly depressed. Two days before "the Bourse was in a perfectly awful state. Not even in the worst days of the Crimea was there so bad a feeling." On the 1st of May the contagion had extended to London, for there, on that day, "a state of panic greater than any experienced at any time during the past nine years prevailed in all the markets."

The Paris correspondent of the London Telegraph, April 19, says:—"Perhaps I may console some of your readers it I tell them that the greatest person in this realm (Louis Napoleon) has said, Well, if there is a war it will only be a very brief one, and will not interfere with our Exhibition!" (1867). How is the war to be a short one? By the neutrality of France; for, according to the Paris Constitutionne, "France will be in no way responsible for it. She has remained neutral, and will reserve to herself complete liberty of action." This signifies that when Austria and Italy come into collision France has only to interpose in order to secure a speedy peace. But Louis Napoleon may be mistaken in

this estimate of the case. Meantime Italy is arming and preparing for Venetia by land and sea, and Austria, anticipating a deadly struggle, would, it was reported, have in Venetia one hundred and sixty thousand effective troops by the first of May. The short war predicted by Napoleon may embrace some such settlement as this:—The surrender of Venetia to Italy, the left bank of the Rhine to France, the Danish Duchies to Prussia, a money compensation to Australes. compensation to Austria, and the island of Sar-dima to France as an equivalent for Venetia. This would be a nice arrangement, especially for France; but as it is possible that Prussia, for France; but as it is possible that Frassia, by some other bargain, may secure these duchies without sacrificing the left bank of the Rhine. Napoleon in the sequel may discover that he has been overreached by Bismark. Moreover, though the France of to-day is an empire, as the France of to-morrow may be a republic, Napoleon is compelled to the policy of short wars in order to avoid the internal dangers of long ones. Hence his peace at Villafranca, when the last war with Austria began to assume the threatening aspect of an embroilment of all the German States.

tia. France declares her neutrality; but we know the prompter behind the scenes. At the same time, as all apprehensions of a rupture between Austria and Prussia appear to have died away, and as Austria is vigorously prepar-ing for the defense of Venetia, the considera-tions which resulted in the treaty of Villafranca may operate against the armed intervention of France. In a word, in moving a little too soon, and in thus giving the slarm to Austria, Victor Emanuel, it may be, has spoiled the whole European game of Napoleon.

The World at War.

From the World. The actual condition of Christendom to-day affords a striking commentary upon an observation of Stuart Mill, that "the remark of the early enemies of the Gospel, 'see how these Christians love one another,' is not likely to be made by anybody now." While the Mohammedan and Pagan nations of the world are getting on peace-fully and quietly enough, the Christian powers both continents are in a ferment of war and

war's worst passions. In the new world, Christian Canada is arming against the Christian Fenians; Christian Mexico is in a blaze of domestic conflict; Christian Brazil and her republican allies of Eastern South America are thundering away at the gates of Christian Paraguay; Christian Chili and Peru are battling for dear life with the fleets of her Most Catholic Majesty of Spain; and in our own model Christian republic of the United States, a great political party, professedly devoted to progress and philanthropy, is making the most persistent and furious efforts to keep alive and in-tensity all the harreds, rancors, and spites engen dered by the greatest and most terrible civil war on record.

In Europe, Prussia and Austria, fresh from a combined and successful attack upon the laws of nations, are preparing to cut each other's throats over the division of the spoil snatched by them from the gallant little monarchy of Denmark; Italy is summoning all her strangth into the field to strike for the liberation of Venice from the tyranny of a foreign State; and France, while loudly declaiming against a violent solution of the great European questions of the day, calls out her military reserves, and raises an army as large as the host with which the First Napoleon marched to the invasion of Russia.

With what face can the missionaries sent out by pious people in Christian States to preach to the rest of the earth an evangel of peace on earth and good will to man, undertake now to fulfil their errand? Turkey and Persia, Egypt and Morocco, really seem to be in less need of such a dispensation just now than ourselves. The Crescent just now sheds a milder and less baleful light on mankind than the Cross. If we go no further than our own Capital we must admit that the worst ravings of a cruel and remorseless fanaticism under the conquering Islamite Caliphs of old are daily paralleled by the way in which men claiming to be Christian and republican legislators talk of their reliow-citizens, lately their enemies, but now lying defeated in the power of the Government. What dervish or cadi ever transcended Mr. Thaddeus Stephens' atrocious exclamation on the floor of the American Congress, that "the people of the South ought to be confined by bayonets in the penitentiary of hell?" And is it not enough to try one's faith in the reality of human progress that a temper such as this should, after eighteen centuries of Christianity, be the outcome of the great American experiment of government by the seople?

It certainly implies a higher average civiliza-tion in the Old World that there is probably no country in Europe in which a public man could venture to-day to utter such savage and brutal sentiments as this of Thaddeus Stevens, which, bad as it is, has been repeatedly rivaled by the language of other prominent men of the same party speaking on the same subject. But the present political condition of Europe reveals the formidable ascendency on that continent, also, of the same spirit of violence which just now domineers over the West. Three years ago the Emperor Napoleon III expressed his lears of the progress of that spirit to the greater European cabinets, and urged it upon them to convene a general European Congress, in which the European questions then pending might be settled by diplomacy. England deteated this appeal of the French sovereign by her refusal to take part in such a Congress; her statesmen, accustomed to a policy of temporizin and evasion, having convinced themselves that it was better to run the risk of a general European conflagra tion than to have France acquire an absolute and visible predominance in the councils of Europe by carrying through to a satisfactory

settlement all the vexed questions of the hour.
All that Napoleon III three years ago foresaw and feared has already come or is fast coming to pass. Central Europe, from the Baltic to the Adriatic, has been suffering for months past mos: of the worst financial and moral mischiefs which actual war could impose; and the London journals which, three years ago, poohpooled the Imperial propositions for a congress of nations, are now uttering doleful cries over the prostration of commerce, and querulous complaints of the brutality which insists upon fighting over questions which diplomacy ought

to resolve.

Meanwhile, every day which passes weakens the hold of reason and law upon the public conscience of Europe, and strengthens the passions which lead directly to the worship of force as the arbiter of nations. Gerat armies are marching and countermarching; the uncertainty of all things, political and financial, unsettles men's reason, and excites their emotional nature: the pride of blood and the traditions of national glory are evoked. In Prussia an energetic and unscrupulous premier sees his golden opportunity dawning; in Austria a high-spirited and vehement young monarch, chaing under the memories of the last war with France, grows daily more impatient of the provocations addressed to himself and his people by his Prussian rival on the one hand, and his Italian enemy on the other; in Italy the passions of a whole race are aroused to complete its triumph over a hereditary foe, and to crown its newly constituted unity by the redemption of every acre of Italian soil to the protection of the Italian banner. To keep the peace of the world in the midst of such instigations and such chances of strife is probably a task beyond the reach of ciplomacy; and all signs conspire to ind cate that Europe is entering upon another "Battle Summer," not less terrible than the memorable season which carned that dread name on fields drenched with blood from the Rhine to the Vistula, and from Naples to the

Northern Sea. If this return of Thor the Hammerer to the control of human affairs were accompanied by, or were the melancholy but necessary condition of, any great development of new principles in politics, it would be less shocking and alarming than it is. But this is very far from being the case; so far from being the case that both in the Old World and in the New there is just now a visibly growing disposition to abdicate much of the ground gained for political freedom in the past. The "thirty years' peace," which in our time has come to an end, really threatens, it would seem, to be followed by an age of political lassitude, in which the soundest principles of liberty are as likely to be called in question and for a time overthrown as to be pushed forward to new and created results. ward to new and grander results.

MEETING OF TROY BANKERS. - A general meet ing of all the Bank Presidents and Cashiers of Troy was neld on Saturday afternoon, at the banking bouse of the Merchants and Mechanics Bank. The meeting was called for the purpose of taking united action in the matter of forwarding a petition to Congress asking that body to take such measures as in the future will prevent the State Legislature from taxing national bonds. A resolution was adopted to the effect that on and after the 1st of June all Western currency—that is, west of Buffalo—will not be received at any bank in the city at less than one-quarter discount.

-The mother of Laura Harris, the singer, died recently, in Madrid. -A gilt horseshoe is the last new frame for 'carte de visite" portraits. -Patti celebrated her birthday (April 9th) by

singing before the French Court.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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 leages in extent nearly half a mile in length situated near (entral clip, Colorado, i ubscribers elect their own officers and themselves manage the affairs of the Company. Each "erginal interest," \$400, gives a subscriber his pro rata amount of stock in all the corporations organized on these properies.

The Books for Sub-cription are now open. For a prospectus giving full perficulars, 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

OFFICE CONFTROLLER OF THE CERRENCY.

Whereas, Satisfactory notice has been transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency that the capital stock of the SACOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADEL. PHIA, Pa., has been increased in the sum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,600. 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 up of the Articles of Association and that the whole amount of such increase has been paid in, and that the paid up of the Articles of Association and that the whole amount of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS (8300,000).

Now it is hereby certified that the Capital Stock of the Second b attonal Bank of Philadelphia Pa. aloresaid, has been increased as aforesaid, in the sum of Firty Thousand Dollars (850,00); that said increase of capital stock thereof; and that the said is crease of capital stock thereof; and that the said is crease of capital is approved by the Comptroller of the Currency.

In witness whereof I hereunto affix my official signature.

H. R. HULBURD.

511 et Deputy Comptroller.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF PENNSYL

VANIA.

Habrishurg, May I 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, 1865. I do hereby tequest the honorably discharged soldiers of Pennsylvania to meet in their respective Legislative Districts and elect Felegates, 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 To 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 lair representation or each county.

Citizens who have home syms in defense of the nation against treason have especial interest in the purposes of this Convention, and it is desirable that as rul a representation or 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.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE

PHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to serve for the JOSEPH S. PEROT. JOSEPH S. PEROT.

ALBXANDER G. CATTELL,
CHARLES H. CUM MINGS,
JAMES A. WRIGHT,
HOWARD HINCHMAN,
CHARLES KNECHT
SENECA E. PALOSE,
NATHAN BROOKE,
JOHN H. MICHENER,
THEASCHER.

Subscriptions will be received at the Rooms of the Corn Exchange Association, for the balance of the capi al stock, daily, trom II A. M. to 12 M. (Signed)

SAMULL L. WARD, Treasurer, Philadelpbia, May II. 1868.

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 "soldiers" and Saiors'
Orphan Boys' Home," at WENDERO'IB. TAYLOR &
BROWN'S. Nos 312 and 914 CHE-NUT Street, for one
month only. Open from 19 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Season Ticket, \$1.00 single Ticket, 25 cents. [421 Im

OFFICE OF THE VAN DUSEN OIL COMPANY, No. 525 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1865.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Van Dusen Oil Company will be held at the Office of the Company on FBIDAY, the 18th day of May 1855, at 3% o'clock P. M., to act on the proposition to borrow ten thousand dollars for the prosecution of the legitimate business of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors.

E. B. McDOWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE PORTAGE OIL AND MINING COMPANY, No. 1003 South BROAD Street, COMPANY, No. 1003 South BROAD Street,
Philadelphia.
The proprietors of the shares who have neglected to
pay the sum duly assessed thereon (TWENTY CENTS)
by the action of the Board of Directors in pursuance of
the terms of the Charter of this Company, are hereby
requested to take notice that a sufficient number of
shares to pay all assessments, with necessary and incidental charges thereon, will be sold at public suction, at
the office of the Company, on TUESDAY June 5, at 12 M.
5 14 18t

H. M. HUNSICKEB, Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. — The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend if FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clea of National and State taxes, payable on and after May 30, 1866.

Blank powers of attorney or collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 2388. THIRD Street.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,

5 3 30t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South

FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA April 28 1866.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockhoders of this Commany, that the option of receiving their Dividend in Stock or Cash, under the resolution of the Board of 11th Lecember, 1865, will case on and after the 31st of 31ay, 1866, and that such Stockholders as do not demand their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock on or before that day, will be thereaf er entitled to receive it in Cash only.

[A 30 lm]

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Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make
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BOARD is intralsted with ERANDIES, WINES,
WDISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

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FOUR LECTURES,

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FANCY GOODS. 200 pieces plain and striped Jaconess, the newest styles Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at 500 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37, 40, and 56 cents. A full assortment of the newest design LACE COL-LAES and COLLARFTIES, from 37 cents up to \$10. GLOYES-GLOYES.

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