THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

President Johnson and the Massacre.

From the Tribune.

We are beginning to understand more fully the recent massacre in New Orleans and the causes preceding it. The more evidence we accumulate, the more we are convinced of the justice of the judgment that the President must be held directly responsible for all that has been done in New Orleans. He engendered the spirit which broke forth in riot, murdered loyalists, and finally raised the Confederate flag. "About forty persons have been killed, and a large number wounded, nearly all being friendly to the Convention!" This is the result of the President's policy in Louisiana, and we regard it as a fitting sequel to the result of that policy in Tennessee, where the military authorities are prevented from punishing the authors of the massacre in Memphis. Memphis, unavenged and unpunished, is fitly followed by New Orleans.

The President began his work of interference July 21, when he asked Governor Wells to inform him under and by what authority the Convention had been called, and also under what authority it assumed to represent the State of Louisiana. This was before the massacre. Governor Wells was Governor of Louisiana, and, according to the President's frequently proclaimed theories, as much a sovereign in his way as the President himself. The menace to Governor Wells was as much a usurpation as though the President were to address a letter to Governor Fenton to know under and by what authority he summoned the State Legislature. Governor Wells disobeyed the President, and issued his proclamation for elections to be held to choose delegates to the Convention to fill vacancies, all that he could do by the letter of the law. Thereupon, July 28, the Attorney-General and the Lieutenant-Governor—unwilling to obey the law or to permit the matter to go to the courts to test its constitutionality—again telegraphed the President, stating that a riot was feared; that the Governor was guilty of the horrible crime of "being in league with the Republicans;" that it was intended to indict the members by grand jury, and asking whether the President would interfere with the indictment. To which, July 28, the President replied that "the military will be expected to sustain and not obstruct or interfere with the proceedings of the courts." In other words, "Go ahead, gentlemen: indict or what you please; no soldiers shall molest you." This was on Saturday. Mayor Monroe proclaimed his purpose to suppress the Convention. He summoned policemen—policemen, be it known, who were selected for their valor in Rebel armies. This police force and the mob acted together with bloody harmony, and did the work of suppression thoroughly.

When the Convention assembled, the President issued his order to Mr. Herron, a member of Governor Wells' Cabinet. In the first place, that order deposed Governor Wells for not obeying the President. In the second place, it placed General Sheridan under the control of a State officer. In the third place, its language was not that of a calm executive officer, performing a solemn ministerial duty, but of a violent, angry man, speaking to angry people. "Usurpation will not be tolerated!"—"the people must be first consulted"—all "illegal or unlawful assemblies" must be suppressed! Let it be remembered that these words were written to a community of Rebels, to men who were seething with anger and hatred, and who cherished no more darling idea than being permitted to gain, in the streets of New Orleans, that revenge which the valor of Sherman and Sheridan prevented them from gaining in the field. They were in a safe majority. They were armed. They were commanded by the Mayor and sustained by the President of the United States. The negroes and loyalists were unarmed, and the soldiers of the nation were compelled to ground their muskets and look on at the massacre. The work of massacre was easy indeed.

It is impossible to resist the logic of this whole proceeding. It was commenced July 2, by menacing Governor Wells, a Governor of a "sovereign State;" it was continued by deposing him; and, to make the work surer, by placing the army at the control of a Rebel officer. If the President had sent a manly despatch to General Baird—to preserve peace at all hazards, and protect every loyal man, leaving the Convention to be dealt with by the courts and the people, to do what was best when peace came, but still to make peace—the country would have felt that the affair was merely a riot, and suppressed as all riots should be. But when the country sees in New Orleans what was seen in Memphis and Alexandria, direct personal sympathy between the President and rioters, can it release the President from a most fearful responsibility? Do we not see this man—while clamoring against usurpation—performing himself the very highest usurpation when it suits his purpose. He deprecates interfering with States, and removes a State Governor. He desires reconstruction, and yet when Tennessee wished to come into the Union by the only open door, he stood in her way. We very much fear that all these protestations of respect for principle and desire for peace and willingness to trust the people are the mere words of a politician—without sincerity and spoken to deceive. Just as when he called himself the Moses of the negro, and declared treason was odious, and gave interviews to radicals like Kelley and Stearns, which made them trust him, he spoke as a politician for purposes of deception. His acts are the only speeches we want. They show a stern, unjust purpose. Andrew Johnson desires to reconstruct this Union in his own way—and to do it in spite of every opposition. He means that if in his power, the South shall again rule the councils of this country. He cannot return the negro to slavery, but it is his will that the negro shall never leave it. And to do this he goes to his work with coarse, unscrupulous energy—with a courage and persistency which we respected when he assailed the country's enemies, but which are now the sources of national grief and humiliation.

President Johnson and the New Orleans Riot.

From the Times.

Adhering to its policy of sectional antagonism and hate, the *Tribune* pounced upon the New Orleans riot as a pretext for maligning the Southern people and canonizing a mob of negro rioters. The meagre, one-sided story of its own correspondent it entitled "a loyal account;" the more intelligent, and, as subsequent reports proved, the more trustworthy statement of the Associated Press, it decried as "a Rebel account;" a brief explanatory paragraph of a respectable New Orleans journal, fastening the beginning of the disturbance upon the negroes, it stigmatized as a "Copperhead account." Having thus discredited all versions but its own, and that the poorest, the *Tribune* proceeded with its customary exaggeration. Ignoring the provocation given by the negro rioters, and the obvious duty of the civil power to make arrests, it treated the affair as a causeless, wanton massacre; those of the radical authors of the excitement who were among the sufferers being eulogized as martyrs, and the killed negroes as murdered innocents, while not a syllable of sympathy or even truth was reserved for the slaughtered policemen, or others who had suffered from negro violence.

On Tuesday our contemporary returned to the subject with an evident purpose of attaching odium to President Johnson. "The President's order countenancing the massacre" is the sensational heading with which the despatch of the President to the Attorney-General of Louisiana is introduced. Commenting upon this document the *Tribune* thus opens a disingenuous attack upon the President's proceeding:—

"If any doubt existed as to *President Johnson's connection with the massacre* in New Orleans, it will be removed by reading his despatch to Attorney-General Herron, of Louisiana. This despatch, written with the knowledge that loyal citizens of the United States were dying from wounds received by a Rebel mob, assumes the full responsibility of the deed. The policy that prompted Mayor Monroe and his followers found its *inspiration* in Washington."

Now, in the first place, what was the purport of the despatch upon which the *Tribune* virtually arraigns President Johnson on a charge of murder? It instructs Attorney-General Herron to call upon the military for force to sustain the civil authorities in suppressing unlawful assemblies, and it designates the illegal radical Convention as within this category. That is all. The connection of the despatch with the riot exists only in the *Tribune's* imagination. And the allegation that it was "written with the knowledge" of the riot and its deplorable mementoes is gratuitous, and we believe untrue. The despatch was dictated, as we understand, before the loss of life was known, if not actually before the occurrence of the riot; and its apparent object was to prevent the difficulties which terminated so calamitously. The error was, not in directing a resort to the military, if that step were necessary to preserve the peace, but in the delay on the part of the military which permitted the riot to continue more than three hours; so that the President simply discharged his duty, and whatever responsibility exists belongs elsewhere. The *Tribune* special despatch yesterday assigns the responsibility to General Baird. "Many Union men," says the correspondent, "are known to have been murdered. General Baird is responsible for this, inasmuch as he had no troops in the city, although warned of what has transpired." The charge preferred by the *Tribune* editor against the President is therefore disproved by the *Tribune* correspondent, living on the spot.

But the *Tribune* has other grounds of dissatisfaction.

"In the first place the President recognizes a usurped power to communicate his wishes. James M. Wells is the Governor of Louisiana, and the official representative of the State. To him the President should have spoken. But Governor Wells, a duly elected Governor by Rebel votes, had called this Convention together, and the President steps over the theory of State Rights, and sends his commands to an officer of his Cabinet—his Attorney-General.

To assume that Governor Wells possesses authority to call this or any other convention is to count too confidently on popular ignorance. He holds office under the Constitution which the Convention of 1864 drafted and which the people of Louisiana ratified; and the most radical theorist will have difficulty in justifying a call for a convention to overthrow the Constitution, issued by one whose sworn duty is to uphold it. Even on the hypothesis that the Convention might reassemble, Judge Durell, its President, was alone authorized to reconvene it. He refused to help the game of the radicals, and Governor Wells did what he had no more right to do than Mr. Horace Greeley.

We admit, however, that as between the National Executive and the State of Louisiana, Governor Wells should be the medium of communication. This slight difficulty occurred to prevent it in the present case:—Governor Wells, having exceeded his authority in calling the delegates together, seems to have shrunk from the consequences of his own handiwork, and to have disappeared from official view. He inconsistently absquatulated—retiring, according to some accounts, beyond the reach of mail or telegraph, and for the time practically leaving Louisiana without a Governor. Had the President waited for advices from Wells, or refused to recognize the position of anybody but Wells, the rioters, black and white, would probably have enjoyed some hours' further license. It is fortunate that red tape did not in this manner prevent the interposition of the military. In the absence of the Governor, the Attorney-General consulted the President; the President very properly assured the Attorney-General of the support of soldiers to preserve the peace; and what might have grown into a massacre was confined to a comparatively brief but bloody riot.

The analogies employed by the *Tribune* do not greatly help its case:—

"When Governor Brownlow asked for troops to compel the obedience to Executive commands, and to protect the Legislature in its legislative power, he was petulantly refused. In Tennessee the majority was loyal, and the President threw his influence with the minority. In Louisiana the majority was Rebel, and the President not only sustained it, but placed in its hands the army of the United states. If it was right to refuse aid to Brownlow in seeing that 'the law and the Constitution were sustained, and thereby peace and order,' then it was wrong to refuse aid to Governor Wells and his Convention. If that Convention was unlawful, there were remedies in the Supreme Court. We have had a dozen Fenian Conventions in the last year—all unlawful—as organizing war upon a friendly power. The President permitted them to assemble, and sent no troops to disperse them. Why make an exception of loyal men in Louisiana, who at the very worst, and accepting as truth the charges of the President, were no more illegal than the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood."

Governor Brownlow's request was not to "protect the Legislature in its legislative power," but to aid one party in the Legislature against another. It was not to preserve the public peace, but to effect a partisan purpose by subjecting members of the Legislature to military dictation. The President refused 'to interfere in any way in the controversy between the political authorities" of Tennessee; and nine men out of ten have said that he decided wisely. The case of Tennessee, then, had no resemblance to the case of Louisiana. In the latter State the civil power proposed to prevent the assembling of violent men, making no pretence to a representative capacity, constituting an organization notoriously illegal, and aiming at a result that would amount to revolution. The measures resorted to by the Conventionists to fortify their position tended to a conflict with law, and the creation of a disturbance with which the local authorities, unaided, might be unable to contend. Hence the precautionary application of the Attorney-General, and the precautionary despatch of the President.

Nor does the Fenian movement furnish a just parallel. Its conventions and the sessions of its Senate never rose above the level of farces. They neither endangered public order nor threatened domestic revolution. When, however, Fenianism really became aggressive, and imperilled the authority of law and the maintenance of friendly relations with a neighboring country, President Johnson interfered as effectually as at New Orleans. The same principle governed his action in both instances. In both he delayed interference until events arose to justify it.

Perhaps in this latitude it may be difficult to realize the reasons for the importance which in Louisiana has attached to this talked-of Convention. Here, a gathering of twenty-six radical nobodies, with an applauding negro auditory, would be passed over as merely a very silly performance. We should scout the idea of meddling with it, as we should have scouted a proposal to send policemen to Framingham to obstruct the delivery of Wendell Phillips' harangue. Why, then, the uneasiness which prevailed in New Orleans about this radical Convention? An answer must be sought in the peculiar circumstances of Louisiana, where an insignificant radical minority, with the assistance of armed and organized negroes, are intent upon gaining political supremacy by unlawful means, and at the cost of revolution. The movement has been pregnant with danger from the first; it has pointed to local anarchy as a not improbable consequence; and in the frightful scenes just enacted we witness an indication of what might have happened, but for President Johnson's orders to the military.

Scold and shriek as it may, the *Tribune* cannot divest of responsibility the reckless party of which it is the mouthpiece. For the blood shed at New Orleans we find the main operating causes in the plans and counsels of the extreme radicals, who would not be unwilling to precipitate a State in civil war to accomplish negro suffrage. The great majority of the Unionists of Louisiana have deprecated and stood aloof from the measures of the agitators, as may be safely inferred from the trumpery dimensions of the gathering on Monday last.

The Derby Ministry in Reference to European and American Affairs.

From the Herald.

While awaiting further intelligence through the Atlantic cable of the progress of the peace movement initiated among the German States, recent events in England are entitled to some attention, touching her present position and probable course of action in reference to European and American affairs. The great popular reform meeting, held the other day in London, somewhat emphatically expressed its want of confidence in the Derby Government; but this expression was doubtless intended to apply to Derby as a standstill or retrogressive aristocrat, concerning whom the masses of the English people have no ideas or principles or purposes, except those of distrust and antagonism.

There is, however, another man in this Derby ministry who, as a man of modern ideas and conspicuously identified among English statesmen as the champion of the progressive spirit of the age, may prove sufficiently strong to leaven the whole lump, and make this Derby Government popular and successful. This man is the famous Disraeli, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer. In this Derby Cabinet he stands out in even bolder relief than stood Mr. Gladstone in the displaced Russell Cabinet. We incline to the opinion also that Disraeli will wield a greater influence in shaping the general policy of this Derby Cabinet than did Gladstone in shaping the policy, and especially the foreign policy of Earl Russell, because, although Derby is what may be called an old Bourbon, who learns nothing and forgets nothing, he is far more flexible and practical upon the question of England's foreign policy than that rough, gruff, obstinate, presuming, and offensive little man, Russell. Unquestionably, with the displacement of Russell, the most difficult stumbling-block in the way of a quiet and satisfactory settlement of our unsettled balances against England has been removed, and from Disraeli we are now prepared for a satisfactory settlement. We say Disraeli, for he in reality is the master-spirit of the present ministry; and from his large experience, his great abilities, and his liberal ideas, particularly in relation to American affairs, we are inclined to expect great things from him, as the directing genius of Derby.

First, however, in regard to the affairs of Europe, the Earl of Derby has taken the safe position of non-intervention till called upon to assist in behalf of peace. He says:—"The Emperor Napoleon has been appealed to by one of the belligerents (Austria) for his mediation and good offices, but with what success remains to be seen. If our assistance or good offices shall be needed to co-operate with those of France for the purpose of restoring peace to Europe, nothing would be nearer the desires of her Majesty's Government than to afford them. But until our mediation or good offices have been applied for, I hold that we should be stepping out of our province if we were to interfere between the conflicting parties." From this it would appear that Lord Derby's non-intervention policy is substantially that of Mr. Seward; but it being ready to step forward when wanted, the British Premier is somewhat ahead of the American Secretary of State, who is always ready with excuses, or for excuses, but never ready for action.

We are mainly interested, however, in this Derby ministry in reference to its policy upon American affairs, and especially in the matter of certain unsettled balances due to us from England in consequence of those thoroughly discussed Anglo-Rebel spoliations upon American commerce from 1861 to 1865. Here, from some able, sagacious, and broadly conciliatory speeches of Mr. Disraeli, in the House of Commons, in the course of our late civil war, we are disposed to believe, should these claims be now reproduced before the British Government, that his influence will be successfully exerted in behalf of a prompt and liberal indemnification. In thus securing the bonds of peace and friendship recognized between England and the United States, the Derby ministry may gain a foothold in the affections of the masses of the British people.

There are reasons now for the expectation of this "happy accord" which have not existed heretofore, except for a few days of doubt and uncertainty in 1858. We refer to the reasons suggested in the success of the Atlantic cable. In bringing the Old World and the New, Old England and Young America, into immediate *rapport*, this cable will multiply a thousand times the moral influence of our popular institutions and ideas, progress and prosperity, in England and throughout the entire world. Hence the greater the advantages which will accrue to England in establishing her relations of peace with the United States upon a solid basis. Hence, accordingly, the stronger the inducement and the necessity to England and the Derby ministry of a satisfactory adjustment of those claims arising from Anglo-Rebel spoliations upon our commerce on the high seas.

Disraeli cannot fail to see, in this connection, that in view of the reconstruction of Europe, England will do well to have an anchor to the windward in the closest possible bonds of amity and reciprocity in friendly offices with the United States. In every aspect, therefore, of the affairs of both hemispheres, as they now stand, we have good reasons for expecting from the Derby and Disraeli ministry a much broader and much more honest policy towards this country than that of Palmerston and Russell. Disraeli is one of the active living leading men of England as she is to-day. He has kept pace with the progress of modern events and ideas, and to him, therefore, we look for the success of the present Derby Cabinet, notwithstanding the cloud under which it has been called into existence. It must adapt itself to the spirit and necessities of the age, or it must retire.

The Reported Reform Riots in London.

From the World.

It is premature to discuss the Reform riots which are alleged to have occurred last week in London, because, so far, we have only the authority of a rather vague cable telegram to show that such riots did at all take place. But of the preliminary action of the London Reformers in calling a public meeting in Hyde Park, and of the police authorities in refusing, under directions from the Home Secretary, to permit such meetings to be held, we have accounts by mail. It suggests a curious comparison with the state of things in our own country, to find a chief of police in London entering into a discussion with a private citizen as to the propriety of a police order issued in obedience to a ministerial mandate. We are always boasting ourselves to be a freer people than the British. But who can imagine Mr. Superintendent Kennedy condescending to argue with a citizen of New York about an order which Secretary Stanton should have directed him to issue? We have made such strides towards centralization, under the sway of the party of "great moral ideas," that many Americans will be amazed at the temerity of an obscure English subject who ventured in the name of his personal rights and liberties to beard the whole police department of London, and the Home Office to boot.

It is instructive, too, to see an ex-Minister like Sir George Grey, who has just been turned out of office, coming forward in a quiet and decided little speech to lend the warranty of his own precedents and practice to his Tory successor, and throwing away a party advantage at the dictation of justice, generosity, and personal honor. Can any one imagine ex-Attorney-General Speed, or ex-Secretary Harlan behaving in this honest and manly fashion in similar circumstances?

As a question of propriety, the Government would certainly seem to have been in the right. Hyde Park being a royal domain, has been thrown open for the pleasure and comfort of all classes of the London population; and there would seem to be no more fitness in making it the scene of a party demonstration, than in using the halls of Buckingham Palace or Hampton Court in the same way. A like attempt to monopolize the Central Park in New York would pretty certainly be felt by decent people of all shades of political opinion to be a scandal and a wrong.

As a matter of policy, however, it is pretty plain that the English politicians opposed to Lord Derby's Government were trying hard, and were likely to succeed in the effort, to convert this incident into a stimulus for the hitherto somewhat languid and lymphatic Reform movement.

INSTRUCTION.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERITY, BETHLEHEM, PENNA.

This new Institution, liberally endowed by the Hon. Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk, and designed to give a full practical education suited to the requirements of the age, will be open to receive students in the FIRST TWO CLASSES on the 1st of September, 1866.

The location is beautiful, and proverbially healthy, and it is situated in the midst of varied industrial interests, all of which will be subsidized for the purpose of instruction.

The Course will consist of two parts. First, TWO YEARS OF PREPARATORY INSTRUCTION in Mathematics, Chemistry, and Languages (especially the modern languages), studies which every young man should pursue, for whatever profession he be intended. Second, TWO ADDITIONAL YEARS in one of the following schools, in each of which an additional special degree is conferred:—

1. The School of General Literature.
2. The School of Civil Engineering.
3. The School of Mechanical Engineering.
4. The School of Metallurgy and Mining.

Applicants for admission will be examined from the 1st to the 15th of August, on presenting themselves to the President, at Bethlehem, or on the opening day.

Circulars giving terms, etc., may be had by applying to Messrs. J. H. BUTLER & CO., No. 137 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or to HENRY COPPEE, President, Bethlehem, Pa. 7 13s 15

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

Boarding and day pupils. Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

Primary Department, $60 per annum.
Day Scholars per annum, $100.
Day Boarding Pupils, $200.

MADAME HERVILLY, Principal.

6 22 fmw4m

HATS AND CAPS.

HATS, STRAW GOODS, ETC., RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

BARNES, OSTERHOUT, HERRON & CO.,
S. E. Cor. Fourth and Chesnut Sts.,

Are now closing out at retail their extensive stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

Consisting of Straw, Felt, etc., of the latest styles and improvements

At Wholesale Prices.

6 20 wfm2m5p]

Those in want of Goods of this description can SAVE at least ONE PROFIT by purchasing here.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,

No. 23 North WATER Street and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

GEORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 232 CARTER Street

And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 5

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY, JOHN T. BAILEY & CO. REMOVED TO N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate or Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS. 2 22 tj

JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES, AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 2 2

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL ELIJAH G. CATTELL

COTTON AND FLAX SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet Wide: Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co., 3 6 8 No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 111 South FOURTH Street. INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 23d, 1865. CAPITAL, $150 000. PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER, HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS, T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD, WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

7 27 5

TRUSTEES' SALE.

Whereas, THE GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM AND REFINING COMPANY, of St. Louis, Mo., did, on the Twenty-third day of January, A. D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-six, convey to the undersigned, as Trustee, the lands and premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, made by said Company, and bearing even date with said trust deed, for the sum of ten thousand three hundred dollars, payable to CHARLES W. FORD, or to his order, on the day and the date thereof with lawful interest; and also to secure the payment to said Ford of all other moneys which he might, from time to time advance to said Company, at its request, with interest.

And whereas, It was in and by said Trust Deed provided that, in case the said Company should make default in the payment of the moneys secured by said note, or in the payment of any other moneys thereafter to be advanced by the said Ford, with interest, that the said Trustee might proceed to sell the property in said deed described, or any part thereof, at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, for cash, first giving sixty days public notice of the time, terms and place of said sale, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in St. Louis and in Philadelphia.

And whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the moneys secured by said deed, notice is therefore hereby given that the subscriber as such Trustee will, on the 7th day of September, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty-six, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, Mo., sell at public vendue for cash to the highest bidder, the lands in said deed mentioned, and which are described as follows:—All that certain tract of land situate in the township of Harmony, county of Venango, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a post at the northeast corner of the Herkimer Company's land, and thence extending south one and three-fourths degrees, west one hundred and seventy and seven-tenths rods to a post at the southeast corner of the Herkimer Company's land; thence south seventy and one-half degrees, east forty-one and seven-tenths rods to a post the southeast corner of the piece; thence north one and three-fourths degrees, east one hundred and eighty-three and four-tenths rods to a post the northeast corner of the tract; thence north eighty-nine and one-fourth degrees, west thirty-nine and eight-tenths rods to the place of beginning, containing forty-four acres of land.

Date, June 21, 1866.

HAMILTON SPENCER, Trustee.

6 29 10s

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS, DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER, WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE, WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED, 802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 25

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS, OF THE Most Superior Workmanship, AT THE NEW STORE No 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.

5 26 BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers, No. 324 CHESNUT STREET, 11 11smth5rp Below Fourth.

HENRY HARPER, No. 520 ARCH STREET, Manufacturer and Dealer in Watches, Fine Jewelry, Silver-Plated Ware, AND 8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

G. RUSSELL & CO., No. 22 North SIXTH St., INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK OF FANCY AND PLAIN SILVER WARE, Of the Finest Quality. 5 26 5

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN, DEALER IN DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY Etc. Etc. Etc. 9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

LEGAL NOTICES.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, Legatees, and other persons interested.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said City and County for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in August next at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1866

June 29. Daniel Smith, Administrator d. b. n. of JACOB, otherwise JAMES K. POLK, deceased.
" 30. Peter D. Myers, administrator of MARY A. PICHON, deceased.
" 30. A. H. Wardhman and George Ford, Executors of WILLIAM FORD deceased.
" 30. Ann Thompson, Administratrix of WILLIAM THOMPSON deceased.
" 30. Agnes G. Mills, Executrix of THOMAS MILLS, deceased.
July 2, William B. Wright and Jonathan J. Morrison, Executors of CHARLES WRIGHT, deceased.
" 2, George W. Conover, Administrator of WILLIAM B. CONOVER, deceased.
" 3, Mary Nagle, Administratrix d. b. n. c. t. a. of JOHN GOODHART, deceased.
" 3, Ann Graham and John Bryden, Executors of JANE GRAHAM, deceased.
" 5, Henry M. Decourt, Administrator of JACOB REES, deceased.
" 5, Sarah Roberts, Administratrix of EDWARD ROBERTS, deceased.
" 7, William B. Robbins, Administrator c. t. a. of SUSAN LEONARD, deceased.
" 12, William H. Seeley and Lemuel B. Justice, Administrators of JOSEPH JUSTICE, deceased.
" 13, Preston Blakiston and Henry M. Dechert, Executors of THOMAS S. TAYLOR, deceased.
" 14, Martha Notman and Joseph A. Clay, Executors of JOHN NOTMAN, deceased.
" 18, Elizabeth Snyder, Executrix of DANIEL SNYDER, deceased.
" 20, Mark Devine and Catharine McAtee, Executors of THOMAS McATEE, deceased.
" 21, Charles Harbert, Executor of ISAAC HARBERT, deceased.
" 23, John Esray, Jr. and Philip S. Esray, Executors of JOHN ESRAY, deceased.
" 24, Archer W. Clowes, Executor of ELLEN CLOWES, dec'ased.
" 24, Pennsylvania Company, for Insurance on Lives, etc., Administrators d. b. n. c. t. a. of ALEXANDER TOWAR, deceased.
" 26, Robert Martin, Executor of EDITH PAYNTER, deceased.
" 26, Joseph Eneu, Executor of Rev. CAJETAN MARIANI deceased.
" 26, George Truman and Edward Hopper, Executors of SARAH PEARSON, deceased.

7 27 4t FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 4, 1866.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a writ of scire facias will be issued upon the following claim, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless the same is paid within that time to

W. A. SLIVER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 39 N. SEVENTH Street.

"CITY" TO USE OF LANE SCHOFIELD Vs. Franklin Fire Insurance Company. C. P., December T., 1865. No. 28. For paving, $74 43, lot N. E. corner of Twenty-second and Spruce streets, 17 feet front on Spruce by 87 feet 4 inches deep on Twenty-second street. 5 4 13m*

ESTATE OF MARY SWIFT, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary upon the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills, all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having legal claims against the same to present them for settlement to

CAROLINE SWIFT, P. S. JACOBY, Executors.

PHILADELPHIA June 1 1866 7 6 16t*

EXCURSIONS.

PLEASANT DAILY EXCURSIONS up the River to Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale and Andalusia, by the splendid Steamer JOHN A. WARNER, leaving Chesnut street wharf at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving at Philadelphia about 6 o'clock. On SUNDAY leaves Chesnut street wharf at 10 o'clock P. M., stopping at Magargee's wharf, Kensington.

Fare for the Excursion, 40 cents. 7 7 1m

342 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 342 SOUTH street, below Fourth. 5 5 6p

FINANCIAL.

$6,000,000

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST-CLASS

First Morgage Bonds.

THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY has authorized us to sell their First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Thirty year Bonds. The whole amount is $6,000,000, Coupons, payable on the first days of JANUARY and JULY of each year, in New York.

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending William Milnor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The proceeds of these bonds will be used in extending a Road (already complete 170 miles into North Missouri) to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads of Iowa; and to also extend it westward to the junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth), and other roads leading up the Missouri River, so that this mortgage of $6,000,000 will cover a completed and well-stocked Road of 389 miles in length, costing at least $16,000,000, with a net annual revenue, after the first year, of over $1,800,000, or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these Bonds. The income of the Road will, of course, increase every year.

The Railroad connects the great city of St. Louis with its two hundred thousand inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri, but with the States of Kansas and Iowa, and the great Pacific Railroads.

To the first applicants we are prepared to sell FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the low rate of EIGHTY CENTS, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about 9 per cent income, and add 20 per cent. to principal at maturity.

Any further inquiries will be answered at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS, No. 114 South THIRD Street.

7 16 1m]

JAY COOKE & CO., No. 114 South THIRD Street,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 6 7 2m

U. S. SECURITIES. A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

JOHN SAILER. GEORGE STEVENSON.

SAILER & STEVENSON, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 121 S. THIRD Street, OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.

GOLD AND SILVER, BANK NOTES, GOVERNMENT BONDS, and COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, bought and sold.

COLLECTIONS promptly made on all accessible points

CITY WARRANTS WANTED. [7 14 stuth1m

STOCKS and LOANS bought and sold on commission.

DAVIES BROTHERS, No. 225 DOCK STREET, BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 6

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building, TO 1 17 6p

No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

5'20s.—FIVE-TWENTIES. 7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES WANTED. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON, Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUTIful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER etc., will be found on sale at the 2 21 NEWS STAND, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.