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Evening Telegraph

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS, TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

The Convention-Our Special Report.

WE present to our readers to-day, according to promise, a full phonographic (verbatim) report of the proceedings of the great JOHNSON National Union Convention. This account has been made up by our special reporters, and transmitted over our special telegraph wires expressly for us. This feat enables us to give a full and official report of the proceedings at least twelve hours in advance of all the other journals of the United States.

What the Endorsing of the Presidential Plan of Reconstruction Involves.

WE take it for granted that the Convention which assembles in this city to-day will, among its other proceedings, pass a resolution endorsing the reconstruction policy of President JOHNSON. Indeed, considering all the circumstances attending the inception and assemblage of the Convention, it can do no less. Assuming this to be so, it is a question of some interest whether the conservative theory of reconstruction and President JOHNSON'S actual work of reconstruction can be harmonized.

The conservative theory, as we understand it, is, that the Rebellion did not in the least change the relations of the States in which it occurred to the Union, nor in any sense destroy or impair the rights which said States had as constituent parts of the Union. Such relations and rights remained valid and intact during the entire course of the Rebellion, and are so at the present moment. As a conclusion from these premises, the right of representation in Congress legitimately follows.

As this is a point of some importance, we prefer to let eminent conservatives themselves state it. The minority of the joint Congresssional Committee of Reconstruction, composed of Messrs. Revenuy JOHNSON, A. J. ROGERS, and HENRY GRIDER, in their report lay down and support the following proposition in regard to the Rebel States, viz., that "such States, during the entire Rebellion, were as completely component States of the United States as they were before the Rebellion, and were bound by all the obligations which the Constitution imposes, and entitled to all its privileges."

The Hon, H. A. NELSON, temporary Chairman of the Conservative State Convention at Saratoga, which elected the conservative delegation from New York to the Philadelphia Convention, aid down the following proposition with reference to the Rebel States:-

"No State can dissolve its relations with its ster States. Once a State in the Union, it i

JOHNBON did overthrow by violence, by military , force, every Rebel State Government he found in existence. Governors were deposed and forbidden to exercise their official functions; legislatures were dispersed by military order; were driven from the bench; udges every official functionary of the States in rebellion was expelled from his position. According to this conservative theory, the President has to-day as much right to overthrow the State Government of the State of Pennsylvania as he had to overthrow that of Mississippi or Georgia; as much right to depose Governor CUBTIN as he had to depose Governor VANCE, or Governor SMITH, OF GOVERNOT CLARK, OF GOVERNOT BROWN. North Carolina, Virginia, Mississippi, etc., were States "in the Union;" they had lost none of

their rights or privileges by rebellion; they were entitled to representation in Congress, and to an equal participation in the political power and government of this republic; where, then, did the President get any authority to overthrow these State organizations, and to depose all their functionaries?

But not only did the President overthrowdestroy-the organizations of these "States in the Union," he next proceeded to rule them by his agents-"catraps," a high authority in North Carolina calls them. Where in the conservative theory do we find room for this proconsular style of administration? Where in the Constitution or the laws of the country do we find such an office as that of "Provisional Governor" of a 'State in this Union" provided for ?

The next step in the President's plan of reconstruction was the creation of new State organizations, to take the places of the old ones he had destroyed. Does the conservative theory allow the President to make States, as well as to destroy them? Although these new bodies corporate have become de facto State organizations, they are still as truly the agencies of the President as were the Provisional Governments which preceded them.

Now it is not for us to say what the President's theory of reconstruction is, or was, or whether any consistent theory of the work he has actually done can be devised; we have simply called attention to the facts in the case, for the purpose of showing that they cannot, by any possibility, be reconciled with the conservative theory. Hence the conclusion is, that if the Convention shall endorse President Johnson's plan of reconstruction, they must abandon altogether the logical basis upon which their campaign against the Union party is based. Their theory will then be confessedly one which does not apply to the case in hand. All their finespun discussions and declarations in regard to State rights must pass merely for "profitless abstractions," totally worthless for the purposes of practical statesmanship. Moreover, the indorsement of acts so palpably at war with the avowed doctrines of the Conservatives must cast an air of disipgenuousness over all their proceedings, and must deprive them of that moral power which, in this country, is so important an element of political success.

The Sentiments of James L. Orr and Montgomery Blair.

IT has been some years since a Southern orator of secession proclivities has favored a Philadelphia audience. We had almost learned to believe that the time was past when the planter would be received with cheers by Pennsylvania. It has been many months since the rich tones of the South Carolina gentleman have been heard upon our streets, and we suppose, as a stranger, we should bid him welcome. But it is difficult for our population to torget those who have been instrumental in bringing about all our suffering. And among these instruments was Hon. JAMES. L. ORR, of South Carolina, delegate to the Convention, who addressed a public meeting last night. We have read his speech, as published, with some care, feeling, as we did, a natural anxiety to see how a repentant (?) Rebel would address an assemblage of residents of the most loyal city of the land. The impression left upon our minds from its perusal may be an unjust one, but we cannot divest ourselves of the belief that Mr. OBR sought to be crafty, and that all his sentiments were prepared in conference before hand. They have not the true ring of honesty about them. They are not the unguarded expression of an open heart; but they seem to us stilted and elaborate, and are strongly suggestive of deception. We propose to glance at one or two of his sentiments as reported. The Governor, after assuring his hearers that the submission of the South was general, and that they intended in good faith so to act as to obliterate the past (omitting, however, any mention of the Memphis and New Orleans riots), proceeded to speak on the subject of the national debt. He said :--

defenders of a preconcerted series of murders in order that a harmless Convention should be disbanded. A better acquaintance with the sentiment of Pennsylvania, such as he can acquire by October next, will show to Mr. Oss that it is no use to hope that our State will "effectually put an end to radicalism of all sorta."

Mr. ORR was followed by Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, who went further than his predecessor in delivering his views. No one can accuse Mr. BLAIR of deception. He spoke his sentiments out boldly, and without fear announced his views. There was a frankness about all he said which was certainly commendable. He spoke in favor of the South. He showed how the Constitution forbid secession. He maintained that the war only had decided the issue, and with commendable frankness avowed his desire and design of placing the South once more in the Union. His attack on Governor CURTIN was certainly undeserved. Coming to Pennsylvania, and speaking to an audience which, even if it did not agree with the Governor in politics, held him in the highest personal and official esteem, to impute to him merely the ill-teeling incident on a reprisal as the cause of his coarse, was certainly a want of taste.

But we have nothing to find fault with in the greater part of Mr. BLAIR's remarks. We desire that the views of the new party should be clearly expressed, and hope that all other speakers will utter as decided sentiments as those which flowed from the lips of Mr. LINCOLN'S Postmaster-General.

Then and Now.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR, in his speech at the Democrst'e meeting last evening, indulged in the following little puff of "the BLAIRS."

"I can assure you my heart is in this struggle, and so have been the hearts of all my family. I will say that no men in this country resisted scccssion more than the BLAIRS. My brother, FRANK BLAIR, was the first in this nation to entist in this war. When secession first reared its head, my brother, FRANK BLAIR, called his friends in St. Louis around him, and told them:-'We have got to light for the safety of this Govern-In the arsenal here there are at least 75,000 guns, just within the reach of that Rebel commander-that CLAIB. JACKSON.

MONTGOMERY forgot to add, that his "brother, FRANK BLAIR," is now cheek by jowl with the very men who had planned to seize those 75,000 guns and turn them against the Government.

Quite Natural,

The bitterness of MonrGOMERY BLAIR against the Union party is quite amusing. He can never forget nor forgive his ignominious expulsion from Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet. The very Convention which renominated President Lix-COLN unseated his weak and obnoxious Cabinet officer. The manner, too, in which Mr. LINCOLN performed the painful duty had a touch of gri a humor about it that will always stick to the popular mind. "Your time has come, Mr. BLAIR," said the great man; and Mr. BLAIB, with his head under his arm, walked out of the White House. He has been bitter ever since.

A CONSERVATIVE journal, speaking of the Convention, says:-

"It is expected that the Southern delegates to this convention will establish the important fact that the people of the south recognize their inresist the power of the Federal Govability to ernment.

We thought that "fact" was established at Appoton.ax Court House, Virginia, some time 8g0.

The Plenary Council of the Roman Catholic Church.



entitled to all the rights and privileges guar-anteed by the Constitution. It is entitled to be represented not only on the flag but in the Congress of the nation."

But the clearest statement of the conservative theory that have yet met with, and the boldest, because carrying that theory out to some of its logical conclusions, is that made by the Hon. THOMAS EWING, Sr., in a very long and elaborate letter to Secretary BROWNING, apropos of the Philadelphia Convention. In that letter he says:

"I assume, therefore, that the laws of the Union enacted pursuant to the Constitution are permanent, neither weakened nor affected by the laws of the State; that no State can second from the Union, either temporarily or permanently; that the ordinances of secession, though bearing the names of the States, were the acts of unauthorized men who temporarily usurped power; that during the whole contest, from its beginning to its close, each and all the States, notwithstanding their ordinances of secession were States of the Union and in the Union, and at the close of the contest the usurped power was withdrawn, and the supremacy of the Union acknowledged by the authorities of the States. It follows as a necessary consequence that, even in the heat and violence of the Rebellion, states in which hebel violence most prevailed, were each and all of them as States entitled to their representation

in the two Houses of Congress. **** It cannot, therefore, be rationally contended that a State in which the Rebellion has been suppressed, the ordinance of secession rescinded and annulied, and the power of the Union acknowledged, can be denied its representation in the two Houses of Congress because it has been for a time controlled by men in a state of revolt, when that very condition, while it existed, did not deprive it of the right of representation."

We need not point out the error of fact in Mr. Ewing's assertion that "at the close of the contest the usurped authority was withdrawn," when, in truth, it was violently overthrown; nor is it necessary to call attention to the startling but "necessary consequence" he deduces from the conservative theory. He might have added that, as a necessary consequence also, the Rebel States, "even in the heat and violence of the Bebellion," were entitled to cast their votes for President and Vice-President. Fortunately, the common sense of the country in that hour of supreme difficulty and danger saved it both from this theory and all its "necessary consequences,"

It will be seen that we have quoted almost entirely from what may be pre-eminently called "conservative" authority, and of Republican antecedents. Of course, the theory maintained by that political faction commonly known as "Copperheads," and by the late Rebels themselves, is quite as emphatic as to the non-forfeiture of State rights on account of Rebellion.

Now, the question is, how can this theory be harmonized with President Jounson's plan of reconstruction as it has actually been carried out? That plan involved the entire overthrow ot the various State Governments of the Rebel States. If the States, as the conservative theory maintains, lost none of their rights on account of the Rebellion, how does it happen that they were lawfully deprived of that most sacred and comprehensive right-the right of having their owa chosen local governments? This right includes all others. It is the fundamental right of a State. When it is overthrown nothing remains. Yet, as a matter of fact, President

"Although your public debt was contracted in war against that section from which I come, I should feel that any repudiation of that debt tarnished my honor. It is the debt of the Government. Its obligations are to be met in good taith, and I say to all asserting the contrary, that I am infavor of acknowledging all debts con-tracted by your Government, or my Government, for whatever purpose."

Now this utterance may be all right. It may be the declaration of a desire to pay our debt and our debt only, and, influenced by a desire to unite conflicting interests, the Governor may have meant that "your Government and my Government" are one and the same. But following the strict construction of the English language, and supposing the Governor to be familiar with the rules of syntax, we must take him to mean that he favors the payment of the debts of two distinct Governments, one of which is ours and one of which was his; in other words, that he favored the assumption of Rebel debt as well as the loyal indebtedness. If such was his meaning, it will be well for us to have it distinctly understood, as our people would like to examine into the propriety of adding to our burden some two thousand millions more. It would be well for us to have the thing perfectly understood. We mean to do the Governor no mjustice, and would sincerely regret did we unintentionally place him in a false light, but we hold him only by his words as published, and until he corrects them, we suppose they will have to be placed to his responsibility.

The concluding passage of his speech is peculiar. He appeals to us to kill all radicalism because we were the first to respond to the call for troops to defend our flag. The Keystone State was ever foremost in its defense of the Union and its bitter and undying hostility to treasonwhy then should it be expected that we should take by the hand those who have not yet washed the blood of her sons from their hands?

DIOCESE OF PHILADELPHIA:

Reverend and Dear Sir-The Second Plenary Council of the Catholic Church in the United States, convoked by the authority of the Holy See, will be opened in the Cathedral of Baltimore, on the first Sunday in October, under the Presidency of the Most Reverend Martin J. Spalding, D. D., Archbishop of Baltimore, as

Apostolic Delegate. You will please announce this most important event to the Faithful committed to your care n-mediately after the receipt of this circular.

Onestions of great weight and interest, touch ng the permanence and progress of our Holy Faith in this country, will be presented to the Right Reverend Prelates there to be assembled, for their deliberation and decision. It cannot be doubted that the action of this Council will largely influence the destinies of our Holy Religion in these United States. And, as "Every best gitt and every perfect gift is from above, coming down from the Father of lights,"—St. Jamer, 1st chap., 17th verse, -there could be no occasion more imperatively demanding the exercise, both on our part and that of our people, of constant and fervent prayer. Let us, therefore, during the period preceding

the opening of the Council, as well as through out its sessions, unite in earnest supplications to the Father of lights, that He may shed His divine influences on the assembled Prelates. and imbue them with that spirit of wisdom, counsel, and fortitude so essential to the happy issue of their deliberations. You will announce the Friday immediately preceding the opening of the Council (Friday, the 5th of October), as a day of fasting, for this intention. On the Festival of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and on all Sundays following, until the end of the Council, you will recite with the peode, after the Parochial Mass, the Litany of the Saints; and exhort them to approach the Sacracents during this time, and in their public and private devotions, most earnestly to recommend his matter to God.

"And may the peace of God, which surpasseth all understanding, keep our hearts and minds in Christ Jesus. Amen." Given at Philadelphia, Sundav, the 12th of

† JAMES FREDERIC. August, A. D. 1866. Bishop of Philad Iphia. By order of the Rt. Rev. Bishop.

AUG. J. MCCONOMY, Secretary.

THE FREEDMEN.

FREEDMEN MURDEFED IN SOUTH CAROLINA. WASHINGTON, August 13 .--- General Scott, from South Carolina, torwards a report of a murder of a freedman by a white man named Reuben Olding. The negro, A. Payton, always a freeman. was returning to Abbysville, after an absence of five years, and on the road was shot by Olding without provocation or cause, unless, as citizens express it, of an insatiate thirst (or Governor Orr has offered a reward of \$250 for the apprehension of the murderer.

GEORGIA.

A report from Cobb county, Georgia, repre-sents the affairs there as yery peaceable. The 4th of July was celebrated by the colored people only, by a picnic. Enclosed is a letter or commendation to the agent from the Mayor of Marietta, the judges of courts, postmasters, four lawyers, and railroad superintendent. The medical report from Georgia say that seven hundred and thirty-three cases were treated, six per cent. died; sixty-two cases of smallpox, and others malaria.

RENTUCKY.

The medical report for July shows 116 cases treated. E ght per cent. of these died. There was no smallpox, but chiefly fevers and inflammation of the lungs.

NORTH CAROLINA.

By a special order issued to-day, the Freed-men's Bureau court martial at Raleigh has been converted into a Military Commission, for the

TUESDAY, August 14 .- There is more inquiry for Timothy Seed, and several lots were disposed of at \$4.50 for interior up to \$6 for choice. Cloverseed is solling at \$6 50@7 # 64 lbs. Flaxseed is in better demand, and small sales have been made at 83 45 @ 3 50.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is held firmly at \$85 per ton, but there is nothing doing.

The Flour Market continues very quiet, but prices, particularly of the better brands, are firmly maintained, and in some instances an advance has been realized. About 800 bbls, were taken by the home consumers at \$6 50@7 50 per barrel for superfine; 57 50(8:50 for old extras; \$10 60 million for superfine; \$7.50(8:50 for old extras; \$10:50@11 for new wheat do.; \$10@12 for common and fancy Northwestern extra family; \$10:50@11:50 for old Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and \$12@14 for fancy brands, ac-cording to quality. Nothing doing in Rye Flour or Corn Meal.

There is a steady demand for Wheat of prime There is a steady demand for Wheat of prime quality at yesterday a figures. Sales of 2000 bushels hair and choice new red at \$270@275; and 1500 bushels spring at \$2.221@225. White remains without change. The last sale of Rye was at \$106@110 for Fonnsylvania, Corn is in good de-mand, but the offerings are very small. Sales of Fennsylvania at 95@966; and 2000 bushels Western mixed at 92c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 5500 bushels new Delnware at 48c. affoat and 50c. in the cars.

cars : Whisky is quiet, with small sales of Pennsyl-vania at \$2.32. 70 Barrels Ohio, sold at \$2.35.

-Golden quartz has lately been found in the

Green Mountain State.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO.-WE COPY THE FOLLOW. ing meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's Press .--MUJAVIRO. - This delicious new perfume for the handkerchies, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the tragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. [7 14 6m4p NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.-JOY COE & CO , N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHES-NUT Streets, Fhiladelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILD-INGS New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country. JOY, COE & CO. 7306m4p PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE House LAFAYETTE COLLEGE. 814] In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, acsigned to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and

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TURE and the ARTS There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LAN GUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country. For Cheulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty. EASTON PENDSYLVANIA. April 4.1866. 2519

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