THE PARTY I STRATESTICK INT STRATES AND SOLO THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH.—PHIL.

TEE NEW YORK PRESS.

 $\mathbf{2}$

E) BOLLAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UFON CURRENT TOPICS.

CONFILID I VILY DAY FOR LVENING TELFGRAPH.

Release of Jefferson Davis-Vagary.

From the Times.

The Tribune of Monday says :-"It is reported from Washington that a number of we'l-known gouli men stand ready to give bail for Jefferson Davis, in any required amount, but that the Government is di posed to re'ease hum, if at all, upon his paro e."

Mr. Greeley is one of the "well-known gentlemen" overflowing with sympathy for Jefferson Davis, and with living zeal chasing up Judge Underwood to offer "bail in any required amount."

Jefferson Davis was the head and front of a Rebellion, in the progress of which a quarter of a million of our sons fell, and for which the a minion of our ying a debt of over three thousand millions of dollars. While Jefferson Davis was in his glory at Richmond, Union prisoners—sol-diers—were dying in Rebel prisons of "pesti-lence and famme," by thousands. Under the auspices of Jefferson Davis, and with the money of the Confederate Government, agents were em ployed to introduce contagious diseases into our cities. Under the same auspices, and with the same money, Confederate agents in Canada hatched conspiracies and raids to rob our banks, murder our citizens, burn our cities, and assassi nate our President. These multiform and atroclous crimes were approved by Jeffers in Davis. He has never even denied his responsibility or conplicity in them. When any of the guilty agents were arrested they produced a commission from Jefferson Davis.

When this trait n-in-chiet was arrested, out-raged humanity demanded his trial and panishment. But the *Tribune* objected! Mr. Greeley was opposed to the "death penalty." Mr. Gree-ley is a philanthropist! Mr. Greeley's sympa-thies warm to the man who struck a blow at the life of the republic; who deluged our country in blood; who sanctioned piracy, arson, and assassination! This craven, white-leatnered spirit, from influential sources, occasioned delay, and delays end in a denial of justice. Jefferson Davisshould have been promptly tried, convicted and sentenced, after which, if the President had commuted the punishment on condition of his leaving the country forever, we should have been rid of a bad subject. And now, while Davis is living upon the fat of the land in For-tress Monroe, Mr. Greeley ruches to Washington to offer bail, so that not even punishment of the mildest character should be inflicted upon a man whose head in any other country, would have come off for any one of his many treasons. It is a curious, if not an instructive fact, in the history of the Rebellion, that while Chief Justice Chase refuses to try, and Mr. Greeley objects to the punishment of the leading representative traitor, both refuse to restore the fol-lowers of Rebel leaders who desire to return to their allegiance, to their rights and privileges; and both persist, after peace has been pro-claimed, in keeping the Union divided !

Jeiferson Davis.

From the Tribune The House of Representatives on Monday, on motion of Mr. Boutwell, of Mass., by a vote of 105 to 19.

Resolved, As the opinion of the House of Representatives, that said Davis should be held in custody as a prisoner, and subjected to trial, according to the laws of the land.

There would seem to be no room for doubt as to the correctness of one proposition here given, since all parties are agreed upon it. The House says Davis should be tried; his counsel say exactly the same, and have been trying, ever since they were allowed to communicate with him, to get his case before a judge and jury. Then why is he not tried? Who stands in the

Judge Underwood held on Monday, on an application for ball, that he was a prisoner of war, therefore not ballable. The fact being assumed. the reason is conclusive. But how long may a prisoner of war be held after the war is officially Jackson at New Orleans in 1816, would that suffice to bar his liberation? But how and when did Davis become a prisoner of war? He was not arrested as a public enemy, but as a telon, officially charged, in the fac: of the civilized world, with the foulest, most execrable guilt—that of having suborned assassing to murder President Lincoln—a crime assassing to murder President Lincoln—a crime the basest and most cowardly known to man-kind. It was for this that \$100,000 was offered and paid for his arrest. And the proclamation of Andrew Johnson and William H. Seward, offering this reward, says his complicity with Wilkes Booth & Co. is established "by evidence now in the Bureau of Military Justice." So there was no need of time to hunt it ap was no need of time to hunt it up. Others charged with that horrible deed have been arraigned, tried, some of them long ago acquitted and set at liberty; others executed and buried; others are now serving out their terms as convict prisoners. Why is this one alone still awaiting trial-not even indicted ? Is the charge of assassination abandoned? Then it should be retracted as publicly as it was made. Is it persisted in? Then why is he not tried on it? Can you imagine any creditable reason for leaving this matter as it is? It has been asserted that Davis is responsible for the death by exposure and famine of our captured soldiers, and his official position gives plausibility to the charge. Yet while Henry Wirz-a miserable wretch-a mere tool of tools -was long ago arraigned, tried, convicted, sen-tenced, and hanged for this crime-no enarge has been officially preferred against Davis. So we presume none is to be. For eight or ten months, he was not allowed to see his wife or any member of his family, nor to communicate with counsel save by open letters sent through the War Department. At length the embargo is removed, and he is simultaneously indicted for treason. "Now," say his counsel, "we shall get his case into court." and they attend at the very first sitting to call it on. The Judge has no scruple about trying it-he is loyal, upright, and fearless-but the Government comes limping in the second day and is not ready! No preparation has been made on that side, and the case has to go over! Now if there be any reason for not trying the case in Virginia, it is perfectly triable in Tennescase in virginia, it is periectly tradie in reduces-see. There is ample evidence that Jeff. Davis was at Murficesboro in 1862, wielding and im-pelling the Rebel army of Tennessee. Judge Trigg, of that district, is thoroughly loyal; he holds Court at Knoxville, among a people as over whelmingly loyal as Vermont. Why has not an indictment been found and tried in his Court? Who can say? Court? Who can say? It has a very bad look when a man officially charged with the vilest crime known to men is not even indicat therefor, but kept in close jail not even indicient therefor, but kept in close jail over a year without knowing on what charge: and when at length an indictment is found against him for something total y different he can't get tried on that, but is still held in close jail, without being allowed a chance tolface his accusers. We should not like this sort of treat-ment; and we mean to insist on rair play for friends and enemics alike. friends and enemics alike. Mind, here is no question of merey or lenity, since none has been yet solicited. A prisoner ac cused of henious crimes asks to be trud; and his trial is shuffled off, while he is keept in close his trial is shuffled off, while he is keept in close jail a good way on his second year. Meanume the belief gains ground that the whole business is a sham—that there is no intention of trying him—that he is only held till a favorable time shall have come for feiting him go—and when his counsel offer bail they are told that he is not a criminal, but a prisoner of war! And in the Bouth it is currently proclaimed that the Gov-ernment dare not try him for treason, less it be proved on trial that he was right and the Union-lists wrong in our late struggle !

The Government of the United State : cannot aftord to be thus covering and fleeing be ore an alle red criminal. It must come to the light. alleged criminal. It must come to the light. It must declare on what charge he is held, for what crime he is to be tried, and when; why these hesitations, and why his counsel have to be coaxing and begging for a trial. If he is to be tried at all, he cannot be tried too soon. One year ago Davis was the failen chief of an utterly prostrict rebellion. He was unpopular at the South and detested at the North. It is very different now, He has fully regained all the popularity he ever had. Every ex-R-bel regards Davis as suffering for han; and he wins sympatty outside of their circle. A other, year of Forcess Monice night make him popu-lar at the North. For our own part, and in behalf of some others

For our own part, and in behalf of some others who believe the true, sufficient bases of recon-struction to be UNIVERSAL AMNESTY, IMPARTIAL SUFFRAME-these two, and no wore-we den and that this prisoner of war, or prisoner of state, or whatever he may be, shull have the full legal rights secured to him by the Constitution and laws of the land. Believing that any illegal harshness to which he may be exposed tends to engender new bitterness be ween North and South, and to indispose the latter to accept conditions of reconciliation which we hold best for each and all, we shall oppose it as at once a wrong and a blunder. We have still an open, serious controversy with those who insist on reconstituting our contary on a basis of caste and prejudice, and we cannot afford to give them the advantage of truly representing us as making war on a tallen, powerless prisoner of war or of peace.

The Fenian Movement and its Probable Results. From the Herald.

The Feniru movement on Canada, which was designed by the leaders as a base from which to carry out their plans for the liberation of Ireland, has failed for the present. The United States Government, by the rigid exercise of the neutrality laws, accomplished what in all propability the military power of the British Government in Canada would have failed to do. There appeared to have been no want of men, nor of determination, nor of the necessary supplies on the part of the Fenians; but while the men' reached the frontier in large numbers, their munitions, arms, and provisions-amounting, it is said, to fity thousand small arms and eighty tons of ammunition-were seized by the otheinls of our Government, and the men were therefore left powerless. We cannot be surprised that under these circumstances the Fenian move-ment on Canada has collapsed. It would be too much to expect that the Fenians could contend

successfully against two powerful nations. Such of the British troops as they met on Canadian soil they defeated at L mestone Ridge; but the United States Regulars, Provost Marhals, and District Attorneys and Detectives in the rear were too much for them. From all the facts developed in this case it seems evident that had it not been for the interference o the Government, there would have been fity thousand men thrown into Canada; that Mon-treal and Ottawa would have been in possession of the invaders before this time, and that in less than six months there would not be a Brutsh flag flying upon British soil in North America. There would not have been a toothold lett from which to start bank-robbers, hotel-burners, assassing, or other emissaries to and in the destruction of this Government, all of which Canada furnished with so much alacrity during the Rebellion.

However, the Government saw fit to show its magnanimity, and set an example to other na-tions as to what strict neutrality ready means, and hence it laid a heavy hand upon the Feni-ans just at the moment when they were about to pay off the old score. The leaders of the Fenian movement, and perhaps nine-tenths of their followers, too, were men who lought under the flag of the Republic against the Rebellion. The leaders, being loyal citizens and good sol-diers, who did as much to maintain the exist-ence of the country in the late war as any other class of the community, did not wish to come into collision with the Government, and hence, when they found that edicts and procla-mations were issued against the violation of the neutrality laws, they submitted to the exi-gencies, and disbanded their men for the pre-sent. The slurs pas-ed upon the movement by the partisan press, who have st ledit a failure and and improper. The Fenian idea, though haffled now, is not a fallure. It will retain a significance that may be noticeable by and by in the politics of the country. Viewing it in its most discouraging aspect it is a great and scrious movement, the results whereof remain to be developed. It may be that the leading men who entered upon the Canadian invasion were not animated solely by a desire to free Ireland, though that was, of course, the main object, but t at some thought of vengeance against Canada entered into their plans. They doubtless gath-ered hope for the success of their movement from the general bostility entertained by the whole American people towards the British Government, arising from the course pursued towards us during the Rebellion. The Fenian leaders, as we have said, were among the best fighting element in the war for the Union, and in the invasion of Canada they must have seen hoth opportunity for retaliation for the wrongs done to this country and hope for their native land. The Fenian organization, according to the statement of the leaders and the general senti-ment of the masses, is still full of vitality, and will no doubt show itself at some future time, and very probably with some force at the next elections; but in the meantime it is clearly the duty of President Johnson, now that he has extended such beneficent service to Great Britain as to save her principal colony from annihilation, to demand without reservation or delay full payment for all the damage done to our commerce by the piratical raids of the Aiabama and other Contederate cruisers fitted out in British ports. This is the least return he can ask from England for having done what no other Government in the world would have dared to do in the face of the popular sentiment of hostility to any laterterence with the punish ment of Canada for her treacherous conduct towards us in the late Rebellion. The Fenians seem to find consolation in the fact that they have not been detented by the military power of England, but by the action of their own Govern-We have urgent claims against the British Government, which have not yet settled by the diplomatic machinery worsed by Mr. Seward. Now is the time, therefore, for the President to demand a quid pro quo. He has proserved Canada for the English Government; let bim insist that the Alabama claims shall be settled at once.

which sometimes involve neutrals in embarrass-ment. It is accarcely probable that there also a deren be a blockade, and all the combarants will want mear home the few ships they have cot, and will not of the to cleate embarrassment to the authorities of Emsish ports. No result of the sait is likely to affect us much, and we can afford to lot the Conti-teria powers settle now the map of Europe shall be recodelied, so far as it is likely to be altered. This makes it very easy for us to be calm and impartial at this critical time when war may break out any day, and any sug, esticate we may offer have the re-ectimendation of being disinterested, and of not having been dictated by hope or itar. But on the other hand, we cannot hope to have much in-finence, and it is very much to be desired that our cli fomatistic may not have been pretending to have as influence which every one knowsithey have really not got. That we should do what we can for the muturance of peace is very richt, and England has sufficient claims on the attention of all the com-taining to invite them o consider with her whether in the sense in which she was a European power in the days of Wellington. She is now an Asiatic power, and my hop have not be affinite of Burnah, of Afghaa, of Nepaul, are di more importance to her than the affairs of Wirtenburg and Hano-ver and Hesse-Cassel. To keep the road to india open through Exypt is far more necessary to her than the affairs of the thild Rhemish stronghold shell not being to France. Her call finde open through Exypt is far more necessary to her than the affairs of the protect the mouth of the Danabe, or to neutralize the Euxibeo, of to help the Rayals of Turkey, but to impress on the Mahom-ian populations under her rule or adjacent to her terintories that her strength is unbroken, and that is populations under her rule or adjacent to her trintories that her strength is unbroken, and that is populations under her rule or adjacent to her terintories tha the strength is unbroken, and that proubed t It makes exceedingly little difference to us what here we are highly spoken of, and our prestige is pro-nouncod to be at an end, in the beer gardens of Munich and the cafes of blorence; but it is of vital moment to us that at Lucknow and Pesha vur we should still be thought quite sure to win in a struggle, if a strugle is forced on us. We are also a nation of traders and of carriers, and we are rich because we trade with every nation, and carry the goods of all the world, home of the greatest nations of the Con-tinent are, in this respect, of the least importance to us." to 118.

This is a concise statement of the feeling and policy of England, as expressed by the parlia-mentary leaders and through the press. John Bull gives notice that he has had enough of fighting and is going to confine himself to trading and making money hereafter. It is difficult to realize that a nation which in times past has been so plucky, quarrelsome, and dictatorial, and which has coveted power and glory, should voluntarily resign its position and furn its back upon the past; but this sacrifice the people of England have certainly determined to make, and the fact itself cannot but be regarded as among the most momentous in all current his-

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE Q.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Lepartment, assigned to by a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, studen s can pursue these branches which are essentially practical and

Lose branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.;--ENGINELERING-Civil, Topographical, and Mecha-nical; MINING land METALLUBGY; ARCBITS C-TURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGHICUL-2 URLs and the ARTS. There is also anorded an opportunity for special study of TRADE, and COMMERCE; or BODERN LAN-GUAGE- and FHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our countity. For Cheulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Fior. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty. EASTON, Pennsylvenia April 4, 1856. 510

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH-

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH-WAYS.-Office of Chief Commissioner, FIFTH Street, west side, below Chesnat. PHILADELPHIA, June II, 1865. NOTICE TO CONTRACIOUS. Scaled Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, 18th Inst., for the construc-tion of the following Sowers, to be built of brick. eli-cular in form, an i with a clear inside diameter of two leet six inches. viz.:-On Jefferson street between Thirteenth street and west curb line of Ontario Street : Rhoad street, between sinceter, between Poplar street, between Forty first and Wyoming streets. with such hieft and manboles as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

mapholes as may be directed by the chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on the said sever, to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each inseal foot of front on each side of the street, as so much each paid, the balance to be paid by the city. All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said propents.

| DRY GOODS. | SUMMER RESORTS. | MISCELLANEOUS. |
|---|--|--|
| 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | | FITLER, WEAVER & CO |
| DREIFUSS & BELSINGER | SUMMER RESORTS | MANUFACTURERS OF |
| No. 49 North EIGHTH Street, | ON LINE OF | Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords |
| Bave 'ust epened a complete stock o SPRING GOODS, | Reading Railroad and Branches. | Twines, Etc., No. 23 North WATER Street and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue, |
| CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS. | | I DWIN H. FITLER. MICHARL W. TRR. |
| 100 ploces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles | MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON, Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Fottsville P. O., Schuyikill co | GEORGE PLOWMAN, |
| Shirred and lucked Muslins, which we are offering at ow prices. | TUSCARORA HOTEL, | CARPENTER AND BUILDER |
| (6) dozen Hemainched Handkerchiefs, at old prices (5) 37, 40, and 56 con.s. A full assoriment of the newest design LACE COL- | Mrs. Hannah Miller, Turcarora P. O., Schuylkill co | No. 232 CARTER Street |
| LA hS and COLLA BI TIES, from it cents up to \$10. GLOVES-GLOVES. | MAHANOY CITY HOTEL, G. W. Frost, Matanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co. | And No. 141 DOCK Street, |
| A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures. GABRIELLE SKIRTS. | WHITE HOUSE, Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O | Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attends to 285 |
| GABRIELLE SETRTS. The newest, most desirable, and styltsh Skiris now | ANDALUSIA, | C O R N E X C H A N G I |
| JUCKFD FRIETING, a cheap and desirable article or ladies wear 912 | James S. Madelta, Reading P. O. LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL. | JOHN T. BAILEY & CO. No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street, Falindaphia |
| No. 1024 TESNUT STREET. | Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co | DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every coerrigiton, for Giain, Flour, Sait, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bene |
| | SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE, H. E. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co. | I arge and small GUNNY BAOS cansiantin on hand |
| E. M. NEEDLES, | COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, Letanon co., Charles Reedermel, Harrisburg P. O. | JOBN T. BAILET. JAMES CASCADEN. |
| No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET, | BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY. | T. J. M c G U I G A N Importer and Wholesale Dealer a |
| OFFERS AT LOW PRICES, | J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berksco YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL. | FANCY GOUDS, NOTIONS, ETC, FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc |
| 2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS, Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, 2 | 8. R. Snyder, Yellow Springe P. O., Chester co | MATCHES AND BLACKING, NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET, |
| Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, A Piaid Striped, Flain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Lresses. 100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desir- | LITIZ SPRINGS; Samuel Lichtenthaler, Liftz P. O., Lancaster co | First Street above Second between Market and Chesmin 54 |
| 2 able styles for Dresses. | EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, | MONUMENTS, TOMBS |
| Cluny, Va enclemne and other Laces; Insert- ings, Edgings Flouncings and Banda, Handker chiefs, Velis, Collars, Sleeves, etc. The above are offered for sa.e CHHAP, and in | Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co A PRIL 21, 1866. 4 233m | GRAVE-STONES, Etc. |
| LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE. | UNITED STATES HOTEL, | ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONE |
| | ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., | Will be sold cheap for cash. Work sent to any part of the United Stacks. |
| TABATS TO READ NOT .0V | Will open for the reception of guests on | HENRY S. TARR, |
| 020 HOOP-SKIRT 020 Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street. | and a second | 1 24win § No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia. |
| Above Fixth street. Phi adelphia. Wholesale and Retail. Our assoriment embraces all the new and desirable | DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season. Fersons desiring to engage rooms will address | MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONESCo ous designs, made of the finest light and America |
| Our resource of the set of the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, bilsten, and Children. Those of "OUR OWN MARE" are superior in finis and durability to any other Skirts made, and warrante to give satisfaction | BROWN & WOELPPER, | ous designs made of the finest Italian and Americ Marble at the Marble Works of A. STEINMETZ, 3 27 tuibs3m RID GE Avenue, below Eleventh str |
| and durability to any other Skirts made, and warrante to give satisfaction Skirts made to order, altered and repsired. 245 | PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY, Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street, | J. C. PERKIN |
| FINANCIAL. | 69 2mrp* Philadelphia. | LUMBER MERCHANT |
| JAY COOKE & CO., | CONGRESS HALL, | No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET. |
| | CAPE ISLAND, N. J., WILL REMAIN OFEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1. | Cor tably on hand a large and varied assorting of Bui ting Lumber. 5 24 1 |
| No. 114 South THIRD Street, | There has been added to this popular House, since last senson, the entire Ocean House property, giving an ocean tront of over 12:0 feet, and over 309 rooms fronting and | TO RIDESPURG MACTURE WORK |
| BANKERS | in full view of the sea. A period system of sewerage and drainage has been | No. 65 A. FRONT STREET, PEILADELPHIA |
| | completed, a feature possessed by lew hotels outside of large office. | Well known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILL |
| AND | ceived a most careful supervision, suggested by the ex- perience of past seasons. For apaitments, address | ncluding all recent improvements in Carding Spinnt and Weaving. We invite the at ention of manufacturers to our exte |
| DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES | Hussier's Brass and String Band. 522 | |
| U. S. 6s OF 1881. | THE PIER HOUSE. | |
| 5-208, OLD AND NEW. | PORT PENN. DELAWARE. | Dupent's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. |
| 10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, 7-80 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series. | | and Nails. |
| COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED | JONATHAN DRAPER, Proprietor. | A PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCENSE |
| INIEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. | bouse, is now prepared to receive boarders at 88 90, per | No 96 NOPTH WEAPVES |
| Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold or | | NO. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, FBILADELPHIA. 22 |
| Commission. Special business accommodations reserved for | enjoy that luxury. | COTTON AND FLAX |
| LADIES. 672m | for miles. 5 26 lm | SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, |
| U. S. SECURITIES | COAL. | Tent Awning, Trink, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Al Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to set feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sali Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co., |
| and the statement of | ONE TRIAL | 365 No 103 JONES' Alley |



England Abdicates. From the World.

One of the most surprising and important events of modern times is the voluntary surrender by Great Britain of her position as one of the great powers of Europe. The change has been so recent that its full significance is as yet hardly recognized in Europe, while on this side of the ocean we have failed to appreciate the important results likely to ollow from the nonintervention, peace policy which England has determined to pursue hereafter. The best part of the great debt of England was created by the wars in which she engaged to uphold her position as a first-class power in Europe; but since the close of the Crimeau war a change of policy has been determined upon at variance with all the traditions of the nation, and which, if justi-fied, condemns nearly all the wars she has un-dertaken for the last two hundred years, and stamps the national debt as being a costly folly. The following extract from a long and able article in the London Saturday Review tells the Story of England's willingness to give up a first position in the deliberations of the great powers wope:-

"If we is to come, Eng'and may reckon confi-dually on account of it. She will not only be neutral, but we war will be or a kind that is exceed-ingly unlikely to raise any of the difficult questions

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded he will be deem d as deciming, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bidder.

bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. 6 12 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

THE SALE OF TICKETS FOR THE CHICAGO PRIZE CONCERT to be given May 28. ard postpored until July 9. will continue as hereto-fore at the principal Hotels in this city. Those desirous of procuring tickets of the Phyladelphia agent may send their orders, and they will receive prompt a ten to Address M. A. WILBUR, Willism Penn Hotel, 5 30w ml0t Philadelphia

NOTICE. -ON AND AFTER THE Isth instant the UNITED STATES HOTEL, IONG BRANCH, N. J., will be open for the reception of visitors. BENJAMIN A. SHOEMAKER, a show Development of the reception 6 8 1m* Proprietor.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THF BEST IN THE WORLD. Hamless reliable incramtaneous. The only perfect dys. No disappointment no ridiculous intis, but trac

ove. No mappendiment in functions this, but trae to nature, black or brown GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR ALSO, Regenerating Extiact of ME. deurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents ba dness. So'd by all Druggists Factory No.81 BARCLAY it. N. Y. 339

JUST PUBLISHED-By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetleth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES,

FOUR LECTURES, entitled— FHILOSOPHY OF MARKIAGE. To be had iree, for your stamps b; addicasing Secre fory 5 cw York Museum of Anatomy, 1175 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DINING-ROOM. -F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Aley, would respectially inform the Fuble genetally that he has leit nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accom-n costion of guesis. He has opened a large and com-n costion of guesis. He has opened a large and com-n costion of guesis. He has opened a large and com-n costion of guesis. He has opened a large and com-n costion of guesis. He has opened a large and com-n costion of guesis. He has opened a large and com-n costion of guesis. He has opened a large and com-n costion of guesis. He has opened a large and com-n costion of guesis. He has opened a large and com-n costion of guesis. He has opened a large and com-n costion of guesis. He has opened a large and com-n costion of guesis. He has opened a large and com-n costion of guesis. He has opened a large and com-n costion of guesis. He has opened a large and com-n costion of guesis. He has opened a large and com-n costion of guesis. He has opened a large and com-n costing the second s

B. J. WILLIAMS.

No 16 Worth SIXTH Street. HANDFACIURED O

VENETIAN BLINDS.

4.51 WINDOW SHADES. The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [65 STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED. (65 lmrp HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL CURES TETTER.

EBYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD AND ALL SKIN DISEASES. WARBASTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED

For sale by all Linggists. PRINCIPAL DEPOT: No. 53 South THIRD Street, Above Chesnut. Price 25 cents per bottle. 424 3m 4 24 3m4p

SAFE FOR SALE. A SECOND-HAND

Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe

FOR SALE.

the state manage of the state

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS, IN OIL OR POLISHED. GEORGE J. HENKELS. THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS. SUITS OF WALNUT PARLOR FURNITURE IN OIL OR POLISHED. GEORGE J. HENKELS, THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS. SUITS OF ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE. GEORGE J HENKELS. THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS. FURNITURE. RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH, No. 40 South SECOND St., West Side, MANUFACTURERS OF SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE. AND UPHOLSTERED GOODS. Parlor Suits in Finsh, Reps Hair Cloth. etc. Sining-Room, Dining-Room, and Chamber Suits in Walnut, Mahogany, cak. (hesnut. etc., together with rained imitations of the above woods. which co as very low. Should you desire anything in our ine, it will be to your advantage to call and examine ours ock, which is as large and varied as can be found anywhere, and PRICES THE LOWFET. RICHMOND & FOREPAUTH, No. 40 South SECOND Street COURTNEY & WILLITS, Nos. 14 and 16 S. Seventh St., Philada. MAN UFACTURERS OF BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FURNITURE AND THE ONLY DURABLE IN THE CITT. Also, Dining-Room Furniture, AND BEDDING, constantly on hand. 4 23 mwi2m STAMPING IN COLORS GRATIS, -A FINE assortment of English French and German PAPEU AND ENVELOPES. The latest London and Paris atyle of VisiTING AND WEDDING CARDS. A large slock of FOCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, WRITING-DESKS. PORTFOLIOS. and ev y description of Stationary at reasonabl prio MONOGRAMS ENGRAVED, R. HOSKINS & CO., Stationers and Card Fngravers, No. 913 ARCH Street. PHILADELPHIA SUBGEONS' BANLAGE INSTITUTE NO. 14 N. MINTH Street, above Market.-B. C. EVERETT, alter thirty vers' practical experiance, guarantees the skillul adjustment of his Fremium Patent Graduating Freesure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Flastic Stockings, Shoulaer Braces, Crutches, Suspinsories, etc. Ladles' apartments con-ducted by a Lady. 5385 TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others at No. 50 North SEVENTH Street Undles attended by Mrs. Dr. MCCLENACHAN. Male department by a compe-tent surgeon. 522 Rurs