THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH .- PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1866.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS. COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Joseph Holt-Jefferson Davis-Sauford Conover. From the Tribune.

Judge Advocate-General Holt has published. through the Chronicle (Washington) and in pamphlet, a "Vindication of Judge Advocate-General Holt from the Foul Slanders of Traitors, Confessed Perjurers, and Suborners, acting in the interest of Jefferson Davis." In so far as it confines itself to its proper work, we deem this Vindication complete. General Holt was duped by the arch-villain who called himself Sanford Conover, as others had been before him. Deceived by Conover's lies, he gave that scoundrel credence and money which might have been better bestowed. Conover, thus supported, suborned other villains to commit perjuries confirmatory of his own-all of them received and nrmatory of his own-all of them received and accredited in perfect good faith by Judge Holt; but, when the House Committee proceeded to investigate them, some of the second-hand ras-cals recented and confessed their perjury; whereupon Conover, though he stoutly reife-rated and stood by his original imposture, soon took occasion to vanish and has since remained invisible. Of course, his whole fabric or villany fails to the ground.

-Such are the material facts in the case; and they nowise impends the integrity of Judge Hoit. He was simply the victor of an atro-cious scoundrel. But the Vindication proceeds to say that

The endeavor of the conspirators to protect Davis from the charge of complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln must be vam. It is true that that portion of the testi-mony brought forward by Conover is at this time discreated; and the iriends of Davis, in the contusion raised by their outcry against the Judge Advocate-General, would hope to have it understood that this is al' the material testi-mony upon which the charge is based. But, in point of fact, it is but one branch of the body of proof which has accumulated in the case. Long before the production of the testimony question, a tribunal, composed of officers of the first rank and intelligence, had, after the fullest investigation, and upon proof which has not been, and, it is believed, cannot be assailed, pronounced the head of the Rebellion guilty of the crime which crowned its inta-mous history. Since then other and equally reliable evidence has been presented, and the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, in whose report it is set forth, have declared, upon an examination of this and the previous proofs, and excluding from their consideration that now discredited, that there is probable cause to believe that he (Davis) was privy to the measures which led to the commis sion of the deed.' This verdict has been accepted by the great mass of thoughtful and loyal men throughout the country, and cannot but, we are assured, become the deliberate conclusion of history. And the present attempt to do away with the judgment which has been passed upon Davis as an assassin, by seeking to make the impression that that judgment rests solely or largely upon the testimony produced by Conover, and thus interpose a cloud of doubt and uncertainty before the mass of proof which re mains unimpeached, must, we are persuaded, be readily comprehended and everywhere exposed and denounced. We affirm as our concluding remark, that this judgment, long since formed, is based in no degree on this festimony, which was never given to the country until discredited but that it has for its foundation a volume of evidence, documentary and otherwise, in the ossession of the Government, which has not been controverted, but which, standing as it does intact, points to Davis as involved in the assassination of the President, with 'the slow and unmoving finger' of a condemnation which no clamors, however loud or frantic, of traitors and their sympathizers, can shake or disturb. -Seventeen months have now elapsed since President Johnson offered \$100,000 for the artest of Jefferson Davis, on a charge of com plicity in President Lincoln's murder-a charge said the proclamation. "on evidence m in the possession of the Bureau of Military Jus-tice," of which Judge Holt is the head. Sanford Conover and his sub-villains Jurnished no part of *lhat* evidence. Davis has been over sixteen months a prisoner awaiting trial under this charge. Why is he not tried? If innocent, he is foully wronged; if guilty, justice is grossly C. C. Clay, likewise charged cheated. arrested, has been liberated without ball. What can be the reason why Davis is not tried or the charge of assassination retracted ?

and they appear to have had a good time of it on the whole. The best of food, honsings of purple and cloth of gold, nets of pure Nile flax studded with jewels, in fiv time, silver shoes, and bells of silver and gold—wantever could make the beast happy was given it; when he brayed, all the people fell flat, and ats dirt as if it were bread and batter; when he stuck out his fore feet and seemed to say, "This is my polloy." all the tribes met in convention and applauded his firmness and resolution as little short of divine. Even when the brate in him manifested itself—and there were some people shrewd itself-and there were some people shrewd enough to see that, in spite of his office, he enough to see that, in spite of his office, he was a brute, and a mean one, too—and when he would kick out his aind feet at the very people who had fed him, and clothed him, and lifted him up from the low position in which he was born, to the high one he filled with such ludicrous gravity—when, striking out, right and left, he killed here and maimed there—even then, the unkilled and the un-maimed cried "Hosanna" and ate the dirt he erstured as if it were more bread and butter scattered, as if it were more bread and butter than ever

And thus things went on for a long, long while, and the ass became a tremendous power. But at length one ass made a blunder. Hitherto no member of the family had ever spoken a word. They had made way by preserving a decorous silence, and letting their long ears, their sage faces, and their determination do the business for them. Whether this was in consequence of a clear understanding on their part of what would inevitably be the effect of an opposite policy, as it is believed by the negroes to be on the part of the nonkeys, who though perfectly able to talk, preserve a careful silence, lest men should make them work, if once it were known -or whether the asses were dumb because they really had nothing to say, can never be deter mined. Asses have written autobiographies and histories, but we have searched them in vain for a resolution of this difficulty. For whatever cause, however, this long silence was pre-served, there came a day when it was broken. The learned are in doubt as to what ass first spoke: but our Holy Scriptures, which have put so many lacts, not get-at-able in any other record, down in black and white, have left no doubt on the subject possible. We are there clearly informed that the great blunderer was Balaam's ass. He opened his mouth and spoke. And it was a sad mistake, and proved the run of his tribe. Since that day, as everybody knows, the name of ass has been held in disrepute. To call a man "an ass" is an insult not lightly to be borne. Even in the base and craven North, where, as is well known, there are no gentiemen, a person who has be written down an ass is not content till been has called the offender bad names to reply; out in the gallant and chivalrous Southron land, the abode of festive dames of high degree, and cavaliers with blood of the purest Prussian blue-there, to call a man an ass is to receive an immediate and peremptory invita-tion to permit him to spill your blood through bullet-hole. To such a low ebb is fallen the lofty honor of a name that once commanded the homage of a universal human heart! loval And all for a speech ! Yes, for while this long cared brute, with his sober face, his sturdy noofs, and his portentous bray, was able to make people believe he was ut to preside over them, to be their captain, and the captain their captains, to set up and to pull down, to bind and to icore-a single speech-and it is to be remarked that whenever the ass speaks he always says the same thing, so that all his many speeches may go tor one-a single speech has settled his business forever. It is nothing to the purpose now, that he has risen from the lowest place to the highest-his constant relteration of that fact only makes people more and more ashamed when they hear u. It is all in vain that they try to excuse themselves for their infatuation. In vain do they plead that, the real King being dead—a King whose kingliness there was no disputing-this sly brute, by some hocus-poens, managea to make them think he was the dead King's twin brother, and so got the place he disgraces. In vain do they try to convince us that, by an untoward accident, whisky of an uncommon potency was mixed with his bran instead of honey. The disgusted reader of these speccues insists that if there be, as the old proverb declares, "truth in wine," there is no less truth in whisky, and that, however unfortunate these utierances may be, however low, conceited, however ruffianly, they still come out of the ass's own nature, and represent him with unerring fruth. It seems a at first blush, that the original ass should ever have betrayed his race by the utterance of that untimely speech; bur, after all, is it not better that we should have some infallible way of knowing an ass when we meet him? And, besides, though what he says be disagreeable, as God knows it is, what he does is of far more importance; and when an ass speaks to us; let us remember that we have good authority for beleving that "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh," and take good heed that n future we have our speech before, rather than atter, the election is made.

papers have abused and threatened President Johnson, until the more rash and foolbardy Johnson, until the more rash and foolbardy Johnson, until the more rash and foolbardy of the Rebels bigan to accustom their minds to the possibility of his murder. Bebel fanatics talked about it, as radical fanatics have talked about removing Mr. Johnson, until they at last fired the hearts of Booth and Payne, and the med the hearts of Booth and Payne, and the deed was done. Before long, if the present crusade against Mr. Johnson continues, we shall see some radical Booth cager to distinguish himself in the same intamous and cowardly man-ner. The danger is more infinitent than most persons imagine. We shall breathe more freely when the President is once more safe at Waibington. His loss to the nation at such a crisis as this would be incalculable. We cannot realize the situation in which his death would leave the country. Let us, therefore, beg the President to take care of himself and his suite to inke of him. We do not intend to excite un-necessary alarm; but there is really room for the gravest apprehensions. Those radicals who threaten morder so savagely are none too good to do if, and those rufflans who shoot do wn the President's supporters will not long hesitate to fire at the President himself.

Horace Greeley's Interviews With the President. From the World,

We have reprinted from the Tribune an editorial to which Mr. Greeley appends his full signature. It describes certain interviews he had with the President, and the curious advice he gave him, last autumn and winter. The ostensible occasion of this signed editorial is the complaint made by Mr. Beecher, in his recent letter, of the want of tact exhibited by the Republican Congressmen in provoking a rupture with the President. The ostensible purpose of Mr. Greeley is to rebut this censure by show ng that conciliatory overtures were made to President Johnson and rejected. Mr. Greeley therefore concludes that, long before the mest-ing of Congress, the President had decided to break with his party and make an alliance with its enemies.

Mr. Greeley's statements do not bear out his conclusions. The first of the interviews took place soon after the New York election, in November; the other, after the appointment by Congress of the Joint Committee on Recon struction. By Mr. Greeley's account, both of those private conferences were sought by the President. Instead, therefore, of invalidating the criticism of Mr. Beecher, they strengthen it. It is the side that makes overtares, not the that receives them, that gives evidence of a concliatory spirit. It is true that the Presi-dent did not follow Mr. Greeley's advice; but the fact that he once and again sought it, showed an anxious, troubled, undecided state of mind-a mind groping after some expedient to prevent a final rupture with the party that had elected him. Mr. Greeley's advice was not followed, because it was not good; or at any rate, this is a ready way for accounting for its

The advice given in the November interview was, that three emtuent citizens of the North should meet, at the White House, three emment citizens of the South, and there, under the eye, and with the occasional advice of the President, spend a fortnight or so in canvassing the conditions of settlement, and acreeing on a policy. Mr. Greeley pledged himself in advance to give his utmost support to any policy which should be thus agreed on. By this purblind disclosure Mr. Greeley is

estopped from harping with his party, as lustily as heretolore, on their favorite topic of Presiden-tial usurpation. "It is the province of Conthey insist every day in the week, "and gress not st all of the President, to devise the policy of restoration." We put it to Mr. Greeley to say if a policy reached by the method he advised would have been a Congressional policy? Congress would have been consulted in no stage of its formation. It would have been a policy concocted by the President with the gid of unomicial adviers of his own selec-tion; and Mr. Greeley, by his own account, pledged himselt to advocate it through thick and thin, whether Congress approved it or not. The President, at the time of that interview was engaged in the preparation of his annua message; and had Mr. Greeley's advice been followed, and a satisfactory result b-en reached, the policy agreed upon would have been communicated to Congress in the message. Mr. Greeky would have nad Mr. Johnson stand by t, even in opposition to Congress, as resoluted as he has by his actual policy; and the Tribun would have given him a steady and robust support in doing so. In view of this exposure which he has made of himself, we call upon Mr. Greeley never again to join in the hueand-cry of the radicals against the President for daring to have a policy before consulting Congress. Mr. Greeley does not tell what are the points he would have had the President submit to his half-and-half conclave of Republicans and ex-Recels. The President could not have asked them to consider whether the reconstructe State Governments should be permitted to stand; for to have confessed doubt on that point would have been a self-pronounced sentence of condemuation upon all he had, up to that time, dore. By such vacillation, he would have broken inith with all those States, undermined all with in his stability of character, thrown the whole Sourh back into the contast in from which it had any angulad and have amplied the which it had emerged, and have annulled the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, by making all the Southern ratifications invalid. Congress uself durst not deny the validity of those State Governments; for by doing so they would have given up the anti-slavery amend-ment to the Constitution. As the validity of the new State Governments could not have been submitted to the dell'berations of Mr. Greeley's secret conclave, so nei-ther could the right of those States to representation in Congress. One of those questions is included in the other. The ratification of a Constitutional amendment is the bigh at not a State can perform. States which are competent to do this are qualified for every inferior State to do this are qualified for every interior State function. To put a new article into the Consti-tution is to make a law which binds not merely the people. Like an act of Congress, but a law which binds Congress itself; binds the Supreme Court; binds every department of the Govern-ment. There could be no more flagrant ab-surdity than to say a State can thus participate in making the supreme law, but not in making the inferior laws which may be repealed as fast they are made. Had Mr. Greeley's advice been adopted, and had the proposed irresponsible conclave answered his expectations, it would have presented to the South an *ultimatum*. To suppose that A. H. Stephens, General Lee, and Southerners of that class, would have consented to be volun-tary parties to forcing an *uttimatum* on their section was absnrd. Certain it is, that they would never have made negro suffrage such an ultematum, and yet Mr. Greeley has a hundred times asserted, with every form of spasmodic emphasia, that to stop short of giving the ballot to the blacks is treachery that cannot be tole-rated. Irretrievably committed as he was to negro suffrage before he gave the President his advice, what are his radical followers to think of his pledge to support any policy which three Northerners and three Southerners might agree The advice he offered to the President in the second interview was equally preposterous. The President could not have invited the Reconstruction Committee to the White Honse, and discussed the difference between them from evening to evening, as Mr. Greeley proposed, without abjectly pocketing a studied insult. How came that Committee into existence ? It was resolved on in a caucus, in undisguised hostility to the President's policy, before it was known what his policy was. Thad, Stevens, and the whole party with him, withheid from the President even the scant deference of listeniug to his message, before organizing a Congressional opposition to thwart him. How could Mr. Greeley have supposed that the President would make overtures to that the President wood make overthes to a committee whose appointment was a public insult to him and his office; was an open withdrawal of confidence without even the courtesy of a hearing? How is the fact that Mr. Greelev gave the President some foolish advice which the President declined to follow,

just in the same way. The Rebel papers any palliation of that insult? The haste of abused him and threatened him, as the radical Congress to condemn before they had heard; Congress to condemn before they had heard; the caucus which preceded the session and the the caucus which preceded the session and the proceedings of the first day, -this organized hos-tility to the President whom their party had elected, demonstrates that they did not mean to concluste the President; demonstrates that they had resolved to defy and override him. All their subsequent proceedings were of a piece with this insulting beginning. Mr. Greeley's defense of Congress against the charge made by Mr. Beecher is as silly as it is irrelevant. It is irrelevant because it does not meet the charge at all, nor the facts on which it is founded; silly because the most prodent thing a man could do who had given such weak advice, would be to conceal it from all the world.

Prussian Gains.

From the Times. The changes made in the political map of Eu rope by the late wondrous war are not less remarkable than the quick succession of Prussian victories. For instance, the oldest ruling family in Europe, the Guelphs, are entirely pushed out from among the sovereign princes, and reduced to the position of private gentlemen. While the Hapsburgs were but langed noblemen in Switzerland and the Hohenzollerns in Swabia, in the tenth century, a Guelph was sovereign Duke of Bavaria and atterwards Emperor of Germany And now the detent of the hapsburgs by the Hohenzollerns drives a lineal descendant of Henry II from his throne in Hanover and an-nexes his kingdom to the dominions of the victor. Thus, the Hohenzotlern has become the greatest power in Germany, and his former superiors as rivals are under him, or at least

surject to his influences. As a matter of instorical interest, let us take a lock at this gain of Prussia. Before the war, according to the last census of 1864, the total population of Prussia was 19,255,149, including these military detachments stationed at federal fortresses outside of Prussia, numbering 28,869 men. Since the census the Duchy of Lagenburg, with a population of 49,704, was added by treaty with Austria, so that the entire popula tion of Prussia on the day that war was de-clared reached the total of 19,304,843. Now, there will be, as the result of the victory, incor-porated with Prussta the following countries:-Populatio

91 180 27,874 All these several provinces, duchies, and Kingdoms are now Prussian, in fact as well as in law, and the Chambers at Berlin are now deliberating upon the proposed distribution of

representatives in this newly acquired territory. We have then a consolidated and aggrandized Prussia, with a population of 23,810,743, harmonious in language and interests, excepting the small district of Posen, partially inhabited by Poles. But this does not represent the real pre-sent power of Prussia. All the German States north of the river Main, not totally absorbed into the King's dominions, have entered into a close alliance or union with him, giving him

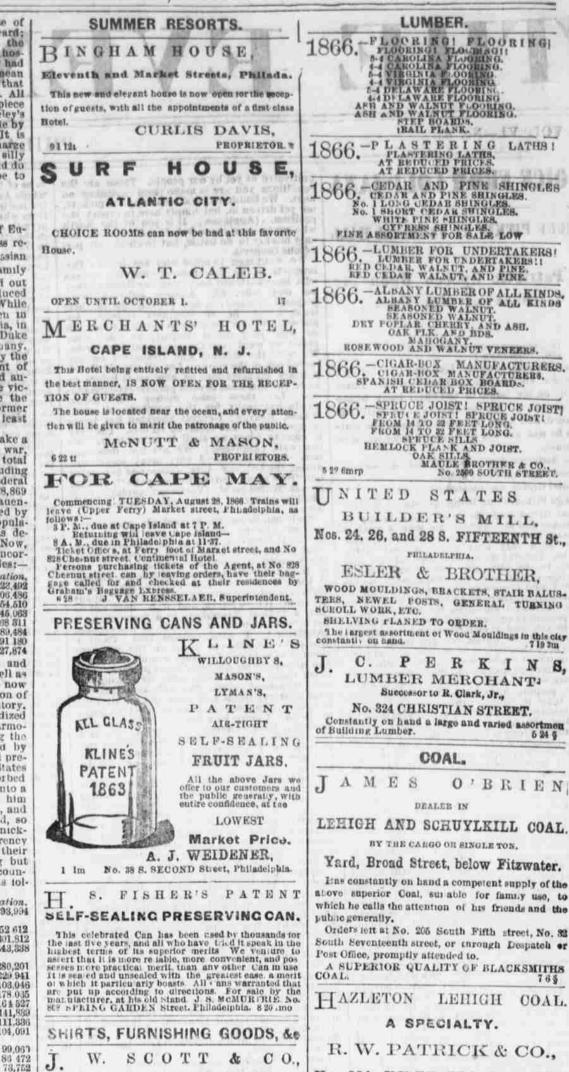
full and exclusive control of their military, and also of their diplomatic relations abroad, so tost, while these petty princes, very aptly nick-named by the London Times "His Transparency of Pumpernickel," nominally remain on their thrones, they are in reality nothing but

Prussian Governors over their respective countries. These several principalities are as tollows:-

The Dukedom Brunswick..... The Grand Dukedom Saxe-Weimar Ese-243,335

naca. The City of Hamburg. 229.941 The Dukecom Ancalt. The Dukedom saxe-Meiningen. The Dukedom Saxe-Coburg-Gotha...... 103.046 16 ± 527 The Dukedom Saxe-Attenburg the Cuy of Bremen 104,091 99.06"

The Principa ity Schwarzburg-Rusolstadt. Frincipality - Schwarzburg Sondershausen. The Principality Walderk. 59 148



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About Jackasses. From the Tribune.

A learned correspondent lately sent us a pon

derous essay, intended to show that the ass was once held in high esteem for his wisdom, which was counted so great that many nations felt they could not express their sense of it short of paying the beast divine honor. That they did so, our correspondent's essay left no shadow of doubt on the mind of the adventurous person who waded through its long list of citations from ancient writers; but why they did so, the learned pundit left unanswered. Whether the human race was, at an early period, when still in a state of childish innocence, profoundly struck with the tremendous length of Jack's ears. and looked upon them as funnels for the reception of all the wisdom uttered within the radius of the horizon: whether the bland expression of his countenance struck our forelather Adam as indicative of an intelligence that, having weighed creation, is not to be astonished nor disturbed at anything that may happen; or, whether its resolute way of planting its love feet like a rock, when it has once determined to pursue a certain policy, and refusing to budge for any amount blows or blandishment, convinced the first of the race that tried to make him of service, that a beast that understood so well what he wanted, and valued his own opinion so highly, must be a being of superior power; whether one or all of these reasons combined had weight to ground human beings in a belief of his extraor dinary intelligence, and to induce them to honor with him their best, we cannot tell. Our cor respondent, who seems to know everything, is dumb on the subject, and we are left to our own resources for an answer.

But whatever the reason may be, we may con-sider the fact settled. The ass appears to have risen from one station of trust and responsibility to another, until at length he attained the highest position which it was in the power of the people position which it was in the power of the people to bestow. He became the recipient of divine honors. Enthroned in the temple, he ate the choicest provender. Hay that had grown on the slopes of the sacred mountain was cut with golden sickles by virzin pricetesses for his pecu-liar eating; three days in the week he had cakes of barley meal mixed with honey, and three days' cakes of ostmeal mixed with attar of roses; the prettiest waiter-girls supplied him with untailing lager; he was shampooed sixteen times a day; his teeth were cleaned with the soundont of the period; his shoes were blacked by slaves who were in no hurry to get at another cus-tomer; while the High Priestess herself continually sang to him ---

'Come sit thee down upon this flowery bed, While I thy annable cheeks do coy, And stick musk roses in thy mar. large head. And kiss thy fair, large ears, mylgonile joy."

To which blandishing strain, whatever might histsecret inclination for a very different sort of treatment, the prudent animal carefully abstained from making any reply whatever. Thus, living in clover within the temple, the treatment outside of it bestowed upon all the creatures of his kind was correspondent. Nothing was too good for them. They were the chosen beasts good for them. They were the chosen beasts | now emphasize our warning. The assassi-tor kings, princes, priests, and prophets to ride, nation of President Lincoln was brought about

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The Radical Riot at Indianapolis - What Comes Next? From the Herald.

The outrageous abuse of President Johnson from the pens and tongues of the radicels has at last culminated in something more serious. The people of Indianapolis have disgraced themselves and the country by preventing the President from speaking, and by getting up a murderous riot before his very face. In-tigated by the radical leaders, a band of rowdles and rulfians made an attack upon the procession which had turned out to receive the President, smashed the torches, tore up the banners, and hissed and hooted Mr. Johnson when he at tempted to express his thanks for the welcome extended to him. These rowdyish proceedings being resisted, a general fight ensued in the square, which the Pre-ident overlooked, and clubs, knives, and pistols were freety used. At least two persons were killed and several dangerously wounded.

Of course the radicals will endeavor to extenuate this shameful affair on the ground that Mr. Johnson has provoked hostility by political speeches. But in point of fact there is not the slightest excuse to be offered for the authors of this riot. We are no sticklers for that divinuy which doth hedge a king; but certainly the office of President of the United States is enlittled to respect, and this respect, in form at least, extends to the individual who holds the office. If the President desires to speak, it is the duty of every good citizen to either listen respectfully, or walk away quietly. This much is due to the office, which is the highest, as it ought to be the most benored, in the whole world. But besides this, the ordinary cour-tesies of hie and the sacred rites of hospi-tality cught to have protected the Presi-dent from personal insult during his tour. When Mr. Lincoln travelled from Springfield to Washington he was comparalizely un-known to the masses of the people, and many Democrats, ignorant of his virtues, hated and despised him most bitterly; but nobody thought of hooting him down when he endeavored to speak. At Indianapolis, as Mr. Jourson was speak. At indianapolis, as all, Joinson was permitted to say notifuing, the radicals cannot claim that the disturbance was excited by any remarks of his. Much as they affect to deride his utterances, they are afraid to let the people hear him, and all through his tour, at every place in which they had a majority of the popu-lation, they have interrupted and annoyed him. Other means of silencing him having failed, they now have recourse to a riot, and fire pistols at those who assemble to cheer him. We confess that we should not have been sar-

we confess that we should not have been sar-prised if one of the pistol shots fired during the Indumapolis riot had killed President Johnson. This is what the radicals have been threatening to do, and what they will do if they can muster up courage. Their incendiary rantings and ravings will end m assassimation, unless they find some less dangerous mode of getting rid of the man who stands boidly between them and the eccomplishment of their revolutionary schemes. We warned the President to be upon this guard when he was done of the started upon this his guard when he first started upon this tour, and the pistol shots at Induanapolis now emphasize our warning. The assassi-

con a have that I've

The Crip of Lubers. 50 614 The Crip of Lubers. 50 614 The Principa ity Reuss, older branch. 43,924 The Principa ity Reuss, older branch. 31,782 As Prussia will be complete master of the whole of these States, forming with herself the North German Union, or Band, the whole population subject to her rule is, therefore, 29,216,531. a gain for Prussia of nearly ten millions of people by a four weeks' war! May we not consider this result as equally a wonder of our age as much as the Atlantic cable is a wonder of puysical science?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY. THILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866. The Stockholders of this Company are hereby nothed that the Boara of Manasers have determined to show to silpersons who shall a pear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the Sth of September next, after the closing o, transiers, at 3 P M of the day the privilese of subscribing for new sock at par, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares to a irreflora, part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share. The subscription books will open on MONDAY, Sep-tember 0, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1865, at F. M. Pament will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an

public at large to their newly-inventee Patent, THE UNIVERSAL ALARMINI, which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the proven-tion of burgiaries, etc. The tchowing are some of its preat advantages :---lat, simulicity of construction cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it. 20. Freedom from damger to persons or property. 23. Universality of application to any part of a Poor, Window, Grantag, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish Fend etc. tember 10 and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1886 at 3 F. M. Payment will be considered due June I, 1867, but an instain ent or 20 per cent. or trin do lars per share, must be paid at the time or subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, b erore the 1st of November, 1867 On *all* payments, neluding the aforesaid instainent, made before the 1st o' I June, 1867, discount will be allowed as the rate of 6 per cent, per annum, ano on a loayments made between that date and the 1s of November, 1867, interest will be charked at the same rate. All stock not could up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be norielted to the use of the Company Cer-sine c, 1867, and said stock, in gaid up in full, wil be en-it ee to the November dividence of 1867, but to no carlier dividend. 8 30 New Methods

1 RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE The state of the state reprint the state of the state of

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE IN-SURANCE COMPANY. SEPTEMBER 3 1556.

SEPTEMBER 3. 1866. SEVEN BOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per Share on the Stock of the Company Fr the has six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 13th instant 94.9t WILLIAM G. CHOWELL. Secretary.

9491 WILLIAM G. CROWELL. Secretary. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the BURNING SPRING OIL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA will be held at their Office, N.E. corner of SEVENTH and SANSOM Streets, on SATURDAY. October 6th. 1966, at 4 o'clock P. M. An election will be had of Directors for the en-suing year. use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing. For sa'e in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO. No 233 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON. HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Drug-aists throughout the country. Address al. orders to 96 th3t*

J. G. BRINCKLE, President.

A MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of the WILLOW GLEN PETRO. LEUM COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 487 WALNUT Street, Philadeiphia, on MONDAY, October 8, 1866, at 11% o'clock A. M. Business of importance will then be submitted, and

determined by a stock vote 9 11 3t JAMES W. CONRAD, President. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Harmless reliable, instantaneous, the only periect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tinis, but true to nature, black or brown. GEN UINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO. Regenerating Extract of Milleneurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevenus baldness. Noid by all bruggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N.Y. 335

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