## THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH

The Policy of President Johnson-A New Proclamation and a New Cabinet. From the Herald.

We have, from time to time, in the course of the last twelve months, orged upon President Johnson the necessity, expediency, and advantages of a comprehensive reconstruction of his Cabinet. We have pleaded that the Cabinet which carried the administration of Abraham Lincoln through the war was not the Cabinet demanded for the new issues and new ideas resulting from a restoration of peace-that it is one thing to put down a great rebellion by force of arms, and another thing to restore the submitting States to their proper fraternal relations in the general Government. But there have been at no time since the dreadful tragedy which cut off in the height of his fame and popularity our much lamented President Lincoln, so many facts and considerations combining as may now be advanced in behalf of a new departure by the Administration from the starting point of a new proclamation and a

As we understand the situation, the members of the existing Cabinet, actively or passively, are committed to President Johnson's policy of Southern restoration against the policy of Congress. The active Cabinet members, since the rupture was first officially declared between the President and Congress, have been the Secretaries of State, the Treasury, and Navy; the new Attorney-General, Stansbery, and the new Post-master-General, Randall; and, singularly enough, the most remarkably passive member has been Mr. Stanton, our late resolute, energetic, radical and emphatic Secretary of War. But, actively or passively, this Cabinet stands committed to the President's Southern policy, which we are satisfied ought now to be abandoned in defer-ence to the manifestly predominant public sen-timent of the North. The governmental system of the United States, national and local, rests upon the will of a majority of the people. spect for this sovereign authority is essential to law and order among us, and this respect has been a prominent characteristic of Andrew Johnson, from his first election as Alderman from his first election as Alderman of a little village in Tennessee to his occupation of

the White House. Consistency, therefore, as well as sound policy on his part, demands of him a cordial adhesion to the restoration plan of Congress and a new departure in support of this policy. We have all seen enough of the development have all seen enough of the developments public opinion in the North since the adjournment of Congress to convince us that the North-States, from Maine to California, will sustain the Constitutional amendment of Congress. in view of its conditions affecting politically the leaders of the Rebellion and negro representation, and in view of its substantial securities in behalf of the national treasury and national debt, and against all Rebel debts and claims for

emancipated slaves. Upon this strong platform of reconstruction the Northern Union party of the war is now rallied for the coming elections for the next Con-gress, and Vermont and Maine indicate the drift of these elections. Failing in with this popular current of the North on this platform, the President cannot only retrieve his late misfortunes, but he can become at once the master of the situation, with the ratification of this new Constitutional amendment by the Southern looking to him as their protector and leader against the Northern radicals. To this end, therefore, the President's most effective starting point will be from a new proclamation, a new Cabinet of new men, identified with the war for the Union, and harmonious in sentiment upon this question of Southern restoration. Such a man as Charles Francis Adams, our Minister at London, for the State Department, would, for instance, be universally accepted, and from the ranks of the Republican party and war Demothe other executive be acceptably filled. The day has not yet arrived for the promotion of converted Copper heads or reconstructed Southern Rebels to these The time will come for absolution to them when the Government is made secure with the ratification of this essential Constitutional amendment. General Thomas, of Virginia, that able, tried, and trusty Union soldier, for Secre-tary of War, would, on the other hand, be a good practical movement towards the restora-2ion of the South to the Cabinet.

A prudent and sagacious statesman adapts himself and his policy to the pressure of events and the exigencies of the day. He does not hesitate to abandon a programme when he sees that it has become doubtful and dangerous nor to take a new departure when it promises an easy and decisive triumph over his adversaries. Accordingly we urge upon President Johnson s preclamation to the Southern States in favor of the Constitutional amendment be fore the country, and a harmonious reorgani-tion of his Cabinet on this policy, and in view of a sound and cohesive financial system, and a vigorous administration of our foreign affairs.

## Let Mr. Johnson Resign. From the Round Table.

If the President of the United States were to protract his stump-speech tour for three months longer, and then run for re-election, he would scarcely command the vote of a corporal's guard. In vain would an obsequious press, taking the key from its fugleman, chatter about his rough honesty, his contempt of forms, his patriotic love of the people, his single-hearted desire for the restoration of the Union, and his even-handed aversion for fanaticism or sectionalism, North or South. In vain would his organ in this city, in a purst of bad temper at the impending talsification of its prophecies and the traversing of its selfish hopes of aggrandizement. lay down a programme for civil war as the threatened consequence of such events, the certain penalty to be inflicted on the nation should Mr. Johnson not be allowed to have everything his own way, and his friends not be permitted to

enjoy all the plunder.

We are no partisans. We care not a fig for either political party or faction, as such. Strictly speaking, we have no respect for either. The schemers who control them, and who divide the spotls in the event of success, we believe to be corrupt and rascally almost to a man. There is little, if anything, to choose be-tween them except that, now and then, when the ins have gone too far in their nefarious jobs and cupidities, some little temporary good may haply be attained on the set-a-thier-to-catch-athief principle, by ousting them and thrusting in the outs. The best men, the educated men. the conscientious men of the country, are not, unhappily, in public life at all; and among those wao, in their default, transact the national affairs, however their incidental adherence to some valued principle may gain them sympathy at times, there are few, indeed, who command our respect or attract our esteem. We are no partisans; but we are sincerely desirous to see the speedy, thorough, and kindly restoration of the lately recusant States. We advocate this unreservedly and warmly, and without fear that, under the circumstances, we shall be accused of professing neutrality while favoring one of the belligerents. It is essential to the peace, the prosperity, and the happiness of the whole country, that the present abnormal rela-tion of its sections shall be brought to a close.

The delay in bringing this about since the termination of the war has now lasted quite long enough; it threatens to last too long. We do not desire to see permanent alienation find its roots in a policy which many earnest people have approved, without toreseeing or believing, perhaps, is so grave a result. But such an alienation is not only possible but ominously probable. The discontent of the bouth is grow-

is spreading there either bitterness and hardening aversion, or a sort of hopelessness and apathy which are even worse in their probable bearing upon friendly relations or industrial resumptions. This is not as it should be. Whatever may have happened in the past, we of the North and our brethren in the South are, and for the future must continue to be, brothers still. A speedy restoration of the Union which shall bring us, slavery and its connections excepted, to the status quo ante bettum, is imperatively demanded by every prudent, by every patriotic, and by every generous consideration. Why then, is it asked, do we oppose the Presi-dent, who is emphatically in favor of just such

a speedy restoration? We answer: — Because we are absolutely driven by the force of collective circumstances to the conviction that the emphatic advocacy of reconstruction by Andrew Johnson will have the surest tendency of any other possible inci-dent to impede and to defer it. That the present Congress will yield to his arbitrary and muddled behests is clearly out of the question, What they refused to do last session they cer-tainly will not, backed by the logic of intervening elections, consent to do in the coming one. But one party must yield. Either executive or legislative must go to the walt. The way out of the dilemma on the basis of a fictitious Congress and consequent civil war, as amiably proposed the other day by the New York Times, s both outrageous and ridiculous. The temper of the overwhelming majority of the nation is such that any attempt of the sort would bring immolation upon those who proposed and joined in it. Most especially if essayed by Mr. Johnson would such a coup d'etat be destructive to himself and his friends. He has lost the confidence of the people, and so have all the more prominent of his advisers. We do not regard the result of the Maine election as a proof that the majority there are opposed to he South, and unwilling to admit her to her ri ghttul share in the national councils.

It is an evidence which will be followed by another and an other until there is thunder all round the sky, and which will demonstrate that he Northern people do not and will not trust present Administration. They do not believe that the principles or professions of these men arise from or are dictated by considerations which the nation is called upon to respect or justified in supporting. It is folly to contend with the irresistible logic of facts. Any person with a cool head and an eye undeflected by party prejudice must see that no policy inspired, or likely to be inspired, by Mr. Johnson can possibly command anything like respectable strength. Mr. Hoffman has no more chance to be Governor of New York, for example, than Mr. Weed has to be Pope of Rome. It is absoutely necessary for any party which is to make head successfully against the Republican organization, to possess itself of new ideas, new prin-, and most decidedly new leaders. to the South, a sweeping reduction of the tariff and determined economy in national expenditures, furnish an outline of the probable features of the first; of the last we as yet see no sign. But the signs will assuredly not be long in forthcoming.

The war has taught the community all through the United States much, very much, which it did not know before. The contemplation of a new set of public characters has, by the effect of comparison and contrast, been teaching a remendous lesson, the effects of which are now becoming manifest. It has taught Americans to weigh as they never weighed before the difference between sacrificing self for country and country for self; the difference between words and deeds, between politicians and soldiers. is by such a light that the late miserable ourpourings of the President have been heard and udged. Men cannot forget, it they would, the extraordinary bitterness, the unexampled fury, with which he anathematized, but a little while back, the Southern cause and the Southern peo-ple. He either meant what he said or he did not. If he meant it, his present position anomalous and equivocal. If he did not mean it, how can he be trusted for the future? Southerners do not know, have no security, but that Mr. Johnson may be reviling them next week more furiously than ever, and following up his de-nunciations by inimical actions. It is impossito believe that intelligent people in the cotton States can thoroughly trust the President; and in point of fact they oo not really do so. His whole character, his career, and his are diametrically opposite to the most cherished Southern feelings, social tastes, and political proclivities.

On the other hand, the people of the North great numbers of them outraged by what they count his apostacy to the party that elected hun, many immeasurably disgusted by his speeches and personal demeanor, some unable to forgive his acrid hostility to the South in the hour of ber travail, and all in a manner feeling dis-graced and dishonored that such a man should fill the chair of Wsshington—trust him far tess. The popular conviction is not that his attitude is that of a pure statesman, a conscientious patriot wishing to do all and dare all for a beloved country, but that it is that of a cunning and experienced, albeit rather frequently a some-what hazy-headed, demagogue who has made the perhaps mistaken calculation that Southern votes added to those of a certain class of Southern sympathizers North were to be stronger and so better worth courting than were likely to be those of the great Republican party. This calculation—involving as it did the two dangerous hypotheses, that revolutions sometimes go backward, and that the Democratic party might be reconstructed as well as the recusant States-may yet by possibility be verified; but it is as certain as the sun shines that it never will be under its present leadership.

In addition to the prevalent distrust of himsell. Mr. Johnson has also to contend with that which, disastrously for him, attaches to various of his leading adherents. There is an atmo-sphere of double-dealing, of political trickery, of ndetatigable self-seeking, about some of these persons which has done much and irreparable mischief to the prestige of Mr. Johnson's administration. Their very names suggest tinesse and charlatanry. Their conspicuous advocacy of the President's policy has hart it only in a less degree than his own. Every one knows that their adhesion comes of the flesh-pots, and not of the conscience; and every one except those interested is heartly tired of the ignoble and factious tactics which have so long been employed to arrogate power and filch the public spoil. The nation is sick and weary to exhaustion of the trading politicians. It would gladly lay them all away together on some distant and obscure shelt where they could rot in quiet and

be heard of no more.

We would not be one-sided, and by ne means confine the letter remark to the backs of a single party, but intend it to be general and catholic in its application to all. The desired reconstruction, the wished-for reconciliation be-tween North and South, will be truest and most cordial when many voices-including those of Stevens and Sumner, tamous for love of protec-tion as well as for hate of the South—shall be heard in Congress no more; which remark is dictated by no unfriendly feeling towards either gentleman, but, as suggested, by the persuasion hat pacification will be greatly facilitated when all who have been conspicuously hostile to either section shall have retired from public life. The entire country will be happier, and in every way better off, when the whole existing race of back politicians shall be brushed out of sight, and when not a trace of them shall be len behind. There is scarcely one of their number but might render his country good service by retiring from public life with the next

ession of Congress. Let Mr. Johnson set them the example. His professions of love for his country are un-bounded. Let him now prove his devotion by an act which neither triends nor foes can misconstrue. So long as be remains where he is, amicable reconstruction, it is now certain, is quite out of the question, if even a new civil war do not arise as a horrible but not impossible convequence. The suggestion of his news-paper advocates has already, shameful to say. pointed out the modus operandi whereby this iresh strife may be brought about. Let Mr. Johnson put such miserable and distardly counsels to shame by gracefully resigning the august position to which he most unfortunately succeeded, and, by so doing, allow the divided sections to come typether in peace and harmony ing more and more marked every day. There I once more. That certain risks would be in-

volved in such a step is quite true; but we may safely say the dangers of not taking it will be still greater. It is difficult to realize, all things considered, that any change whatever could be for the worse; there are many chances that it for the better. time of his inauguration Mr. Johnson clearly contemplated the possibility of such an act as resigning the position which he well knew the country did not think him fitted for, and it is now a very convenient season for him to put his tardy purpose into execution. "The duties," he ob-"are mine for the present," and we really think that the patience with which up to the last few weeks the country has borne with him will justify the President in rewarding it by a futfilment of his implied promise. Let him resign his office, and he will have established a title to the gratitude of the American people which will go far towards making them forget his treachery. and his weakness; a title which will lead those of the dominant party to remember only services in Tennessee, and the rest to credit that he has been the victim of intriguing politicians and his own undisciplined passions rather than the slave of an intrinsically bad and corrupted For unquestionably his resignation at this period would do the country vast good and cut the gordian knot of countless difficulties; and he may be assured, considering all former as well as recent experiences, that most wise and thoughtful Americans whose opinion is of any value would always thereafter consider that nothing in his official life ever became him like

The Constitutional Amendment.

From the Times

There is not the slightest difference of opinion, as far as we are aware, in the Union party, and very little anywhere else, as to the wisdom of ratifying the Constitutional amendment proposed by Congress. It received every Union vote in the House, and is sustained by every Union journal throughout the country. The only point upon which differences do prevail is as to the policy of making its adoption a condition precedent to the admission of representatives from Southern States. Upon this, Union members of Congress were not agreed among themselves. Some were opposed to admitting them until after the amendment should have become part of the fundamental law, by the ratification of three-fourths of all the States. Others, like Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, insisted that whenever any Southern State should ratify the amendment, that State should thereupon be admitted to representation. Others, like Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Kelley, of Pennsyl-vama, refused to pledge Congress to admit them even after the amendment should be adopted, and others still did not seem it within the constitutional power of Congress to impose its adoption as a condition of admission to the fundamental

right of representation. In point of fact, the adoption or rejection of the amendment has nothing whatever to do, as the law now stands, with the admission or rejection of members from the Southern States, bill providing for their admission on condition of its adoption was rejected by the House. and even if every Southern State should ratify the amendment to-morrow, Congress has no pledged itself in any way thereupon to admit their representatives in Congress. The two questions are entirely separate and distinct, and each must be determined upon its own

The amendment itself is as follows:-

Joint Resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the Unite: States,

Be it resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled (two-thirds of both Houses concurring). That the following article be proposed to the foreigntures as an amendment the posed to the Legislatures as an amendment the Constitution of the United States, which, when rantied by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall he valid as part of the Constitution, namely :-

Article 14 - Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the juris diction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the could projection of the laws. equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned mong the several States according to their respec tive numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereoi, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridge the right of suffrage except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole nuber of male citizens

twenty-one years of age in such State. Section 3 No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Cengress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Levislature or as an execu-tive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have en gaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same,

gaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, or claims shall be held fliegal and yold.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to entorce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of

The objects sought to be obtained by this amendment are important and desirable. irst, which clothes with the equal civil rights belonging to citizenship all the native-born in-habitants of the United States, commends itself to every man's sense of justice and of public It was the worst feature of slavery that it kept a large class of persons outside the pro-tection of the law; and now that slavery ha-been swept away, there is no shadow of excuse for perpetuating this worst of all its wrongs. We trust the Southern States will make speedy provision for extending the full protection of the law over their enfranchised slaves, in common with all their people; but aside from this there are many reasons of justice and propriety why the national Constitution should make this guar-

antee universal and perpetual.

The second clause of the amendment is designed to remedy an inequality which now exists in the enjoyment of political power. It was decided by the framers of the Constitution that population, and not voters, should constitute the basis of representation, and this ceases to be the wisest rule only when large masses of the population are excluded from suffrage in some ections of the country, and not in others. Then it becomes an element of mequality and injustice. A voter in the ene section has double the political power of a voter in the other. This in-equality exists to-day between the Northern and equality exists to-day between the Northern and the Southern States, and it ought to be corrected. This would be true if the question had never had anything whatever to do with the Rebellion—or if the inequality were in favor of the North instead of the South. Every man can see that it is unjust, and the Southern States ought to see it as well as the Northern. And as no section is to be benefited in the long run by any inequality or any injustice, the South as well as the North ought to ratify this amendment. It involves, it is true, a temporary surrender of a portion of the political power now enjoyed under the Constitution; but that serrender would be more than compensated by removing an injustice which, so long as it exists, moving an injustice which, so long as it exists, must be the iruitful source of sectional discon tent and national discord.

tent and national discord.

The third clause of this amendment declares certain classes of persons who took a responsible part in the Rebellion inclinible to office until relieved therefrom by two-thirds of Congress. While the power of Congress to partici-

pate in the exercise of the pardoning power, or to prescribe qualifications for local office in the several States, may be open to doubt, none can rest upon the sub-tantial justice of this provision, so far as Federal office is concerned. Men who have waged war upon the Government cannot complain of any wrong in being excluded for a time from personally sharing its authority and power. And the time when they may thus be readmitted is within the wise discretion of the Government itself. This is cretion of the Government itself. This is a wholly different question from that of admitting States to representation, as it touches only the question of the character and qualifications of the persons by whom those States may be represented; and in this respect the amendment not unduly harsh or severe. As it originally passed the House, this clause excluded every body who had taken uny part in the Rebellion or given it aid and comfort in any way, from yoting until after the next Presidential election; but this was changed in the Senate, and as it now stands is not open to serious objection.

The tourth clause simply forbids the payment of the Rebel debt, and E not opposed by any-body; and the fifth only gives Congress the power to carry the other provisions into effect-a power Congress would probably possess in the bsence of any such specific grant.

The amendment now awaits the action of the Legislatures of the several States. It is just in itself, and its adoption, by remedying injustice and providing for the public salety, would do much towards tranquillizing public sentiment our prevaring the way for a more speedy restora-tion of peace and harmony to all sections of our on Union. It is greatly to be regretted that all the States were not represented in the Congress by which it was proposed; but it is submitted to them all for their consideration and action. Nothing would conduce more to the public peace than its speedy ratification, especially by those States which are to be most directly affected by its provisions.

## The Congressional Elections. From the World.

The great importance of the ensuing Congressional elections does not depend on their relation to the early admission of the Southern Senators and Representatives, but on their relation to the next Presidential election. The ten excluded States make a difference of seventy votes in the electoral colleges-fifty for their Representatives and twenty for their Senators. The radicals are manœuvring to exclude these seventy electoral votes. To foil their intention is the most solid advantage that we can gain in the approaching elections.

Happily, we do not need, for this purpose, to elect a majority, but only one-third of the members of the House. As the laws now stand, those States are entitled to their due number of electoral votes, and the President of the Senate would be compelled to receive and count them. To have the Southern electoral votes counted, it is not necessary to repeal a law, but only to prevent the passage of a new one-a state of facts which make- a great difference in the Congressional strength needed by the Unionists. repeal an existing law requires a majority of both Houses; but to defeat a new law which the President disapproves requires only one-third of the members of one House, and one vote adcational. If we can elect one-third of the House of Representatives, we shall effectually countervall the chief object of the radicals in their policy of exclusion. A gain of twenty Congressmen will give us seventy electoral votes which we should otherwise lose.

This point is of such vital consequence that we desire to make it entirely clear. To this end we ask a perusal of the joint resolution passed previous to counting the electoral votes in 1865. The following is an exact copy:-

JOINT RESOLUTION DECLARING CERTAIN STATES NOT ENTITLED TO REPRESENTATION IN THE ELEC

Whereas, The inhabitants and local authorities of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Caro-lms, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Iexas, Arkansas, and Tennesses rebeiled against the Government of the United States, and were in such condition on the 8th day of November, 1864, that no valid election for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, according to the Constitution and laws thereof, was in on said day: th

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Repre-sentatives of the United States of America in Con-gress assembled, That the States mentioned in the preamble to this joint resolution are not entitled to representation in the Electoral College for the choice of Fresident and Vice-Fresident of the United States, for the term of office commencing on the 4th day of March, 1895; and no electoral votes shall be received or counted from said States conceining the choice of President and Vice-President or said term of office. for said term of office.
Approved February 8, 1865.

The Republicans cannot object to the precedent set by this joint resolution, for it is a prece-dent of their own making. It establishes the principle that whenever the President of the Senate is not specially instructed by Congress to the contrary, he must count the electoral vates of all the States, and declare the result as all the votes make it. The joint resolution passed in 1865] applied only to the electoral votes of that one election. Unless the President of the Senate shall be again similarly instructed by a new joint resolution, in 1869, all the Southern votes will have to be counted. It is important to observe that the foregoing joint resolution was not passed until after the Presidential elec-tion of 1864, and that the recital in its preamble on which the resolution is founded, is the recital of a past historical fact respecting the condition of certain States on the eighth of the preceding November. It hence follows that the Congress cannot pars such a resolution relating to the acxt Presidential election. If the Southern votes are excluded, if must be done by the Congress now about to be elected. The country is quite safe on that point if the Unionists can elect one-third of the new House of Representa-

The election of a majority of the House though on many accounts desirable, would pro duce no immediate advantage above what would equally tollow from the election of Union mem-bers enough to support the veto. It needs a majority of both Houses to pass a law, and as the Republicans would still control the Senate, it is only negative results that can be expected from the next Congress. To block bad legisla-tion, the veto and one-third of one House are all that is necessary. The key of the political position is the next Presidential election. The seventy Southern votes will probably determine Those seventy votes will be counted if we can prevent the passage of a joint resolution like the above by the next Congress, which can be easily and triumphantly done by good man-ngement and a little extra exertion in about twenty districts where the Republicans had trifling majori ties in 1864.

Deg most respectfully to call the aftention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent.

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Fish Poind etc.

4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the in mates, neighbors and police.

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH-WAYS-Omce, FIFTH Street, west side, below

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PRILABELPHIA, Sevtember 20, 1856.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Scaled Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways, until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 24th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Green street, from Eighteenth to Nineteenth street. To be built of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches, with such finiets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer, to the amount of one dolfar and twenty five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as payment in full without recourse to the city.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

I supplied the amount of the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1859.

If the lowest hidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded he will be decemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher shall and the next higher shall and the Department of Surveyer the board of the difference between his bid and the next higher shall and the next higher the board higher that higher higher that higher the shall and at the Department of Surveyer that higher the shall and the next higher that hi

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

8 24 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH-WAYS-Office west side of FIFTH Street, be ow

Chesnut.

PHILADELPHIA September 20, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Scaled Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 24th Inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Mount Vernon street, from Fenth to Eleventh street, to be built of bicks circular in form, with a clear misled diameter of two leef six Inches, and with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and surveyer. The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills precared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one doltar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid, the balance to be paid by the city. All biddets are invited to be present at the time and place of opening said proposals

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been flied in the Law Department as directed by ordinance or May 25 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a outract within five days after the work is awarded he will be deemed as declining, and will be leid liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly athered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADILIPHIA. August 29, 1866
The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of tha day the privilege of subscribing for new sock at par, to the extent of one chared new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a tractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share. subscribing for a full share,
The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATUKDAY, December 1, 1866

Payment will be considered due June I, 1867, but an Instalment of 20 per cent, or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers before the lat of November, 1867. On all payments including the aforesaid instalment, made before the lat of June, 1867, discount will be allowed as me rate of er cent, per annum, and on a loayments made between n at date and the Is of November, 1867, interest will be in at date and the Is of November, lost, and the same rate.
All stock not paid up in full by the Ist of November,
All stock not paid up in full by the Lord november,
1867, will be corrietted to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after
June 1. 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entit ed to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier
dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CRESCENT CITY OIL
COMPANY will be held at their office. No. 258 S. THIRD
Street, on 1UESDAY, October 9, at 12 o'clock, noon,
for the election of officers.

9 20 171\*

M. BUZBY, Secretary.

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J. COOPER, Esq., No. 38 North Front street.

Dr. DAVIDSON, N. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets

streets
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T. W. SWEENLY, Esq., U. S. Assessor of the Second District. 1. HABY, Esq., President of the Nineteenth Ward Fublic Schools.

Rev. S. G. HARE. Philadelphia Conference.

Hundreds of other names, all persons who would be
carefully conscientious to whom they would permit the
indersement of their names can be examined at his
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