COMPILED RYERY DAY FOR EVENING TELFGRAPH.

War in Europe-Revival of the Imperial Game of Napoleon the Great. From the Herald.

The little speech of Napoleon at Auxerre has startled the listening nations of Europe. They will accept it as the signal of another imperial crusade of the armies of France. He has played his part as the champion of peace, and now, as the living embodiment of war,

Red battle stamps his foot, and nations feel the shock. History repeats itself. The restoration of the empire in France under Napoleon the Third means the revival of the imperial game of Napoleon the First. As the Julius Casar of the nineteenth century Louis Napoleon, may be contemplating the empire of Augustus; but it is more probable that with Russia he meditates another division of Europe between an Eastern and Western empire. Since the fifth century of the Christian era, when the Western empire of Rome came to an end and the monarchy of France was founded, there have been several attempts to re-establish an Empire of the West. In the year 800 such an empire was proclaimed by Charlemagne, who was crowned at Rome by the Pope, as King of Italy, Germany, and France. But six years later this empire of the great Charles disappeared with its division between his three sons. In any event its maintenance in that day was impossible from the barbarous and turbulent condition of the various warlike divisions, tribes, and races of the conti-

In the latter balf of the eleventh century the Pope himself—Alexander II—claimed supreme temporal and spiritual dominion over all Christian States; but a few years later, in an attempt to exercise this authority, his successor, Gregory VII, was expelled by Henry IV, of Germany, and died in exile. Charles V, of Spain and Germany, for a time established a dominant Western empire, but was finally driven to a cloister by Luther and the Reformation. Napoleon the First, after his subjugation of the continent west of Russia and Turkey, fell at last under the coaltions bought by the gold of England; but in exchange for St. Helena he left to England his legacy of her present national debt: thus binding her hand and loot under Napoleon the Third.

"Within fifty years," said the Napaleon of St. Helens, "all Europe will be republican or Cossack." He doubtless meant that the continent would be governed by the decrees issued Paris or St. Petersburg. But the of that day has since been brought from Paris within the pale of modern civilization, and the power of Russia may profitably to France be low diverted to the eastward. Russia and Turkey are both arming for war; but meither appears to be in any way connected with the complications of the Western Powers. It is thus apparent that the game for dominion in this impending conflict will be for a division of Europe between France and Russia. While thus relieved of one of the two most powerful enemies of the uncle, the nephew will be relieved of the other by the national debt of England, In all other respects the situation of things is in tayor of Napoleon and his emphatic declaration against the treaties of 1815. Holland and Belgium, and the smaller German States, are within his grasp, Prussia is committed against Austria, and Italy is dependent upon and devoted to France.

The grand drama, therefore, will probably be opened by a movement of Italy upon Venetia. Prussia, then seizing her opportunity, will advance against Austria on the other side, and then the six hundred thousand available troops of France will be put in motion for the Rhine and the Danube, and the treaties and boundaries of 1815 will be blotted out.

Such, we conjecture, will be the western section of the coming European war. The eastern division, by concert with Napoleon, may be left to Russia. Against either of those two powers, thus co-operating for the division of Europe between them, England cannot interfere. Nor will she long be able to survive the general wreck of kingdoms and dynasties without a close alliance with the United States. In any event the financial revulsion which Europe will suffer will be the building up of the credit, power, and prosperity of the great republic.

Governor Seward's Manifesto. From the Tribune

There are to-day inhabiting the United States about thirty-three millions of people. Of these, some eighteen millions believed in-and upheld the war for the Union as a just and necessary resistance to aristocratic conspiracy and unhallowed ambition using the fanatical devotion of many others to human slavery as their fulcrum, whereby to upheave the foundations of our Union. The minority of fifteen millions are composed, 1, of the original and implacable Secessionists; 2, of a larger number of Southern people who had no faith in nor love for disunion, but who were overawed or coerced into acquiescence in and ultimate support of the Rebellion by systematic falsehood, violence, and terrorism, and by a concerted outery, "Defend your hearths and homes! Stand by your own! Be true to the South! Obey your State!"

Hundreds of thousands were swept into the maelstrom with no idea of dissolving the Union. but in the belief that, if the South appeared unanimous, concessions would be proffered and made by the commercial, money-making North which she could proudly accept, resuming her former position with the prestige and power of a conqueror. From all sides these were vehemently assured that, if the South were but unanimous in demanding her "rights," the North durst not refuse them, and that there would be no war—that only by Southern unanimity could civil war be averted. Thus were Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, etc., whelmed in the abyss of treason.

The third and most numerous section of the minority is composed of the Northern Copperheads, whose hearts were in the main with the Rebellion throughout-not that they wanted disunion, but that they accounted the Republican party the first aggressor and the Rebels more sinned against than sinning—who firmly believed that the Union could only be restored by buying off the Rebels with fresh concessions and guarantees to slavery-who deprecated national victories as grave impediments to the only possible or truly desirable reunion-who regarded the war merely as a politicians' struggle for supremacy, and never doubted, what-ever might be set forth at Richmond, that, if they were in power, they could negotiate a speedy "restoration." In their view, therefore, every national demonstration against slavery, whether by confiscating the slaves of Rebels, or arming negroes, or proclaiming emancipation, was a nail in the coffin of the Union.

These three classes, forming a strong minority of fitteen against eighteen millions of the American people, are now united in counsel and purpose, as they have long been united in sympathy. They mean and confidently expect to clutch power over our country in what they agree to call "restoration," and to confirm and perpetuate it in the approaching Presidential

Their platform has been changed, in spite of themselves, by the abolition of slavery.
Instead of "The Constitution as it is, the Union as it was, and the niggers in eternal bondage," it is now simply "Up with the Rebel, and down with the nigger!"

The calculation at its base is shrewd and simple:—"Restore the Rebels to all that they have forfeited by Rebellion, putting the blacks under their feet, and we can surely and absorber their feet.

lutely monopolize and wield all the political power of the eleven States lately in revolt, with that of Kentucky, Delaware, and we trust Maryland and Missouri. -for we are a majority of the whites in those States, and can unite and sway them on the issue of keeping the blacks under our feet; with this monopoly as fixed capital, we can exert an enormous commercial influence over the politics of the old-time Free States; thus their Copperhead and attiliated politicians will be enabled to carry enough Electoral and Congressional votes therein to give, when combined with ours, a majority; thus making the Government our own hence forth for years, and perhaps forever."

forth for years, and perhaps forever."

The logic of this new conspiracy runs thus:—
"The States lately in revolt tried to get out of
the Union but falled; hence, they were never
out; hence, they have forfeited no right which
they ever possessed; hence, having laid down
their arms, they are now entitled to be represented in Congress, and to do in all things as
though they had never revolted."

This logic, followed to its legitimate conclu-

This logic, followed to its legitimate conclusions, makes the overthrow of slavery a lawless usurpation, and every exaction or condition in-sisted on by President Johnson a naked abuse of military power. If it be just, not only these, but the Congressional test oath, and every alsability inflicted on the late Rebels, are invalid

and impertment, Governor Seward does not say this in his last Auburn speech. He simply presents his play of Hamlet with the part of "Hamlet" carefully erased. To the four millions of loyal blacks, the one hundred and eighty thousand black soldiers who presented their breasts to Rebel bayonets in defense of the Union, he virtually says, "You shall have such rights in the re stored Union as your defeated, humble I, cha-grined, wrathful Rebel masters—deteated in part by your arms-shall see fit to accord you." s this the proverbial grat tude of republics Let us hear Mr. Seward's own callous, evasive statement of the problem :-

"Another class of these particans insist that Con gress shall secure the right of suffrage for the African race in the States ately involved in rebel-hou. Six months have been, perhaps not unprofitably seent in bringing, Congress to accept the lact that the subject of African suffrage has only begon now to be debated, with no prospect that the assent of a constitutional number of States to an amend-ment of the Constitution to that effect could be in any way secured through any form of action which Congress could adopt at the present time."

Why "no prospect," Governor? Why is it that the late Rebel States so readily, unanimously accepted emancipation, and repudiated the Rebei debt, yet not one of them has begun to concede that the freedman has any political rights whites are bound to respect? It is not simply because the President, with the national sword in his hand, peremptorily required the former, and did not require the latter? What use in

seeking to befog so plain a matter? "There is no prospect of the assent of a con-stitutional number of States" to any right of sufrage for the blacks, simply because they are told by your master that the loyal States do not exact it. Hence, they say, "If you will only restore us, red-handed Rebels of yesterday, to the Federal power we forieited by our treason, on condition that we allow the blacks, your humble compatriots in our great struggle, to enjoy equal rights with ourselves, then we reject your terms, choosing to stay out of Con-gress till we can come in with flying colors, trampling your black allies, m our discomfiture, under our iee.," The spontaneous response of the loyal heart of the nation is, "Then stay out, and be blest! We can stand it as long as you can. When you have cooled your heels sufficiently in the ante-room, come in, and welcome You know the terms, and can find the door whenever you want to.

Governor Seward threatens us with defeat if we do not consign the loyal blacks to the tender mercies of the late Rebels. Our answer is short and simple:-Better deteat and loss of power than perfidy and dishonor! In the natural course of events, we must in time give place to our antagonists. How can we lose our power more nobly than by seeking to do justice to a race which never yet has had justice—which Rebels and Copperheads hate with redoubled venom because it powerfully aided to belie their confident assertions that "The South cannot be conquered?" Every liberal on earth-every man in Europe who sympathized with us in our late trial—unanimously demands of us the full enfranchisement of the blacks. You cannot find in all Europe one man who calls himself a republican or democrat who is not zealous in this demand. If we are doomed to fall before the oligarchy which so long ruled the land with a rod of iron, why is not this the best possible issue on which to be divested of power

But who knows that we are c gomery Blair thought he wore our scalp in his belt when he returned last fall to Washington from stumping our State for the Democratic ticket; but he didn't. Governor Seward has ere now proved mapt at prophecy: how can we be sure that he reads aright the stars to-day?

We do not care to follow the Premier through his discussion of the President's vetoes, nor of the propriety of admitting to Congress loyal representatives from certain States lately in revolt. These are known to be matters of circumstance and detail, merely thrown in as make-weights in the grand controversy. "Has the triumphant nation a right, in restoring the Rebel States to their former power in the Federal Councils, to exact guarantees that its loyal upholders, who are a majority of the people in several of those States, and a very large proportion in the residue, shall henceforth enjoy equal power and con-sideration with pardoned Rebels? Or shall they be left entirely at those Rebels' mercy? Governor Seward clearly places himself in line with the Copperheads and Rebels on this issue. induce but few of those who have hitherto followed, upheld, and honored him, to train in that company. Justice, gratitude, and public safety combine to dissuade them. He talks softly, smoothly, plausibly, but with no such force and cogency as in the grand old days when his voice rang over the land with his heart in it. He is able to darken the future of the great and patriotic party which once looked him for inspiration and guidance, but the lurid shadow he casts over its fortunes reliacts no light upon his own.

The Financial Panic in England-Its Causes and Features.

From the Times. The financial excitement in England cannot be said to have occurred unawares. The culminating point has been reached suddenly, as it always has been in similar circumstances, but for some time past it has been distinctly indicated. The collapse consequent upon a period of excessive inflation had already begun, and the enormous depreciation which has been going on in certain commodities, and in securities of almost every description, has both hastened the disaster and contributed to its intensity. Compared with the panic of 1857 this difference is evident-then, external influences precipitated difficulty, and were the immediate causes of the crisis; now, the operating causes are mainly domestic, the effect arising out of the warlike prospect in Continental Europe being but secondary in its bearing upon the London market. There is another distinc-tion, too, of which the United States may well be proud. In 1857 the drain of gold was from England to this country, the first great failure—that of Dennistoun & Co., of Glasgow—having been a result of embarra-sments on this side of the Atlantic. In the present instance, instead of inducing business trouble, we are contribut-ting munificently to the mitigation of misfor-

tunes for which neither our trade nor specula-tions can in any degree be held accountable. What may be termed the key-note of the difficulty has been equally distinct in each case. The Dennistoun failure pointed to the American trade as the controlling weakness of the time. In the same manner, the suspension of Overeud, Gurney & Co. now reveals the relation of the financial companies which have sprung up like mushrooms in the British metropolis to the period of inflation through which England has passed, and the want of real strength which has characterized the most pretentions of these con-cerns. Perhaps the Credit Mobilier, of Paris,

should be regarded as the great exemplar which the speculators of London had in view at the outset. Its facilities for promoting gleantic undertakings, its potency as a competitor with the most wealthy capitaliats, and the opportunities it offered for boundless speculation, were considerations which no doubt weighed heavily in the minds of those who arterwards became the organizers of financial companies on the opposite side of the Channel. Be this as it may, the discount-bouse of Gurney & Co., with unlimited liability attaching to its partners, was converted into a lurge financial. to its pariners, was converted into a huge finan-cial company, on the principle of untimited liability, with prominent railway men among its directing partners, and with an actually paid-in cash capital only partially representing its nominal basis of operations. Companies of this nature then multiplied rapidly. Freed from the old liability of partners, and tempted by the prospect of productions profit, speculators with money and speculators without money rushed into them with a recklessness which should hereafter moderate the reproaches of our Eng

isn cousins. Nothing was more easy than the creation of financial companies, with nominal capitals of millions, of which but a fraction had really been contributed by the stockholders. They were so many financial pyramids inverted—a great pile of credit resting upon a minute amount of cash. The companies, nevertheless, went to work lend ing money to help all sorts of enterprises, and paying dividends which looked like usurious profit. The money they advanced, however, was for the most part not their own. They were mere discounting agencies, assuming hazardous risks with the chance of enormous profit, and hypothecating the securities they received to obtain the money for their customers. The remainder of the story may be soon The securities on which the companies obtained and in turn made advances, shared the extraordinary depreciation which has been observable in the English market since the commencement of the present year; and the banks that had supplied the funds shrank from an extension of their investments. In some cases-as in the continental railroads, in which many great contractors are deeply engaged-the further negotiation of loans became impos-The financial companies, themselves unable to borrow, were no longer able to lend; and their available cash capital being utterly anequal to their business, a stoppage ensued The largest of the companies were the first to suspend, and then sprang up the panic, which according to our present advices, although 1 but temporary, has had no parallel since 1825.

Although, then, the sudden and almost unpre cedented rise in the Bank of England rate of dis-count, and its final refusal to assist the figancial companies on any terms, must be regarded as the immediate cause of the excitement, the rea ource of the embarrassment must be sought in other directions. So, again, with reference to the drain of gold from England to the continent. attendant upon the prevalence of a war panic. That is but a subsidiary cause, involving issues connected with the policy and charter of the bank, but affording an inadequate explanation of results which are mainly attributable to pro-

The Oracle of Auxerre.

From the Daily Nows. When the French Emperor, in response to the address of welcome of the Mayor of Auxerre, said, addressing the populace of that town, "in the midst of you I breathe at ease, for it is among the laborious populations of the towns and rural districts that I find the true genius of France," he expressed no more significantly his triendly feeling towards the lower classes of the French people than he had long before done when a prisoner in the Fortress of Ham after his unsuccessful attempt at revolution in 1840. In his "Historical Fragments," a social and political essay written during his incarceration, he expressed his resolve to act always in the "interests of the masses, the sources of all right and of all wealth, although destitute of the one and without guarantee for the other."

Thus, then, when we find the ex-philosopher of the prison at Ham—to-day the great Emperor with almost boundless power-speaking words of encouragement to the masses, it is not to be supposed that he is, at the commencement of a deep political scheme, attempting to secure the popular sympathies in his contemplated move-ments, or that he is desirous of exhibiting his displeasure at that element of Frencu society that ranged itself in opposition to the Government nominees in the late elections. That he would seek to enlist the concurrence of the mass of the French people in his plans, whatever they may be, is natural; but he would scarcely attempt to propitiate one class at the expense of the friendship of another.

But it is his declaration that, in common with the inhabitants of the borough of Auxerre, in which town, according to the words of its Mayor, "the sacred fire of attachment to the em, are has always been kept burning even in the darkest times," he detested those treaties of 1815, whereby the armed coalition against France made nugatory the splendid fruits of that empire's existence, that his utterances, orscular though they be, partake of an ominous significance. It gives evidence that in that sombre nature of his the fire of delayed vengeauce is not extinguished; that the wrong done to the head of his house and the founder of his family is not forgotten; that the retributive deot that France owes to those who gloried in her shame must some day be paid.

No wonder, then, that the gossip-mongers of Paris and the quichuncs of the continent should see in his weighty words at Auxerre testimony to his contemplated action in the pending German quarrel. And it is upon a troubled and complicated field, indeed, that he looked when he foreshadowed in his carmagnole to the workmen listening to him the policy that should govern France in the near future of war. There is scarcely a nation of any preten-sion in Europe that does not occupy its alloted place in the foreground of the battle-picture, Austria, Prussia, and Italy are at imminent odds. Of those nations which seem destined to become involved in the struggle for empire or for existence, France is the chief. In a remote way, but as a consequent upon the threatened over throw of the stipulations of those trea ies of 1815. of which Louis Napoleon has just declared his detestation, England, too, may become an active agent in the prevention of the menaced recon-struction of the map of Europe, may be compelied, also, to arm in another cause which has made itself apparent, but which is destined to appear upon the scene in due time and when the combatants shall have become hotly engaged. This diversion will occur with the gradual unfolding of the Russian policy, which would extend the power of that empire into Asia, and towards the British posse sions of India-a policy which, in its attempted exercise at the expense of Turkey, brought on the Crimean war, and which, for these many years, has been the guiding-star of Russian diplomacy

With the whole of Western Europe convulsed with conflict the "giant of the North" will avail itself of the vexed question of the Principalities to advance upon the stolid Turk, who, in the throes of an untimely dissolution, may call upon Allah, but m vam, for protection from his foes. And thus, in the great storm of war that seems de-tined to arise from even so small and poor a beginning as the dispute over Schleswig Holstein, may we catch a glimpse, as it were of the wonderful workings of that destiny that follows in the course of nations, converting gnoble causes into the opportunities of ambi tious and daring men, and drenching a conti-nent in blood to satisfy the greed for territory or the long-cherished spirit of revenge of a single man armed with plenary power for war or

peace.
The cloud that now threatens Europe with the tremendous calamity of combined and involved warfare is the most formidable that has ever warrare is the most formidable that has ever towered upon its political horizon. With the vast numbers of men that would be engaged; the destructive implements of death employed; the comprehensiveness of the theatre of strife, the mind is lost in the attempt to understand at what terrible cost the nations implicated and to be implicated in the exciting current. be implicated in the existing quarrel would gain their respective ends. But as the blood of

martyrs is the seed of the Church, so is the blood of the people the seed of national aggrandizement; and so while the conscript shall go from the village to swell the ranks of his country's detenders, there will never lack those who shall twine the garland and the tributary rib bons about the barrel of the gun upon his shoulder, and throw up their caps when he marches away by the sergeant's side to the tap of the

The Torture of Jefferson Davis. From the World.

It is no longer a matter of newspaper rumor that the treatment which Jefferson Davis has received during his incarceration in Fortress Monroe has been such as to break down his constitution, and to put him, after twelve months of protracted suffering, in imminent peril of death. Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of

the Treasury, the President of the United States recently ordered the Post Surgeon at Fortress Monroe to make a careful and thorough report upon the condition of Mr. Davis' health. That report has been made, and is now published. It cannot be read by any honorable and rightminded American, no matter what his sectional feelings or his political opinions may be, without a sickening sensation of shame for his country, and a burning flush of indignation against the persons who have prostituted their official positions to inflict upon the American name an netlaceable brand of disgrace by the wanton and wicked torture of an invalid lying a helpless prisoner in the strongest fortress in the Union. The report of Post Surgeon Cooper is all the more damning that it is perfectly calm and tormal in tone, and that it deals only with the strictly medical aspect of the investigation which its author was ordered to make. We hear nothing, for exemple, from Surgeon Cooper of the stories which have been repeated over and over again, in all varieties of tone, but with a singular consistency in the main details, by cor-respondents of all shades of opinion, in regard to the petty insults heaped upon Jefferson Davis in the routine of his daily life. The refusal, by express military orders, of the common courtesies and simplest decencies of life to a man who, for four years, wielded the resources of eleven beiligerent States against the whole power of the Union, while it would be unspeakably dis-graceful to the authorities perpetrating it, might be of very little consequence either to the health or the spirits of the captive at whom it was aimed. A man of strong and self-sustained character might be annoyed, indeed, at finding

digestion or his sleep. The American people, should these stories prove to be true, will have a serious account to settle with the functionaries who could thus misrepresent and belittle them in the eyes of Christendom and of history. But the crying result of Surgeon Cooper's report, the result which demands the most prompt and emphatic expression possible of the popular indignation, if we are not to be written down all of us as accomplices in the vile transactions which it , is this, that the health of Jefferson Davis, which was notoriously poor at the time of his capture, has been systematically broken down by a cruel and deliberate perseverance in applying to him one of the worst tortures known

nimself in the hands of persecutors so paltry

but they would scarcely be able to disturb his

Here are the fatal words in which the truth is After describing the general prostration of the prisoner's physique, Surgeon Cooper

'Slight noises, which are scarcely perceptible to a man hr bust heath, can e aim much pain, the de-scription of the sensation being a of one flayed and having every sentient rerve exposed to the waves of sound. Want of sleep has been a great and almost the principal cause of his nervous excitability. This has been produced by the tramp of the creaking boots of the sentinels on post round the prison room and the relieval of the guard at the expiration of overy two hours, which almost invariably wakens have. Prisoner, Davis extess that he have reasonable. him. Prisoner Davis states that he has scarcely enjoyed over two hours of sleep unbroken at one time since his confinement. Means have been taken, by placing matting on the floors for the sentinel to walk on, to allevate this source of disturbance, but with only partial success. His vital condition is low, and he has but little recuperative force. Should he be attracked by any of the severe forms of disease to which the tide-water region of Virginia is subject, I with reason, fear for the result."

In a very minute and horrible treatise on the tortures practised by the Inquisition, an Italian writer tells us that a certain Grand Inquisitor, at Rome, famous for his skill at jangling God's work in the human body, pronounced this spe-cial form of torment, the torment by insomnia, to be "the most exquisite and victorious of all he had ever essayed." No picture in all that oread gallery of imperial madness and misery which Suctorius has bequeathed to us, is so tearful as his portraiture of Caligula, roaming through the vast halls of the palace of the Casars, night after night, with blood-snot eyes, sleepless, and driven on by sleeplessness

to insanity. And in what light are we, this triumphant American people of the nineteenth century, to appear before posterity, weighted with the amning image of our most conspicuous enemy thus tied by us to tae stake, and tortured by us with worse than Irdian tortures, unto death?

We make, and seek to make, no party issues with any man or men on this matter. It is the aonor, the humanity, the Christianity, the civilization of the American republic which are here involved. Since the eloquent pen of Mr. Gladstone, near a score of years ago, concentrated the indignation of the civilized world upon the barbarous treatment inflicted by the Bourbon rulers of Naples upon Baron Poerio and his tellow-captives, there has been no such revelation as this of the brutality to which men may be tempted by political passion; and it is intolerable that the scandals of Ischia and San Elmo should be paralleled in the sacred name of liberty, within the walls of Fortress Monroe. We abstain purposely of Fortress Monroe. We abstain purposely from discussing the nature and extent of the political offenses for which Jefferson Davis has thus been made to suffer. For we are un-willing to believe that any man can be found, even in the ranks of the most extreme of the Radical party, who would dare import such a discussion into the case. Thaddeus Stevens could shock the moral sense of mankind by demanding the "penitentiary of hell" for millions of his fellow-countrymen; but even Thaddeus Stevens, we preier to think, would shrink from condensing that vast and inclusive anathema into practical and downright torture of a single human being. When Lafayette was suffering the extremes of cruelty in the Austrian dungeons of Olmutz, Edmund Burke, trans-ported by a blind rage against the French Revolution, could respond to an appeal in behalf of the injured and high-souled victim by ex-claiming in his place in Parliament:—"I would not debase my humanity by supporting an application in behalt of such a horrid ruffian!"
But is it for a moment to be supposed that the most innatical member of an American Congress. which assumes to itself a special philanthropy, and sits in the year 1866, can be tound to imita the savage bigotry of an exasperated British royalist in the year 1794?

It the members of the Congressional majority at Washington are not weaker and more wicked men than the sternest of their political oppo-nents would willingly believe them to be, they will compel a prompt exposure of the authors of this shameful thing, a prompt exposure, and a punishment as prompt. The President has done his duty in laying bare the facts, and will do his duty, we doubt not, in arresting at once and summarily this continuous outrage upon the national character. But we live in an epoch of Congressional inquiries into national scandais and national rumors of all kinds; and the conscience of the country will hold the present Congress to a dread responsibility if it shirk or evade in any way a duty more important to our national honor than any which it has yet

-It is stated that there are yet twelve million acres of arable land in Iowa untouched by spade or plough. -According to M. Jules Simon, there are only

4225 booksellers in France.

assumed.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the g neral Course of Instruction in the Department, oesigned to by a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, vir.;—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING land METALLURGY; ARCHIPPCTURE, anothe application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE, and the ARTS.

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For Chemistry apply to President CATTELL, or to From R. B. YOUNGMAN.

(Cirk of the Faculty.

FASTON, Pennsylvania April 4, 1866. 5 16 VANIA. TO THE SOLDIERS OF PENNSYL

VANIA.

Harrisburg, May 1. 1836
In obedience to authority vessed in me by a resolution adopted by the Convention of Soldiers hed in this city on the clash the day of March 1868. I do hereby request the honorably discharged soldiers of remayivania to meet in their respective Legislative Districts and clear Delegates, not exceeding five in number to represent their district in a Soldiers' Convention, to be held in the city of Pittsburg, on TUESDAY, the fit had June next, at 16 o'clock A.M.

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

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

Late Brevet Major-General U.S.A.

Papers favorable to the cause will please puolish the above.

5465

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE

beer duy elected Officers of the PHILADEL PHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to serve for the JOSEPH S. PEROT. JOSEPH S. PEROT.
MANAGERS.
ALBX ANDER G. CATTELL.
CHARLES H. CUM MINGS,
JAMES A. WEIGHT,
HOWARD HINCHMAN,
CHARLES KNECHT
SENECA E. MALONE,
NATHAS BROOKE,
JOHN H. MICHENER,

Subscriptions will be received at the Rooms of the Corn Fxchange Association, for the balance of the capital stock, daily, from 11 A. M. to 12 M. (Signed) SAMUEL L. WARD, Treasurer, Philadelphia, May 11, 1866 5 11 im

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. Notice is bereby given to holders of Certificates of Indebtedness, issued under acts of Congress approved March I and I7, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts, and the tenor of said Certificates, is prepared to redeem, before maturity, all Certificates, is prepared to redeem, before maturity, all Certificates of indebtedness failing due in June, July, or August, 1888, with secreed interest thereon, it presented for redemption on orbefore May 31, and that bereafter such Certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be paid on presentation at this Department, with interest only to the said 31st mst.

(Signed)

HUGH MCCULLOCH HUGH McCULLOCH Secretary of the Treasury

FAIR TO SECURE A HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM MEMBERS OF THE M E. CHURCH.—The ladies of EB "NEZER M. E. CHURCH would respectfully solicit Donations in Money Flowers Useful and Fancy Articles, for the above object. Donations may be sent to Mrs T. W. Simpers, No. 408 Catharine stree; Mrs. D. H. Bowen, No. 815 S. Second street; and Mrs. Charles Thompson, No. 1216 S. Second street; No 1216 S. Second street: and Mrs. Charles Tho The Fair will be held at Concert Hall, comp June 11, 1868.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM

PANI.

TREASUREE'S DEPARTMENT. }

PRILADELPHIA May 2, 1866 f

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, clea of National and State taxes, payable on and
after May 30, 1866.

Highly powers of the com-Blank powers of attorney or collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING BAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

POURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA April 28 1876.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockho ders of this Cembany, that the option of receiving their Dividend in Stock or Cash, under the resolution of the Board of 1kth Fecember, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 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 thereafter entitled to receive it in Cash only.

[4 30 lm] S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22 1886.

The Board of Managers have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF PER SHARE, on the capital stock of this Company, payable on demand, clear of national and State taxes.

All persons who have not a ready done so are supposed by

All persons who have not a ready done so are earnestly requested to present at this office their certificates of scrip or receipts for their subscription to the new stock issued in 1865, and receive the certificates of stock in lieu thereos.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD.
523 3t Treasurer. OFFICE PORTAGE OIL AND MINING COMPANY, No. 1003 South BROAD Street

Philadelphia.

The proprietors of the shares who have neglected to pay the sum duly assessed thereon (TWENTY CENTS). It is 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 auction at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY June 5, at 12 M.

5 14 18t H. M. HUNSICKER. Treasur r.

DIVIDEND_THE DIRECTORS OF THE DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS OF THE McElheny Off Company have this day declar d a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock (82'0.000), clear of State Tax, payable on and after 2ist inst, at the office of the Company. No. 218 Walnut street. Transfer books will reopen on the 23d instant CHARLES H. REEVES.

Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Hamless reliable in tantaneous. The only perfect
dve. No disappointment no ridiculous times, but true
to naive, back or brown to asture, black or brown GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR

Regenerating Extract of Milliques restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents badness. So.d by all Druggists Factory No.81 BARCLAY bt., N. Y. 33 JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Nine tieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,

entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had tree, for four stamps by addressing Secretary 2 ew York Museum of Anatomy.
7 175
No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

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 accommodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is turnished with EBANDIES. WINSKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS.

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS.

SMITH & RICHARDSON, Agents for the sale of the justly celebrated CHARCOAL

LINED REFRIGERATORS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FROM #6'50 TO #25'00. 5 2 1m5p) No. 611 MARKET Street. ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF ICE

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

Schooley's Large Refrigerators. They have three apartments, and are thorough ventilators. The sma'l sizes require but 50 cents worth of Ice per week.

E. S. FARSON & CO., MANUFACTURERS. No. 220 DOCK Street

TBUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others at No. 50 North SEV: NTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a component surgeon.

DRY GOODS.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER

No. 49 North EIGHTH Street, Have just spened s complete stock o SPRING GOODS,

FANCY GOODS. 200 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at 100 dozen Hemstifehed Handkerchlefs, at old prices 25, 37, 49, and 50 cents.

CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND

A full assortment of the newest design LACE COL-LA &S and COLLARETTES, from 37 cents up to \$19. 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 worn.
TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear 912 No 1024 OHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. OFFRES AT LOW PRICES.

2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS, Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid, Striped, Flain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses.

160 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable strips for Dresses.

100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses,
Cluny, Valencienne and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sicoves, etc.
The above are offered for sale CHHAP, and in great VARIETY
LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE. AG 1034 CHESHUT STEERS

G28

H O P K I N S' 628

HOOP-SKIET

Manufactory, No. 628 A BCH Street,
Above Fixth street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Betail.

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

Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are superior in finis and durabidy to any other Skirts made, and warrante to give satisfaction.

Shirts made to order, altered, and repsired. 245

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON LINE OF

Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON, Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuyikili co TUSCARORA HOTEL, Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co

MAHANOY CITY HOTEL. G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.

WHITE HOUSE, Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. Q

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

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE. H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks ca. COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,

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

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL, 8. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester oo LITIZ SPRINGS.

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

APRIL 21, 1866. CONGRESS HALL.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., WILL RECEIVE GUESTS

Thursday, May 31, 1866.

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.

COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN. DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL. BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater. Bas constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, surable for family use, to

which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally. Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. GEO A.COOKE'S

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N ORDER TO SAVE MONEY AND GET AN Article that nearly every one is rushing for buy PRENTON COAL, at \$6.75 per ton. Egg and Stove size; also the genuine Eagle Vein Coal at same price; and a very fine quality of Lehigh at \$7.750 per ton for Egg and Stove delivered to all parts of the city, free of slate and dirt. Orders received at No. 114 S. THERD Street.

BENDER'S

COAL AND ICE DEPOT. S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,

Offers the celebrated West Lenigh Coal from the Green wood Colliery, Stove, Egg. and Heater size, 27:59; Aut at 86 50. Also, the very superior Schuylkili Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Sut size, 86 96. All other from the Reevesdale Colliery, Success, sizes \$7.00.

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser. It not as represented. Also, the Coal forteited it not full weight.

2 10 6m

SPRING.

BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

HOLESALE AND RETAIL. AND MATERIALS FOR THE SAME. BEST QUALITY AND STYLE OF SPRING

MATTRESSES. J. S. FULLER.

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