THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH .- PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1866.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

ELTORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JULENALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

CONFILTD IVILY DAY FOR LVENING TELEGRAPH.

Treaties and Congresses in Europe. From the Times.

The statement by the Emperor Napoleon that he detested the treaty of 1815, need scarcely have aroused any new suspicions of his sincerity upon the subject of French aggrandizement. Its provisions, while they were intended to assert the principle of legitimacy among Europeau sovereigns, were expressly aimed at the extitction of the Bonaparte family as a ruling power. The restoration to their original status of provinces conquered by Napoleon, and the adjustment of the map of Europe so as to secure a quasi balance of power, were in one sense but incidents of the Vienna Congress. The powers represented at that Congress were inpowers represented at that Congress were in-duced to act together from a common danger, and a common desire for saleguards in the future. Since the date of the treaty it has been iniringed so often, that it is now practically a dead letter. The distribution of territory which it effected has been continually disturbed, and the position of Napoleon III as Encours of the Franch is not materially that en Emperor of the French is not materially shaken by the *declum* of the contracting powers that no Bonnparte should ever occupy the throne of France. But the spirit of the Vienna Congress purvives. Unrepealed, the letter of the treaty memains in force. The question of legitimacy, daid aside in view of the fact of the establishment of a new empire, might at any future time be revived in favor of any interest which it might seem desirable to the great powers to uphold. The monarch who by them was reseated was a representative of that legitimacy, and in the view of a number of Frenchmen of military antecedents and training, the family of the original Corsican still possess a claim to be his

successor. Now, the principle of legitimacy, as applied in European monarchical arrangements, is one which the course of modern events has partially thrust into desuctude, o., at all events, the right of a people to elect their own rulers has become more and more recognized. The acquiescence of the allies of France in her form of government, as developed under the regime of Louis Napoleon, was not only a matter of necessity, but was ultimately supported by real convictions of its justice. That the Emperor, standing before the world as a powerful but still elected mo-narch, should "detest" a principle which ignores his dynasty is not surprising. But what has this to do with the German question, or any possible interference of France therein ? It seems to us that the two subjects -- the Emperor's opinion of the Congress of 1815, and the present attitude o Austria, Prussia, and Italy, are widely different ones. He never did or could teel other than de-testation of that treaty, and his scorn of the dy-nastic settlement of 1815 cannot but occasion very considerable uneasiness.

The President and Congress-An End to he Quarrel.

From the Herald.

Within a week, if Mr. Thaddeus Stevens keeps his word-and we sincerely hope that he will have pluck enough to keep it-the quarrel between the President and Congress will be brought to a decided issue. In his speech on Saturday, referring to the removal of officials who do not sustain the President, Mr. Stevens angrily ex. claumed:-"It is time that we built up a wall against such tyranny as this. It is malfeasance In office. If I were a little younger-and I shall be in a week, 1 think-I would let these officers know that this is a grand inquest of the nation, before which men who are guilty in office shall be brought and their cases presented to another tribunal to try them." Mr. Stevens is quite right. The House of Representatives is a grand inquest before which guilty officials can be brought, and the Senate is a constitutional tribunal by which such cases may be tried. If the President be "treasonable," if his Secretaries are "recreant," if Senators are "apostate," and if the P.csident and his Secretaries are "guilty of malteasance in office," it is proper that they should be punished. Nobody can object to this. The Constitution commands it. Mr. Stevens has therefore, a clear course before him. Let not his back bone bend nor his knees grow weak. Let him present his charges in due and legal form and let us have a trial. The country is all ready for this movement it the radicals are. Things cannot and ought not to go on any longer as they have been going on during the past few months. The best interests of the American people require that the quarrel be-tween the President and Congressshall be ended in some way or other. The way that Mr. Stevens has chosen is, perhaps, the shortest, and consequently we are in favor of its anoption. We believe that in the bitter quarrel which has tasted so long and caused, so much ill-feeling, the President is entirely right and the radi-cals entirely wrong. We believe that the Presiden is acting according to the Constitution, and that the radicals are trampling the Consti-tution under loot. We believe that the President's policy of reconstruction is safe, practical. s nat onal, and statesmanlike, and that the failure of the radicals to offer anything better or hal! as good, atter many months of careful de liberation, ought to have been followed by a general and cordial acquiescence in the Presi-dent's plan. We believe that the present Congre-s does not represent the sentiments of the people in regard to this great question, and that the people are with the President almost unanimonsiy. This is our creed, and yet we call upon Mir. Stevens to make good the threat which he uttered on Saturday. It does not matter for what reason he uttered it. His wishes in regard to the Pennsylvania appointments may have been disregarded; he may have been aggravated by the predestined failure of his reconstruction scheme in the Senate; but, whatever his motives, he has at length reached the logical conclusion of the radical programme, and we want to see the game played out. All through this quarrel the radicals have displayed the utmost consistency. They have struck re-peated blows at the President; they have con-trolled his Cabinet; they have dared him to change his advisers: they have treated his vetoes contemptuously; they have annoved him in every ossible manner, and they have abused him in rublic and private upon every occasion. To these outrages there have been merely verbal responses from the White House. Not while responses from the white House. Not until recently have radicals been removed from office; and even now the President has com-menced at the little end of the hydra's tail, instead of chopping off its heads like a Hercules, But these removals, small as they are, have aroused the wrath of Mr. Stevens. He has already ordered a bill to be prepared depriving the President of his constitutional and time-honored prerogative, and he now proposes to impeach all the officials concerned in the affair. We sincerely trust that he will carry out his threat, and talk no more buncombe about the wonders he intends to perform. We assume this position in relation to this quarrel, and state our views thus frankly and unreservedly, because it is evident that the people are heartily tired of having the Government disgraced at home and abroad by so vio-lent a feud. What respect can anybody entertain for a country whose executive and leg slative departments are openly and bitterly hostile? When the radicals declare that the President is a trattor, and the President ass rts that Congress is led by rebels, it is time that nome solution of the difficulty should be dis-covered. We have fought four years for the Union; we have sacrificed thousands of lives and millions of money for the Union; our gallant armies under General Grant triumphed over the Southern Rebellion in order to restore the Union, but we are now more disunited than

or Congress is responsible. From neither the President nor Congress can they obtain any sat sinctory response. Thus far the President has the best of the argument, but the worst of the quarrel. He talks as though he were right; but the radicals act as though they were right. He insists that Southern representatives ought t be admitted to Congress; but the radicals keep them out. He insists that the South ought to be them cut. He insists that the South ought to be governed like the rest of the nation; but the radicals keep the South under the do-minion of the bayonet and the Freed-men's Bureau. He issues orders, and by command of the radicals his own Cabinet officers disregard these orders. In the mean-time here we are with half a country, heavy taxes a degregated our and the country. taxes, a depreciated currency, and the extrem-ists of both parties only restrained from meditating revolutionary proceedings by the certainty that General Grant, who is acceptable to all parties, will be our next President. But the next Presidency is still a long way off, and this quar-rel cannot continue until then without fear ully inturing the country. When a Congressman is permitted to accuse the President of freeson, the retaries of malfeasance in office, and honor-Secretaries of indifensance in onice, and nonor-able Senators of apostacy, without being once called to order for his violations of parliamentary rules, and without a vote of censure being passed upon him, the most indifferent must be roused to an appre-clation of the dangers of the situation. Such outbreaks are perilous to the public peace, fatal to the reputation of the United States, and indica-tive of an animosity that cannot be too promptly checked. The remedy which Mr. Stevens himsell proposes is a severe one; but it is much better than doing nothing. If the President will take no decided step, if he will not change his Cabinet and call our leading generals and admirals into his councils, it remains for the radicals to force matters to an issue, just as they have always taken the mitiative. We know precisely how the scheme of Mr. Stevens will end; we know that the President will be sustained both by Congress and the people. And it is for this very reason, and because we hope that this new attack will cause the President to act, and thus expose the weakness and punish the perfidy of these malcontents, that we eagerly second the proposal of Mr. Steven-, and pray that he may be young enough "within a week" to make good his threats and boasts.

Financial Inflation in Eugland and its Results.

From the Daily News.

It has been for some time apparent that any seriously depressing excitement in the money market would have the effect of bearing down several English establishments which either had their origin in a period of unwise speculation, or which by imprudent ventures aided to intensify that speculation. Financial inflation in England was the consequent of causes that resulted from our recent war. At the time hostilities commenced large stocks of cotton in a raw, and especially in a fabricated state were held by the English manufacturers; and thus, while the stoppage of the American supply was disastrous to the working men, it led to such an advance in the price of cotton goods, that merchants and manufacturers, who from an overstocked market almost stared bankruptcy in the tace, found themselves rolling in unexpected riches. The rise in the price of cotton also led to a great advance in the value of linen and woollen fabrics, and or commodities generally, so that almost all producers shared in the general prosperity. In the disposition of their unexpected gains

the possessors thereof once more set to work to establish the truth of the old adage, that money easily gotten is easily spent. Capital being most abundant, it could not find employment in the usual channels, except at very low rates of interest; so a new one was opened to receive it. This channel, which eventually widened into a periect gulf, was the establishment of joint stock companies, with timited ha-bilities, for financial and industrial operations of every conceivable kind. Many old established trading firms were also turned into simi lar associations, much to the advantage of the parties disposing of the same. The projecting and manipulating of these companies became a mania, and the extent to which the mania spread in three years is exhibited in the follow-Companies Capital Capital prefected. 1863.....263 1864.....282 1865.....267 authorized, offered Deposits, \$500 285 000 \$899,675 000 \$44,877,750 779 487,500 532 615,000 62,729,000 534,975,000 377,894,500 60,875,950 offered. \$890,675 000 Total...832 \$1,814 677,500 \$1,301,184,500 \$167,980,700 Thus the total capital intended to be embarked was not iar short of two thousand millions of dollars; but many of the projects proved abor-tive, and in other instances the process of winding up, voluntarily or otherwise, had com-mensed at the date to which these figures are brought down. The aggregate capital of the new companies proposed during the three years almost reached the total amount invested in the construction of tailways in the United Kingdom irom the date of their commencement. To exhibit the variety of enterprises these projects embraced, it is but necessary to survey the list for 1865, in which year the companies inancial and discount, 32 building and investn:ent, 7 assurance, 15 shipping, 49 mining, gas, 12 hotels, and 15 miscellaneous; total, 287. In addition to the \$60,873,950 of deposits re-quired during the year 1865 for the new companies inaugurated during that year, \$36,898,200 more was called upon new issues of capital by previously existing companies-the capital of such issues being \$75,453,060, and the premiums \$2,637,500. The foreign loans introduced during the same year amounted to \$231,181,815, of which \$101,158,315 was called up. Some of these latter were, however, principality sub-scribed for in France, while one of the lyans presented chiefly a conversion of meaning the presented chiefly a conversion of pre-existing bonds. Consequently, only about \$30,000,000 was required in England on this score, which, added to the \$98,000,000 invested in the joint stock companies, gives a total of nearly \$150 060,000 expended in foreign investments and home speculations during the year. The concoctors of these public companies in many instances introduced clauses into the articles of agreement, that were directly inimical to the interests of the shareholders. Businesses were purchased for very large sums, without sufficient vonchers as to their value, and it was atterwards found that they had been bought much too dearly. Managers were provided for for a long term of years or for life, and in some cases even their widows and tamilles secured in case of their decease. The remuneration of directors was fixed at exorbitant rates (in one case equal to one half the entire sum that might become applicable to dividend), and frequently without the slightest regard as to whether a profit was earned or not. Clauses were artfully drawn fencing in the directors on every side, and virtually preventing the shareholders, however dissatisfied, obtaining an insight into the real state of affairs, or effecting any change in the direction. But people with plethoric pockets cared not for such trivial matters as these; they were promised enormous dividends, and that was sufbeient; but they have now learned to their cost that fine promises, like fine words, butter no parenips. Thus guarded against intrusion, and screened against the peering of inquisitive eyes, the art-ful managers of these associations were ena-bled, by talse pretenses and "cooked" accounts, to give a fictifious value to their shares, and to win the confidence of speculative money-lenders, win the confidence of speculative money-lenders, who freely discounted their paper. But as soon as the prospect of a European war caused a heavy decline in securities and shares, these offsprings of financial inflation were the tirst to feel the effects of the rising storm, and one after another exhibited their internal rotten-ness to the outward world. They sank under the first breath of wind that was waited over the commercial horizon. With their fail, conarmies under General Grant triumphed over the Southern Rebellion in order to restore the Union, but we are now more disunited than ever. This is somebody's fault; somebody is to plane for it, and the people insist upon a settle.

ment of the dispute as to whether the President case in every commercial crisis, houses that have done a more legitimate business have, too, been compelled to suffer, but fewer esta-

too, been compelled to suffer, but fewer esta-blishments of this kind have found it receasary to close their doors on the present occasion than is usual in such convulsions in trade. The storm has now subsided. As it was en-tirely engendered by an unwise speculation that was confined within the limits of the British Isles—though doubtless precipitated by a foreign e ement—it is more than likely that its di-astrous clicets will only be felt within the same bounda-ries. The recent marks in London will obviously ries. The recent panic in London will obviously have a tendency for a time to disturb prices in this country, but beyond that we have not much cause to fear any evil results will arise from it in our own community.

Give us the Soda Ash Manufacture.

From the Tribune. Soda ash within ten days has gone up half

cent a pound. Well, what of that? Just this :- For the bread that we Americans cat-for the windowglass that lights our houses, and in part shelters us from the weather-for every pound of hard soap we use-for every sheet of our letter, cap, and printing paper-for the bleaching of our cotton cloths, and very many other blessings, we are absolutely dependent on Great Britain. Her manufacturers of soda ash have the monopoly of furnishing the United States with that article, indispensably necessary in itself and in its correlative products to the supply of the commonest wants of our social and domestic life. There is not a sola ash manufactory in the United States. There are the skeletons of many, killed dead by a competition under free trade tariffs or free trade clauses in protective tariffs, which represents the difference of wages paid to common laborers in the United States and Great Britain-50 cents a day there, and \$1.50 a day here. But there is not a single living, kicking soda ash factory in our whole

country. Let us restate this our nation's dependence. If a war should break out between Great Britain and the United States, we should be instantly cut off from our supply of the materials to make bread, soap, glass, and paper. The menufac-turing interests dependent upon soda ash and its correlatives would forthwith be brought to the greatest distress or to absolute ruin; so soon as the imported stock on hand was exhausted. we should have to depend on blockade-running obtain the chemical element necessary to enable the nation to wash its clothes and raise its bread and cakes. In the event of such a war soda ash would go up to two dollars a pound, Indeed, it could not be got at any price. Our people would expirte with a wide-spread distress their folly in not having encouraged and esta-blished the manufacture of this article of prime and indispensable necessity, at least to the point of independence of foreign supply. But soda ash has gone up half a cent a pound. It is a new fluctuation, which we simply wish to employ in urging the solemn duty to make this nation independent of Great Britain for the comfort of its social and domestic life. The fluctuation in the price of soda ash in 1865 was between 35 cents the pound and 12) cents. During much of that time, the profit the British manuacturers and importers made out of us ranged between 200 and 400 per cent. Money enough was sent out of this country to pay inordinate profits to toreigners to have paid tor the successful establishment here the soda ash manufacture in at least eight different States, and to have secured a permanently low and steady price of the article in all the American markets. This rise of half a cent a pound—a British tax on every glass, soap, paper, and cotton manufacturer in this country—will not excite a protest. How wise it would be for these manufacturers, quitting forever their chronic protests against a tariff on soda ash, to unite in emanding one that should immediately establish the manufacture here and save them for-ever from these inevitable fluctuations in the price of the foreign article, and the extravagant profits from which only home competition be-tween established producers saves the consumer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE 99 LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

SPECIAL NOTICES. SUMMER RESORTS. DRY GOODS. HEALTH OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, S. W. corner SIXTH and Sansom Streen, May 28th, 1898. SUMMER RESORTS 'DREIFUSS & BELSINGER Asy 28th, 1868. Is hereby given that all Bas and Bone Establishments in his city are dec ared to be unisances, projudicial to public health and must be closed from JUN's last until Out TOBER lat, unless permitted to be kept open by application to and permission by the Board of Health. No. 49 North EIGHTH Street, ON LINE OF Have 'ust epened a complete stock o Reading Railroad and Branches. acplication to send of Health. Ey order of the Board of Health. HOBATIO G, SICKEL, Health Office SPRING GOODS, CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS. 5 29 St OFFICE OF THE WAREHOUSING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA May 29, 1866 The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Company's Office. DO'K Street, on MONDAY June 4, between the hours of 12 and 20'e ock P. M. for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year. MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON, 200 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles Mis. Caroline Wunder, Fottsville P. O., Schuylkill co S hirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices. 100 dozen Hemstiched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37, 40, and 56 cents. A full sesoriment of the newest design LACE COL-LA LS and COLLARP TIES, from 37 cents up to \$10. GLOVES-GLOVES. A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures. GARPIELLE AVIETS. low prices. TUSCARORA HOTEL. Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co MAHANOY CITY HOTEL. G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co. WILLIAM NELSON. 6 20 6t* WHITE HOUSE, GABRIELLE SKIRTS, GABRIELLE SKIRTS, COMPANY, No. 1003 Bonth BROAD Street, PT, Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O COMPANY, No. 1003 Source the sequence of the sequence of the shares who have neglected to pay the sum duly assessed thereon (TWENTY OWNTS) by the sum duly assessed thereon (TWENTY OWNTS) by the action of the Board of Heretors 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 heceasary and incl-dental charges thereon will be sold at public auction at the office of the company, on TUE-DAY June 5, at 12 M. 5 14 18t H. M. HUNSICKER, Treasur r. The newest, most desirable, and stylish pkirts now ANDALUSIA, James S. Madeira, Reading P. O. TUCKED SELETING, a cheap and desirable article for Indica wear LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL. Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co NO. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE, H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co E. M. NEEDLES. DIVIDEND_THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, McElheny Oli Company have this day declar d a dividend of TWO PER CENT, on the capital stock (\$260.000), clear of State Tax, payable on and after 21st inst, at the office of the Company, No. 218 Walnut street, Transier books will roopen on the 23d instant CHARLES H. REEVES, Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY. OFFERS AT LOW PRICES. J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berks co YELLOW SPRINGS HOTFL, 2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS. 5 17 Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Fraid, Striced, Flain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses 160 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desir-able strives for Dresses. Clumy, Valencienne and other Laces; Insert-ings, Edgings, Floundings, and Hands, Handker chiefs, Velis, Collars, Sleeves, etc. The shove are offered for sale CHHAP, and in great VARIELY. LADILS WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE. B. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co DINING-ROOM. --F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectively more the Public senerally that he has leit nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accom-modation of guests. He has opened a large and com-set and com-modation of LITIZ SPRINGS, Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P O., Lanoaster co EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS. Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co A FRIL 21, 1866. 4 238m FURNITURE. CONGRESS HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., FURNITURE. R No. 1034 ORENUT S' REET. WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER L. H O P K I N S^{*} HOOP-SKIRT Manufactory, No. 628 A BCH Street. Above Sixth street. Philadelphia. Wholessle and Betail. There has been added to this popular House, since last There has been added to tbls popular House, since last season, the entire Ocean House property, giving an ocean iront of over 12% Ocean House property, giving and in full view of the sea. A perfect system of sewerage and drainage has been completed, a teature possessed by lew hotels outside of large cities. The appointments of the House throughout have re-ceived a most careful supervision, suggested by the ex-perience of past seasons. For apartments, address J. F. CAKE, Congress Hall, Hassier's Brass and String Band. 5 29 628RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH. Wholesale and Betail. Our assoriment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, or every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children. Those of "OLR OWN MAKE" are superior in finis and duradrify to any other Skirts made, and warrante to give satisfaction. Skirts made to order, altered and repetred. 245 No. 40 South SECOND St., West Side, MANUFACTURERS OF SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE. Hassier's Brass and String Band. AND COAL. THE PIER HOUSE. UPHOLSTERED GOODS. TAMES. O'BRIEN. Plain Suits in Plush, Reps Hair Cloth etc. Sitting-Room, Dining-Room, and Chamber Suits in Wainut, Mahogany, Oak, Chesnut, etc., together with grained imitations of the above woods, which come very PORT PENN, DELAWARE. DEALER IN Should you desire anything in our line, it will be to your advantage to call and examine our stock, which is as large and varied as can be found anywhere, and PRICES THE LOWEST. LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL. JONATHAN DRAPER, Proprietor. BY THE CAEGO OF SINGLE TON. The Proprietor having purchased this well-known Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater. RICPMOND & FOREPAUGH, house, is now prepared to receive boarders at \$8 00 per No. 40 South SECOND Street week. Eas constantly on hand a competent supply of the The lovers of good gunning and fishing can here fully F U R N I T U R E. — THE L A R G E ST, world is to be found at GOULD & CO.'S UNION FURNITURE DEPOT. CORNER OF NINTH AND MARKET STREETS, and NOS. 37 and 39 N NFCOND Street. Parlor Sulis, in Hair. Brocade, Flush. Damask, or Rep. above superior Coal, surable for family use, to enjoy that luxury. which he calls the attention of his friends and the Excellent bathing, and a magnificent beach extending public generally. for miles. 5 26 1m Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC Post Office, promptly attended to, A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS' COAL. 785 Hep. Dining-room, Chamber, Library Kitchen, and Office Furni ure, at tabu ously low prices, and the newest sty es and patterns. Public Building School, College, and Shop Furriture LEWIS LADOMUS. Public Building School, College, and Shop Fufritures in endiess variety. All kinds of Furniture wanted by housekeepers at exceedingly low prices at either of their immense estab-lishments. If you want to save money and get well served go to GOULD & CO. before purchasing elae-where Corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos, 37 and 39 N, SECOND Street. 2105b DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER, GEO A COOKE'S -WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE, WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. COALEMPORIUM 802 Chestnut St., Phila. 1314 WASHINGTON AV. COURTNEY & WILLITS, Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great fuction in price of his large and we'l assorted stock N ORDER TO SAVE MONEY AND GET AN Nos. 14 and 16 S. Seventh St., Philada. A orticle that nearly every one is rushing for buy PRESTON COAL, at \$675 per ton. Egg and Stova size; also the genuine Eggle Vein Coal at same price; and a very fine quality of Lehigh at \$759 ber ton for Egg and Stove, delivered to all parts of the city, free of slate and dirt. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street. 524 Diamonds. MANUFACTURERS OF Watches, BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FURNITURE AND THE ONLY DURABLE IN THE CITY. Jewelry,

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

> > AT THE

OF THE

IAFAYETTE COLLEGE. In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Lepariment, designed to isy a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:-ENGINEKRING-Civil. Topographical, and Mecha-nical: MINING (and METALIURGY; ARCHITEC-TURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICUL-TURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICUL-TURE, and the application of the History and instrictions of the History and INSTITUTIONS of our county. For Chemistry apply of Pieskient CATTELL, or to Piot. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty, TO, THE SCO, TO, THE SCO, DENNEYT

VANIA. TO THE SOLDIERS OF PENNSYL-

VANIA. HARDINGUNG, May 1. 18:6. In obedience to authority vessed in me by a resolu-tion adopted by the Convention of Soldiers he d in this city on the eighth day of March 1866 1 do hereby re-quest the bonomby discharate soldiers of 1 ensyl-vania to meet in their respective Legisative Districts and elect Fielgates, not exceeding five in number to represent their discrict in a Soldiers' Convention, to be held in the city of Plusburg, on TUESDAY, the fith of June text, at 10 o'cleck A.M. Where any Representative discrict comprises more than one county, the manner on electing the delerates is respectively reterred to the soldiers of the discrict of each county.

each county Citizens who have borne arms in defense of the nation

arsing treason have expected interest in the purpose this Convention, and it is desirable that as ful a rep gentation of the brave defenders or the country as p schiation of the brave defenders of the county as pos-sible should be secured on this occasion J. F. HARTRANFT, Late Brevet Major-General U.S.A. Papers favorable to the cause will please publish th 84tb 8

5466 THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE beer duy elected Officers of the PHILADEL THIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to serve for the ensuing year :-

FRESIDENT JOSEPH S. FLROT. MANAGERS. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, JAMES A. WRIGHT, HOWARD HINCHMAN, CHARLES KNECHT SENECK E. VALOSE, NATHAS BROOKE, JOHN H. MICHENER, THEASUBER

TREASURER TREASURER SAMULL L. WARD. Subscriptions will be received at the Rooms of the ora I schenge Arsochation, for the balance of the capi al stock, daily, from 11 A M to 12 M. (Signed) SAMULL L. WARD, Treasurer, (Signed) SAMULL L. WARD, Treasurer, Fhiladelphia, May 11, 1966 511

FAIR TO SECURE A HOME FOR THE AGLD AND INFIRM MEMBERS OF THE MGLD AND INFIRM MEMBERS OF THE ME CHURCH.—The ladies of EB NEZER M. F. CHURCH would respectivly solicit Domations in Money, Flowers Castul and Faney Articles, for the above object. Domations may be sent to Mrs. T. W. Simpers, No. 406 Carharine street; Mrs. D. H. Bowen No. 115.8. Second street: and Mrs. Charles Thompson No. 116.8. Second street. The Fair will be held at Concert Halt, commencing June 11 1969. 619

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-PANY.

PANY. TREASURAN'S DRPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA May 2, 1826 (NOTICE TO STOCKHOLLERS. - The Board of Directors have this day decisted a semi annual dividend of FIVE FER CEN³, on the capital stock of the Com-pany, cica of National and State taxes, payable on and after May 50, 1866. Blank powers of atterner or collecting dividends can

Blank powrs of attorney or collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 288 S. THIRD Street. THOMAS T. FIRTH, 5 3 504 Treasurer.

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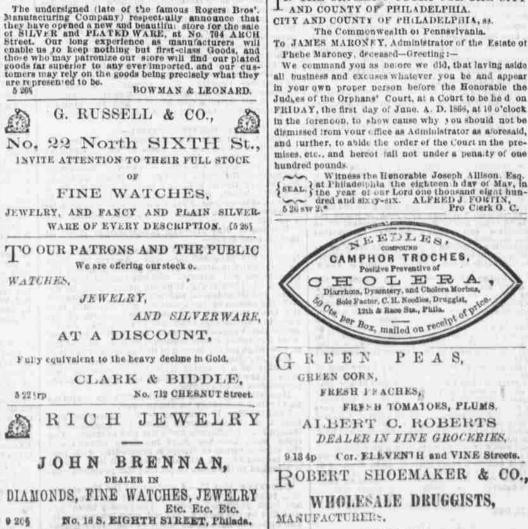
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