STATE OF THE NATION.

GREAT SPEECH OF HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

PROGRESS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

POLICY OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

LESSON OF THE LATE ELECTIONS.

HOPE FOR THE FUTURE.

OP.IMAL DESTINY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

AUBURN, N. Y., May 22 .- Secretary Set and delivered a lengthy speech on national affairs at Corning Hall this evening, before a crowded audience. Mr. Seward said:-

My Good Friends:-Your kind importunity will not avail me as an excuse for speaking if I ought to keep silence. Perhaps, however, the solicitude which pervades the country may justify us all in conversing upon political questions in a canuid and patriotic spirit. We were together here in October last. The national condition has undergone some material changes since that time. We were then on the verge of a series of elections throughout the States. leaders, who so pertinaciously claim to be Democratic, organized with their customary machinery. They had wisely ceased to denounce as a failure the war for the Union, which had at last become a glorious success. They thought to undermine the distinctive party of the Union by affecting a new-born admiration for its chief, And rew Johnson. They seemed anxious to prove their devotion superior to ours by committing themselves to support him as a candidate for the Presidency in 1868. They inscribed our reconciliation mottoes upon their newly wrought bauners; and, reorganizing their struggling lines as well as they so hastily could, they vehemently charged onward for a partisan, not a patriotic victory. What led the Democratic leaders to make this change was the striking, I may call it the marvellous, phenomenon which was just then exhibited in the scene of the recent Re-

The whole disloyal community in that blighted and desolated region, accepting the conditions of partial amnesty and the invitations to returning allegiance which were proclaimed by the Administration, all at once renounced the principles, practices, and policy of secession and disunion, and tendered us a new covenant of lovalty, sealed with their oaths, and brought forward with alacrity the remains of their longcherished institution of slavery, and cheerful, threw it to be burned upon the constitutional altar which they had so newly restored. These unexpected changes in the attitude of political adversaries, once so obstinate, naturally enough excited suspicions, jealousies, and apprehensions among loyal and tried Union men. It was the old cause of William of Orange, who having, in civil war, put down the Tories, afterwards found it necessary to cede to repenting Jacobites and Papists the right of citizenship. It is the case which has ever occurred, and which must forever more occur, at the end of a successful resistance to rebellion. How could De-mocrats and Rebels be converted to the support

of a triumphant Union Administration? This was the question everywhere put by the zealous leaders of the Union party. It was at that moment I answered that question by asking others, viz :- How could Democrats and Rebels avoid being converted? Is it not their conversion that you contennow desire? I expressed the opinion that the condition of peace with its new responsibilities must thenceforth be in good faith accepted. I advised prompt and complete reconciliation with the restoration at once of the constitutional

symmetry of the Union. Rejecting the ungenerous suspicion that the Rebels and their Democratic abettors were only changing their political strategy with traitorous purposes, I argued that with few and marked exceptions they were now to be received and accepted as fellow-citizens and bretaren. I urged that this would be sately done, if only the tried friends of the Administration, remaining united and harmonious and thus returned the united and harmonious, and thus retaining their justly acquired prestige, should themselves promptly and magnanimously secure to the nation the enjoyment of ardently desired peace

and indispensably required prosperity. For a time the friends of the Union acted upon that policy. The elections everywhere resulted in the Geleat and overthrow of the Democratic organization, and placed the Administration of Andrew Johnson beyond the reach of danger at home or abroad.

The work of reconstruction has outrun expectation. Indeed, it has never had a parallel in human affairs. With internal commotions and disturbances less serious than those which sometimes attend popular elections in a free country in a time of profound peace, the here-totore disloyal people of the Southern States successively, nay, almost simultaneously, assembled and adopted new constitutions, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States. They upturned rebellion, with all its far-spreacing roots and all its poisonous fruits, and they accepted and ratified the then pending neressional amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which abolished slavery

The people of these States have at the same time chosen for themselves, by tree and uncon-trolled suffrage, Governors, Legislatures, Judiciaries and municipal authorities. Between the Federal Government and these restored and reorganized State governments there exists now a more complete and practical harmony than has ever before prevailed between the Union and so many of its members since it was first established. Within the same time the Executive Department of the United States has assumed its functions among the people of these former disloyar States. The State Department speaks for them with their free consent to principalities and powers. The Treasury collects the national imports and taxes there. The War Department distributes its forces whenever and wherever it seems necessary and expedient to guarantee peace between the inveterate but fast-expiring factions.

The navy of the United States rides freely in all their reopened ports and harbors. The Post Office circulates, through every vein and artery there, the knowledge which is the revivifying blood of a united republic. The Interior Department pays pensions, protects Indians, sells lands, and defrays the expenses of judicial administration. The Attorney-General proscribes traitors and other disturbers of the peace there before the Federal courts. All this has been done with the active concurrence of the people of those States, absolutely free from military control, while the army of the United States, in-stead of being increased has been reduced from a million and a halt of men to some sixty or

cighty thousand.

The expenses of the Federal Government, have to a sum less than the daily receipts of the treasury, and the great, but in every sense sacred, debt of the Union is already perceptibly diminished. Foreign nations have desisted from intervention and have assumed an attitude of contraction and have assumed an attitude of contraction. tervention and have assumed an attitude of con-ciliation and friendship. The people of the lately dialogal States, desiring to pass the last stage of restoration as speedily as possible, have chosen Senators to represent them in the Senato and memoers to answer for them in the House

of Representatives. Those representatives are

daily waiting at the capital. Throughout the loyal States industry is more vigorous and effective than ever before. In the latety disloyal States capital and labor, combining and co-operating under a free contract system, which to them is altogether new, are beginning with success to obliterate the track of ruin and cevastation. I do not say that cavil and criticism can find no dark shades to derive and criticism can find no dark shades to darken the pleasing picture. Irregularities deform every human work, and the telescope reveals to us dark spots even on the surface of the glow-

ing sun.

In view of this rapid progress of peace and reconciliation, we might well expect to find the country, if not contented, yet cheerful and hopeful, as well as grateful to Almighty God. Such, indeed, I conceive to be the real state of the public mind. Many citizens are unprepared to accept the improved situation of affairs. Political zeal gives up reluctantly its contests over the dead past, and stretches lowers to eatch the dead past, and stretches forward to catch the omens of an uncertain future. This habit of apprehension is natural enough, and has its cautionary uses. But, on the other hand, conscience, reason, and judgment are the only practical guides of human conduct. We are remitted by some teditions of the second of the sec quired by some to discard this guidance, and to believe that the country, North and South, East and West, is in a paroxysm of turbulent excitement, menacing, near and remote, some new and tearful revolution. I think that all these fears are born of misapprehension and unintentional exaggeration. The feature of affairs which disturbs the public mind, is a supposed divergence between the President and the Representatives in Congress of the National Union party, from which he and they have derived their respective co-ordinate powers.

I agree that it is altogether easier and altogether more desirable that the work of reconciliation so happily begun and so successfully prosecuted heretofore, shall be continued and ended under the auspices of the National Union party and of the President and Congress, as the

representatives of that party.

1 agree, therefore, that it would be a sad misfortuge if divergence between the President and Congress should work a decline and downfall of the National Union party. It is dear to me, for 1 am i deptified with its rapid rise, its majestic progress, and its glorious work.

Both the President and Congress might well expect to be equally involved in the calamity which should dismiss this benign party from the national councils, and see, with mortification, the great responsibilities to which the party had in that case proved itself unequal, assumed and discharged by some new and yet undeveloped political organization. But President, Con-gress, statesmen, and parties are of no real account, in my estimation, when weighed against the national life.

The national life lately hung on the issue of

victory won in war. It now hangs on the issue of reconcilation in peace. The nation must live-it must live forever-whether it receive the needed care, in any emergency, at the hands of one President, Congress, and party, or at the hands of another. I reasoned in this way about the triumph of the war. I reason in the same way now in regard to reconciliation and peace. I expect that a year hence I shall be found right now, as I am now admitted to have been right one year, two years, three years ago. I do not think, however, that there is any necessity for separation between the President and Congress and the party of the Union.

I admit that the jealousies and suspicious of the last summer were only temporarily allayed, and not extinguished, by the elections of November. They have been sedulously cherished and increased until they have revealed themselves in inflammatory debates in the press and popular assemblies. I admit that the National Union parts in Congress have a set of the press and popular assemblies. party in Congress has as yet been unable either o accept or reject the counsels of the President. A wide and enduring separation cannot, however, be made between Congress and the President without having for its groove a serious difference upon some cardinal political ques-

At this point it will be well to settle for yourselves what it is that we are desiring to see effected by the President and Congress. We all agree that we desire and seek just what the nation needs at the present juncture. We can-not accept less than this, because it would leave us still, it not a desolated, at least a disturbed and distracted country. We cannot require more, because even if more were desirable, yet that more is debatable, and must be the study and the work, not of ourselves at this particular

What, then, does the country actually need ! Most persons say reconstruction. I think it needs no such thing. The country is reconstructed already. It was constructed in 1787. As then constructed it was a Union of thirteen, since multiplied to thirty-six, free, equal, self-acting, and, in regard to internal affairs, selfgoverning States. We do not reconstruct that which has not been destroyed. There has, indeed, been an attempt at destruction, but it has

The political system of 1787, constructed by our forefathers, stands now firm, compact, com-plete, and perfect, just as it came from the builders' hands. It was constructed not for eighty years only, nor yet for a time of peace only, nor yet ir a period of civil war only, but for all ages and for all time. Others say what the country needs is the restoration of the au-tonomy of the nation. I think it needs no such We have passed that point. The South thing. ern States during four years were deranged and disorganized equally in their constitutional relations to the Union.

They have, however, since that time, organized; their organic powers and functions have been renewed, and they have resumed their Constitutional relations of allegiance to the Union. What then does the nation need? It needs just what I have dwelt upon so much and so carnestly in these remarks. It needs reconciliation, and, just now, needs nothing more. It needs, moreover, a very little of this. It needs a reconciliation between the Senators of the United States who are now acting, and those Senators who, being loval and qualified for membership of the Senate, have been already, or may hereafter be, elected by the people of the several States which were lately involved n the Rebellion.

It needs a reconciliation of the same kind between the members of the House of Representatives who are now acting and the loyal members already elected or to be elected by the people in the same before mentioned States. It needs just this Congressional reconciliation, and mothing more. Of course, I recognize the fact that the separation which exists between the acting Senators and acting Representatives and those loyal Senators and Representatives who are already, or may bereafter be, elected in the Southern States, is understood to indicate a corespending alienation between the constituents of these parties irrespectively; but this does not effect the view I have taken of the case. It only shows that what is wanted is reconcilia-tion between the alienated constituents as well as between separated Representatives. Let the re-conciliation be made first either in Congress or in any of the constituencies, and it will follow in the other place immediately.

The country exhibits at this moment this extraordinary and interesting phenomenon - a nation of States, not only kindred, but allied, yer hostile to each other.

For such a condition mutual reconciliation is the only practical remedy. We are prepared now to ask what hinders the application of that remedy in the legislative councils? The Presi-dent's position is absolutely taken, well defined, and universally understood and universally understood

It is this, namely:—That so far and so fast as the unrepresented States present themselves in a loval attitude, by Representatives unquestionably loyal, they are entitled to representation in Congress equally with all other States, and just

as well as if there had been no rebellion.

The representatives of the National Union party in Congress do not agree with the President, but I think they differ only in regard to non-essentials. Some are understood to insist that the people of no State ought to reserve the right of secession or disunion. The President says exactly the same thing. A State that should be in the reserve of the constraint of the same than th claim to reserve a right of secession could not be loyal. Others contend that after rebellion a State ought not to be accepted which insists upon or readmits the validity of the debts of the Rebellion.

The President says exactly the same thing. A State that should insist upon the validity of such debts could not be loyal. Others argue that, as a consequence of the abolition of slavery, a change of the baris of representation has become desirable and necessary. This can be deer only by sweather the Constitution. be done only by amending the Constitution of the United States. While Congress are yet unable to agree an ong themselves upon the form of such an amendment, the President

"Let us amend the Constitution so as to proportion representation according to suffrage, These seem to me to be the only essentials. Two of them are already secured by the unrepresented in their constitutions. The third is a work of time, requiring the section of three-tourtles of the States, by amendment of the Constitution. Why, then, delay the reconciliation when they agree upon essentials?

With some it may be a matter of temper. They ask why should Congress be expected to agree with the Fresident upon his plan, rather than he be expected to agree with Congress upon a plan to be originated by them? I answer. Because the President has a plan, and Cougress has, as yet, proposed none—at least, none that is immediately practicable. But, in truth, it is not a question which of the two, the President or Congress, has devised or shall devise a plan of reconciliation. Neither the President nor Congress could arbitrarily devise and project one in this case. We speak habitually, and even flippantly, of the policy which the President supports, as if it were a plan that has been conceived and framed in his own brain. It is no such thing. It is a plan which grew up as Topsy grew, out of the unavoidable, predestined change from war to peace. What was required was a plan of reconciliation that should be reasonably acceptable to both parties, while it should harmonize with returning loyalty and renewed allegiance in the States which were involved in the Rebeilion, and should at the same time secure all parties their

exact constitutional rights,
The present plan, like our republican system of government, was devised by nobody in particular, but it presented itself at once to the anxious thoughts of all parties concerned. Constitution prescribes its chief details. The other portions revealed themselves as inferior mechanism to the engineer to bring the device into successful movement. Congress is to be expected, therefore, to concur with the President, not in adopting a plan which he has projected, but in accepting with him actually existing overtures of reconciliation in the form in which they have occurred.

I think that the proceedings of Congress

hitherto indicates not an ultimate disagreement and failure, but only procrastmation, which, to the in patient is inconvenient, and to the timid is slarming. We are to renember, however, the constitutional checks of legislation. Indeed, Congress is designedly constituted so that it shall not too hastily decide upon any measure. Hence, time is always found to be a necessary condition of sale legislation. The Senate consists of fifty persons, who come from twenty-five different States, and individually they are the exponents of at least two very divergent parties, and of multiplied differences of popular opinion prevailing in each of these parties. The House of Representatives, whilst it is more numerous,

is constituted upon the same principle.

No measure can be finally adopted by Congress until it has obtained a majority of votes in each House, sitting and discussing it in different chambers. The sentiments, feelings, jealous prejudices, and ambitions of their constituents necessarily and justly influence, retard, and modify their deliberations and their votes. To come who should have greater to come existent. one who should be a stranger to our system, it must seem more wonderful that Congress should than it would seem if they would fail to agree than it would seem if they would fail to agree on a plan of reconciliation between constituents lately so widely divided in civil war.

Delay in any enterprise begets new difficulties and embarrassments. There are some partisans among us, misguided, I think although been

among us, misguided, I think, although honest, who deprecate an easy and speedy reconciliation. One class of these partisans think that some conditions or forms of reconciliation other than those upon which the public attention is fixed, are possible, essential, and desirable. They advise Congress to demand a concession by the lately disloyal States of a protracted disfranchisement of all persons who have been involved in the Rechallen. volved in the Rebellion.

On the contrary, there can be no reconcilia-tion at all without amnesty in a large measure, Even the Divine government does not ask sin ners to repent without promising them f ness and restoration. The Constitution, which is the supreme law of the land, does not authorize so sweeping a disfranchisement. The class I speak of reply to these arguments, that the Rebels cast off the Constitution and became insolent belligerents; that therefore they are not citizens, but conquered enemies. The advocates of reconciliation rejoin, that although the Constitution was in many of its provisions dis-placed or su-pended in the disloyal States by the war, yet it necessarily gains its absolute authoon the return of peace.

It takes time to settle this new dispute. Another class of politicians object that the President ought not to have recognized the plan of reconciliation; but, on the other hand, that he ought to have left it exclusively to the legislative department. It belongs, however, to the Executive to conduct war with the means inraished by Congress, and with the exercise of all military powers not denied by the Constitution and the laws of nations.

The tender of amnesty and pardon by the President, and his invitation to the Rebels to return to their constitutional relations, like the proclamation against slavery, were not forbidden by any law of Congress or by the laws of nations. Congress, nevertheless, retains and reserves all necessary powers over the question of reconciliation, in their reserved and indefeasible right to determine the qualifications of members elected to the respective

Houses, Another class of politicians insist that Congress shall secure the right of suffrage for the African race in the States lately in rebellion. Six months have been perhaps not unprofitably spent in bringing Congress to accept the tact that the subject of Airican suffrage has only begun now to be debated, with no pros-pect that the assent of a constitutional number of States to an amendment of the Constitution to that effect can be, in any way, secured through any form of action which Congress could adopt at the present time.

Mr. Seward continued to speak on other subjects, including the vetoes of the President, and said that all three of these measures in which the President declined to concur with Congress are purely extraneous incidents and have no necessary or real bearing upon the

question of reconciliation.

I think it may be now assumed that the President has neither sought nor made nor accepted any occasion for disagreeing from Congress; and that, so far as the purely incidental degisla-tion to which I have referred is concerned, he is as loyal to its principles and to the national cause as Congress or any of its members can claim to be. The sowers of discord further insist that the representatives who have come from the unrepresented States are actually dis

It is agreed on all hands that disloyal Repre sentatives ought not to be. in any case, admitted. Congress, however, has the Constitu tional right and power to exclude all such Representatives, not only from the State unrepre sented, but from any other State. When, there fore, a Senator or Representative from any of the unrepresented States presents his orden-tials to the body to which he has been elected, he offers himself, as any other member does, for a trial upon the question of his loyalty and

It belongs to Congress to prescribe the form of the trial and the evidence of loyalty it will de-mand in accordance with this principle, and in view of exactly this occasion Congress has here-tofore established the test-oaths -one a general oath of fidelity and allegiance, the other a special one, disavowing and repudiating all connection with disunion and rebellion. These laws are general and require every member to subscribe to them, and they are required to be presented to every claimant, to a seat, and yet the members from Tennessee and Arkansas have been six weeks asking to have these oaths ten-dered to them for subscription, and have been

It would seem that they could be justly denied, only on the ground that, in subscribing to the oaths, the claimants would commit a raud and a perjury. Not only is there a legal pre-sumption to the contrary, but every intelligent man in the community admits the proved loyalty, fidelity, and constancy of all the mem-bers who have come from Tennessee and from Arkansas. The apology for the denial is that, although the members now chosen are loyal, yet that they might become disloyal after being ad-

Is it necessary to say that the same subterfuge n ay be equally resorted to in the case of every other number of Congress? The suspicion is illegical, and unwarranted by the Constitution.
And even if it were both constitutional and logical, Congress has still the reserved and absolute power to expel the member whenever he shall become untarthful or falter in his atle-

The advocates of dissolution, pressed by these facts, resort to the argument that although it is true that Representatives who have come from Ternessee and Arkansas are loyal, and can meet conscientiously and legally every test which Congress has prescribed or can prescribe; and although they may be expected to remain loyal themselves, yet that among those who have come from other unrepresented States there are persons who cannot take the test oaths, and are therefore properly held to be disloyal.

The reply is obvious. Let all disloyal claimants from other States be rejected, but in any case admit the loyal representatives of Tennessee and Arkansas. Still Congress excludes the loyal, grouping them in one indiscriminate mass with the disloyal,

This course of the opposition has failed to be satisfactory, and, therefore, new arguments must be found. One of these is that, although the present Representatives are loyal, the terms for which they were elected will some day expire and they may be followed by disloyal suc

The same argument would upset every seat in both houses of Congress, because, although the constitutional presumption in favor of loyalty in the several States always remains good, yet none can absolutely guarantee that any one State or district in the United States may not at some future time send a disloyal Representative. We all see clearly that the question is not of

what is past nor yet which is future, judged by any standard of patriousm and loyalty; that the whole Congress would accept some districts in every State, and many of the States have at times heretofore suffered themselves to be represented by disloyal men, and any one or all of them may consent to be represented by disloyal men hereafter. The only sure way to guard against this imaginary danger would be to dispense with Congress altogether.

The advocates of disunion seem to arrive at the conclusion that our entire system of republican government is an absurd failure. What, then, is my conclusion? It is one, at least, that will be admitted to harmonize with my past

I am hopeful of the President, hopeful of the ongress, hopeful of the National Union party, hopeful of the Democratic party, hopeful of the represented and unrepresented States; above all, hopeful of the continued favor of Almighty God. When I shall return here from the field of public service, and shall come to mingle once more in your peaceful pursuits, I desire and hope then to be able to look with renewed affection and oride upon our beloved county. I hope that then, while I remember how powerfully within our own times she has been beset and besieged, I shall, nevertheless, be able to say. "All her enemies at home, as well as abroad, compass her walls in solemn pomp. Your eyes quite round her cast; count all her towers, and see if there you find one stone dis-

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Lepartment, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.;—
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For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. B. B. VOUNGMAN EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866.

THE VIRGIN

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TO THE SOLDIERS OF PENNSYL

TO THE SOLDIERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISHUEG, May 1, 18%.

In obedience to authority vested in me by a resolution adopted by the Convention of Soldiers, he d in this
city on the eighth day of March 1868 I do hereby request the honorably discharged soldiers of Pennsylvania to meet in their respective Legislative Districts
and elect Pelegates, not exceeding five in number to
represent their district in a Soldiers' Convention to be
held in the city of Pittaburg, 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 reterred to the soldiers of the district for
such conference as will result in a fair representation of
each county.

Citizens who have borne arms in defense of the nation
against transon 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 posblue should be secured on this occasion.

J. F. HABTRANFT,

Late Brevet Major-General U.S.A.

Papers favorable to the cause will please publish the
above.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE been du'y elected Officers of the PHILADEL-PHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to serve for the

PRESIDENT
JOSEPH S. PEROT.
MANAGERS.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL.
CHARLES H. CUM WINGS,
JAMES A. WRIGHT,
HOWARD HINCHMAN,
CHARLES KNECHT
SENECA E. SALONE,
NATHAS BROOKE,
JOHN H MICHENER,
TERASUBER

THEASUNER.

SAMULL L. WARD.

Subscriptions will be received at the Rooms of the Corn Lxchenge Association, for the balance of the capl al stock, daily, norm if A. M. to 12 M.

(Signed) SAMULL L. WARD, Treasurer, Fhiladelphia, May 11, 1886 5 H lm.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, }

PHILADELPHIA May 2, 1886 }

NOTICE TO 'STOCKHOLDERS, — The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT, on the capital stock of the Company, cles of National and state taxes, payable on and after May 30, 1866.

Bigain powers of several sections of the Company of the Comp after May 36, 1866.
Biank powers of attorney or collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
THOMAS T. FIRTH.
5 3 30t

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

PRILADELPHIA April 28 1886.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockho ders of this Company, that the option of receiving their Dividend in Stock or Cash, under the resolution of the Board of 11th Becember, 1865, will cesse on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such Stockholders as so not demand their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock on or before that day, will be thereaf erentitled to receive it in Cash only.

[4 36 lm] S. HEADFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND_THE DIRECTORS OF THE DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS OF THE MICEINAMENT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE MICEINAMENT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MICEINAMENT OF THE MICEINA

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH-WAYS -Office of Chief Commercor FIF1H and WALNU! Streets WAYS—Office of Chief Commissioner. S. W. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Siree's

PRILADELPHIA. May 21, 1853.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposa's will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, May the 28th, 1856, for the construction of a rewer on the line of Chosnut a ree; from Twenty-second to Iwenty-third street, to be to brick, with an itside diameter of three feet. There shall be one manhole and two cast from inicts, to be located as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The inderstanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on the said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the sireet, exclusive of legal deductions as so much cash paid, the baiance to be paid by the city.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said froposals.

Fach proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Dopartment, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1869.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded he will be deemed as declining and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bidder.

bidder.
Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.
W. W. SMEDLEY,
5 22 3t
Chief Commissioner of Highways. FAIR TO SECURE A HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM MEMBERS OF THE AGED AND INFIRM MEMBERS OF THE M. C. CHURCH.—The ladies of EB NEZNR M. F. CHURCH Would respectfully solicit Donations in Money, Flowers, Useful and Fancy Articles, for the above object. Donations may be sent to Mrs. T. W. Simbers, No. 498 Carharine street; Mrs. D. H. Bowen, No. 815 S. Second street; and Mrs. Charles Thompson, No. 126 S. Second street.

The Fair will be held at Concert Hall, commencing June 11, 1886.

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 duty assessed thereon (TWENTY OWNTS), by the action of the Hoard 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 sil assessments, with necessary and indicated charters of the Company, on TUE-DAY, June 5, at 12 M.

5.14 ist

H. M. HUNSICKER, Treasur r.

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DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER,
CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the
Fubile generally that he has estimating 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 story. His SIDE
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Agents for the sale of the justly celebrated CHARCOAL

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Will keep your provisions cool and sweet in the warmest weather, by using one of

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100 pleces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable stvices for Bresses.

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The above are offered for sale CHHAP, and in great VARIETY WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE.

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PRESTON COAL, Which is the very best SCHUYLKILL COAL coming to this market, Fgg and Stove sizes at \$6.75 per Ton ALSO, THE GENUINE

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LEHIGH COAL Constantly on hand. Egg and Stove sizes at \$7:50, delivered to any part of the city, entirely free of slate and dirt. I advise my friends, and the public generally, to lay in their coming winter's supply now, as the price is as low as it will be, and as there is a prospect of an advance soon. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street.

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All Coal warranted and taken back tree of expense to the purchaser, in net as represented. Also, the Coal fortelited it not full weight.

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