THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH .- PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1866.

DRY GOODS.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Next Congress. From the Tribune.

A leading contemporary observes that "of sixty members of Congress elected in October, only ten were Democrats," Sizty-three Congressmen were chosen in October, to wit:--Pennsylvania, 24; Ohio, 19; Indiana, 11; Iowa, 6; and West Virginia, 3-of which number fiftyone are radical, as follows :- Pennsylvania, 18; Ohio, 16; Indiana, 11; and West Virginia, 3. In Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, it is quite possible that the radicals will further gain two or three seats in all by the successful contest of fraudulent elections. Archibald, of the Twelfth District, Pennsylvania; Delano of the Thirteenth, Ohio; General Grover, of the Fourth. Indiana, protest against their unfair defeat, and will appeal to a fair Congress. There is, there-fore, chance that the number of sterling Repre-sentatives from the States named will be increased to 52 or 53. Maine and Vermont voted in September, elect-

ing radical delegations to Congress by large majorities. Their joint strength of eight Repre-sentatives increases the radical number of Congressmen elect, as above explained, to fifty-nine; Vermont having completed her good work on Tuesday by the election of a Republican Con-gressman in the Hon. Portus Baxter's district.

The twelve States which voted on Tuesday elected ninety-one members of Congress, of which number sixty-six are, no doubt, radical. Thus, in the nineteen States which have voted since the 1st of September, only two of which have gone Democratic, we count the complexion of the next Congress in nineteen States, with the present status of the remaining:-

Rep.	Dem.	Rep. De
Maine 5		Maryland 1
Vermont 8		Delaware
Pennsylvanm18	6	Limois11
Obio	8	Michigan 6
Indiana	8	WICOUSID 5
Iowa	-	Minnesota 2
West Virginia 8	-	Missouri 6
New York 20	11	Kansas 1
Massachusette 10	-	Nevada 1
New Jersey 8	2	
Total		107

37 The delegations of the remaining Northern and Border States are as follows :-

3

Dem

California 8 Connecticut 4 Kentucky 2	 New Hampshire 3 O egon 1 Rhode Island 2

The present Democratic strength in Congress is 44, not including Mr. Baymond (whose suc-cessor has been elected by a Democratic vote). Estimating from the States which have voted, and the present delegations of the remaining States, the Copperhead strength will be the same. At most, it will not have gained beyond 44, while the radical majority will be about 10., A radical gain of *four* Senators must also be taken into account. Two of them have latery been chosen, namely,-the Hon. A. G. Cattell, of New Jersey, and the Hon. H. W. Corbett, of Oregon. The new Legi-lature of Pennsylvania has to elect a radical Senator in the place of the Hon. Edgar Cowan, Democrat, and that of New Jersey to n ake the same amends by supplying the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. William Wright. To these must be added the Hon. Cornelius Cole, of California, in place of Senator James A. McDougall. Should Colorado be admitted, two more railed. Senators will be gained. We have lost a Senator in Maryland; so this leaves our gain but four. To recapitulate, the Senate stands at present

38 radicals and 26 Democrats. It will here-after have 42 radicals against 22 Democrats, even should the Maryland Legislature elect Governor Swann to succeed Senator Creswell. Phe present House stands 140 radicals against 44 Democrats. As reconstructed, the House will have 140 radicals to 44 Democrats. most, the proportion of Democrats and Repub-licans will be about the same. As will be seen, the gain of the late elections is substantially in

precipitated the South into rebellion in 1860, must forever preciude a renewal of the attempt. They were relatively far stronger then than they could ever hope to be again. It is as if two growing boys, one feeble, the other robust should fight till the first one was crippled and stunted, and then the greater and still growing ono should dread the cripple and wish nim put in irons as a "security for the future," It is evident that the North has nothing further to lear from the South, either in a poli-

further to lear from the South, either in a poli-tical or a military sense. The recent elections have been carried by the Republicans on false pretenses. The contest on their part has been a deceifful manœuvre preliminary to the Presi-dential election. They have gained by it the great advantage of deciding, according to their pleasure, whether the Southern electoral votes shall be counted. They are under no necessity of making this decision till after the election has taken place. If it shall then appear that the Republicans have such a preponderance that the Southern votes will make no difference. the Republicans have such a preponderance that the Southern votes will make no difference, they may perhaps affect to be liberal, and count them. But if their exclusion shall be needed to elect the Republican candidates, they will be remorselessly excluded. The form of doing it will be copied from the precedent of 1865, when, a short time before the votes were counted, Congress passed a joint resolution de-1805, when, a short time perfore the votes were counted, Congress passed a joint resolution de-claring that the votes from certain enumerated States should not be opened by the President of the Senate. If we had succeeded in electing one-third of the House, this scheme could have been frustrated by the vote. As it is, there is no barrier against it. Certain it is that Southern members will not meanwhile be admitted to de-prive the dominant party of its two-thirds ma-tority.

jority. If the Republicans elect their President only by excluding the Southern electoral votes, a very prave question will arise. It would be an abuse of power admitting only of a revolution-ary remedy—a medicine that might prove more fatal than the disease. These unfortunate elections deprive President Johnson of what ought to have been the chief

Johnson of what ought to have been the chief glory of his Administration-the pacification of the country after the late bloody contest. It is the country after the late bloody contest. It is idle to ask, whether by greater promptitude in breaking with the radicals, he might not have averted this mortification. He must now take the situation as he finds it, and make the best of it. Powerless, during the residue of his term, in all contested questions of domestic politics, his only chance of acquiring prestige is in con-nection with our foreign relations. These are his only chance of acquiring prestige is in con-nection with our foreign relations. These are less subject to the control of Cougress. The steps he is understood to be taking to resus-citate and maintain the Monroe docrine will be warmly approved by the country. It would be futile for him to contend longer with the radicals in respect to the South, and be will best consult the dignity of his office by letting his action cease with his responsibility. Against Congress theri was to appeal but to the people, and the pas-sions of the war have not yet sufficiently sub-sided to permit them to judge with candor. The ratification of the anendment is not a question for him, but for the States. He may hereafter stand aloof from that subject without any loss of dignity or of consistency. Against any loss of dignity or of consistency. Against the unconstitutional exclusion of the Southern States from Congress it was his duty to remon-States from Congress it was his duty to remon-strate; but having appealed to the people in vain, why should be sharpen acrimony by fur-ther opposition? The elections, by virtually depriving bun of his veto, have relieved him from all responsibility for the action of Con-gress. While, therefore, he holds fast his off-repeated views, he will serve no good purpose by an animated and accressive presentation of by an animated and argressive presentation of them. Candid co operation with Congress on neutral questions, and a digrified abstuence from pushing a controversy in which he is powerless, is the course which President John-son will doubtless think it wise to adopt. On the South the late elections will probably no effect whatever. That section is peculiarly untortunate. The diminished labor supply con-sequent on the losses of the war, the inefficiency of the freedmen, and, worse than all, the bad harvest of an untavorable season keep the by an animated and aggressive presentation of

harvest of an untavorable season, keep the harvest of an un'avorable season, keep the Southern people in the same state of poverty and prostration in which they were left by the war. But their helple-sness will not induce them to ratify the radical amendment. What would they gain by doing so? Admission to Congress perhaps—but of that they have no promise — with a diminished representation. But since the representatives they would have under the amendment, added to the conservative representatives now elected from the North, would still be a minority, they would have no more power of self-protection in Congress than out the political complexion of the Until North changes, admission will do them no good. Why should they renounce for all time rights for which nothing substantial is offered in exchange? The South will preserve order, obey the laws, and leave the radicals to pass such measures as they please. The spectacle of a quiet, loyal people ruled by a Government in which they have no voice, will appeal to the better sentiments of the North, and cause a reaction against the radicals. When it is seen that there is no reason in the conduct of the Southern people why they should be excluded, the responsibility of keeping the Union dis-solved will come home to the rad cais, and before the Presidential election there will be a great popular reaction, which will sweep them out of power. Only a very small change is necessary to produce this result. A change of one vote in a hundred would accomplish it New York; a change of one vote in fity would accomplish it in Pennsylvania. The electoral votes of these two States, added to those of all the Southern States, together with New Jersey and Connecticut, would make a majority. A change of about seventeen thousand votes in the four States of New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and New Jersey, would enable the Democratic party to elect the next President; for 1, must be borne in mind that every voter transferred from one side to the other makes a difference of two in the result. Why should Democrats despair of changing seventeen thousand votes in the New York this year, it the Fenians along the hucs of the canal and railroads had not been inveigled into voting for Fenton. We would have carried Pennsylvania it moderate Conservatives had not been dissatisfied with our candidate. A party which needs to gain only seventeen thousand votes in two years to elect the next President, is not separated from success by that immeasurable interval which its enemies pretend. In the State of New York we have made a saliant fight. In the two great cities of New York and Brooklyn we have done wonders. We have come so near success that the Repub-licans have had a haidbreadth ascane. Fluctolicans have had a hairbreadth escape. Fluctuations within far narrower linits than often take place from year to year, will give us the next Presidential election. When we count the number of States or the number of Congress-men against us, the opposition indeed look for-midable. Eut when we consider how lew individual votes need to be changed to reverse it all we have every reason to look with hope and confidence to the future. At least a fifth of the confidence to the lottice. At least a bith of the Republican vote has been cast on the idea that forcing the South to adopt the amendment would be the speediest method of restoring the Union. When it is seen that that method will not restore it, all these votes will be changed; for certain it is, that a majority of the Northern people will not consent to a permanent dissolution of the Union.

States should refuse to accept the Constitutional amendment, it will become a part of the Consti-tution in spite of them, while by their resistance they gain nothing, and only tajure them-

thich is sple of them, while by their resist-ance they gain nothing, and only injure them-selves. The great obstacts in the South to restoration is in the old political and secession leaders. Such men as Wale Hampton, Governors Orr and Perry, of South Carolina; stephens, of Georgia; Patton, of Alabama: Humphreys, of Missis-sippi; Worth, of North Carolina; and Wise, of Virginia, are the real enemies of the South. They lead the people astray; they do not seem to understand the real issue; they are still seces-sionists practically; they are, in fact, in a state of secession, though not in armed rebellion. They refuse to be united with the North on the conditions laid down, and advise the people of their States to act in the same way. They are sight of or do not care about the interests of their section of the country. They are narrow-mined, and want patriotism. If they did not they would be ready to accept any sacrifice personally for the welfare of the South. By the Constitutional amendment the tails of those old secession leaders are cut off, and in their azony from this operation they turn round to the people and say. "Look, triends and fellow-citizens, we have lost our tails; pray sympathize with us and refuse to bold communion with those who have mutilated us." In this wry they excite sympathy in a class of people who do not look to the general question and con-sequences. But this cannot last tong. There is a large portion of the Southern people who have intelligence enough to see the evils these same of secession politicians have brought upon them, and there is a new generation growing up who will utterly ignore them. Now, our advice to the South is to throw overexperie port, to No. of who will utterly ignore them. Now, our advice to the South is to throw over-

Now, our advice to the South is to throw over-board these Jonabs who threaten to overwhelm their country in ruin. Let the mass of the peo-ple and the young men who want to restore their beautiful and productive section of the republic meet together, call public meetings, and take immediate action to accept the Con-stitutional amendment. Let them no longer be guided by the men who led them into seces-sion. The North has spoken emphatically as sion. The North has spoken emphatically on the subject of their restoration, the conditions are laid down, and there is no escape from this alternative. Their salvation is in their own power. Let them lay on the shelf all the old politicians whose tails are cut off by the Con-stitutional amendment, take the matter in their own hands, and get represented in Congress by a new and unobjectionable set of men. This will be the end of their troubles; but if they do not take the course we advise, greater evils may come upon them.

Responsibility.

From the Times.

One thing to be steadily kept in view by the party which has been victorious in this election, is their responsibility for the good government of the country. They do not stand in the position of an ordinary legislative majority. In all that appertants to national affairs, their will is supreme. They can override the veloes of the Executive in nearly every one of the Northern States. They have equally shown their power in Congress to give enect to great measures of national concern despite the President's consti-tutional right to dissent. They enjoy to day, and are likely to enjoy in the next Congress, a power of control over all that belongs to the government of the country, to which there is neither check nor limit, to say nothing of pre-cedent. It is scarcely possible to measure the cedent. It is scarcely possible to measure the scope of the anthority now vested in the Legis-iative branch of the Government. The tem-porary deposit of supreme power in that branch may be a necessity growing out of the insur-rection: and, regarded in that light, the exercise of such power will not be held to be motorrable by loyal men. But those who have the greatest dread of the dominance of sectionalism, let it come from what quarter it may, most sincerely come from what quarter it may, most sincerely pray that compromise ground may be speedily iound, so that the functions of the Government may be performed as they were before the m-surrectionary epoch, and that each department of the Administration may reposses its constitutional force.

Until that result is obtained, there surley rests upon the Legislative majorities in the States recently heard from, a heavy responsibility to use their power with the utmost discretion. He must be a very confident man who will affirm that the auxieties and difficulties which affect our Government, centre alone upon the que tion of admitting or refusing to admit certain tates upon their individual conformity to giver Congressional enactments. Outside of and be youd all that bears directly upon restoration. are issues of a far-reaching character, involving the maintenance of the national influence, the It can hardly be wise to put for which at the ence, the transmission of the national diguity abrond. It can hardly be wise to put for which strong pre-tensions to a potential authority in the concerns of other communities, until we show that we have compassed a solution of the difficulties which have so long beset ourselves.

SPECIAL NOTICES.	DRY GOODS.	DRY GOODS.
Founded 1931-" du Institution for the En-	PRICE & WOOD.	JAMES MCMULLAN.
ourogement of Industry, the Suppression of Pauser.	I a wood,	A CONTRACT OF A
r 16, 1866, at the rooms of the Society, N W. corner	N. W. Corner EIGETH and FILBERT,	Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,
Noventh and San-om streets, the following gentio-	1	Bas received just his first Fall importation or
Freedont-Samuel H. Perking.	HAVE JUST OPENED	ENCLISH BLANKETS.
Vice-Presidents-Richard D. Wood, J. Fisher	One case of handsome Marseilles Quits of our	2 bese goods were ordered in the Spring, and made ex- pressly for JAMES Sick UILAN by the same manumo-
Freasurer-Edmund Wilcox. No. 404 Chesnut	own impertation, very cheap,	pressivior JAMES ACS ULLAS by the same unputed inter that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied with for u any years, and will be found very superior fas
Corresponding Secretary-L. Montgomery Bond. Recording Secretary-John H. Atwood.	BLANKETS! BLANKETS!	for many years, and will be found very superior far
MANAGER#,	A large assortment of Blankets from \$6 up to \$15.	A LARGE SUPPLY OF
njamin Cofes, Thomas A. Budd, comus Latimer, Charles Rhoads,		AMERICAN BLANKETS
hn Lohien, Richard Wood, Liam Purves. Charles S. Wurts, M. D.,	FLANNELS! FLANNELS	Seiling at Greatly Reduced / rices.
thur G. Coffin, Edward R. Wood, njamin Orne, Jatues Bayard,	Yard-wide all-wool Shaker Flannels, 62; cents.	A full assoriment of real WELSH AND AMBEICAR FLANDELS slysys on hand.
hn W. Cinghorn, Joseph A. Clay, omas Wattson. Abred M. Collins,	All-wool Fiannels, 372, 12, 45, 50, 62, 68, 10, up to \$1:55 per yard.	THE SPACE OF STE STERIES STORES STORES STORESSING AND
seph H. Duiles. John E Graeff, hn Ashhurst, Henry D Sherrard.	Heavy Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.	OUDIN In complete, with the very best goods at the lowest rates for UASH.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board the follow-	Best makes Canton Flannels, very cheap. Best makes Bleached and Unbicached Musima.	HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE,
ent. Inere ale 120 gratuitous female visitors (visiting in	Table Livens, Nupsins and Towels, etc. etc.	
e districts where they reside), and who, from long perience, know nearly all the worthy poor. The	A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.	No. 700 CHESNUT ST.
owing is an epitome of their labors and disburse- nts for the rast year, taken from the anunal re-	A large associment of GlovesKid Gloves \$1 25 a pair, real kid, best in the city for that price.	
it, to wit:- LABORS.	Jouvin's Kiu Gloves, best quality imported	CLOAKS AND FURS
of visits made to the poor	Ladies' and Gents' Mermo Vests and Pants, very cheap.	NOW OPEN.
" Sick administered unto	I a confit Maked in genue party of the	
cholern	PRICE & WOOD.	D.DIC OTO IN
ding domestics to places in fami-	N.W. Corner FIGHTL	PARIS CLOAKS.
" Children placed at school and Sun-	N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.	and star when the take when
day School	N. BPland Poptins \$1 121, \$1 25, \$1 875, and	EXCLUSIVE YLES.
" Young girls rescued from an aban-	\$1 76. Tartan Plaids, 37j cents.	content wood
doned ine and restored to friends, 2 DIEBURAEMENTS.	French Merinocs and Delaines.	(WHICH WILL NO DEDK
aterials, Reduced to Money Falues by Estimate.	French Chimizes, yard wide, 62j cents. Fine quality b ack Alpacas. (10 22	IN CREAT VABLETY OF
at ons by the General Board \$2,875.00 ish distributed from collections made by		MATERIAL AND DENIGR
the visitors themselves	FARIES & WARNER.	ALSO
wages paid out there as aid		The second s
Ladies' Branch 4,017-12 ish distributed to other iema e labor at	No. 229 North NINTH Street,	PABIS STYLE CLOAKS.
the store of the Society	ABOVE RACE.	CUR OWN MANUFACTURES
counds to the ton), distributed in quar- ters, at \$7.50	Bargains in Canton Flannels, from auction.	and the second se
ab value of 64 tons of COAL and 11 cords of WOOD, collected by the visitors	One case Canton Flannel, 25 cents, worth Sic.	IN GREAT ABUNDANON
sh va ue of provisions, including flour, buck wheat flour. Ind an meal, pointoes,	One case Canton Flannel, 31 cents, worth 35c.	NEW OXALENC SEAME
beans, bominy, tea. coffee, sugars, mo-	One case Canton Flannel, 37 cents, worth 40c.	NEW CLOAKING CLOTHS
usses, bread, soup, meats, and medicines and delicacies for the sice	Cheapest Canton Flannels in the city.	IN GLEAT VARIETY
sh va ue of materials: 1627 new and par- ia ly worn mame.is, the pits of various	Ladies' Merino Vests, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.621, \$1.75,	ALSO
Corcas and other societies (acknow- edged elsewhere) and or individuals,	to \$8. Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, 75 cents, \$1,	SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS FOR DRESSES, ETC.,
ash \$75 1 221 00 sa value of 252 yards of stuns, 45 arti-	S1-25, to \$3.	FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.
airs of boots and shces. 425 06	Infants', Misses', and Boys' Mermo Vests.	A N'D COLORADO AND THE STATE OF STATE
ame of the Society, to prevent their	50 dozen French Cio h Gloves, white and colored.	ALESING ALE.
bes. These sloves were patterned by be Society for this use, and are very	All-wool Blankets, \$5 10, \$6 \$6.75, \$7, etc.	J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
conomical in their operation. They	Bird-cyc Linen Diaper, 82 85, worth \$3.60.	10 17 lars No. 920 CHESNUT St.
urned, about 86 each. As they last bree years, the cost (and consequent	FLANNELS! FLANE ELS!	NOW OPEN.
alle to the poor) per year of each stove , therefore	Large assoriment, cheap.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Total	25c, heaviest yard wide unb'eached Muslin.	FURS OF ALL NATIONS.
ontril utions both in money and materiais thank-	All-wool and cotton and wool Shirting Flannels, All-wool Cassimeres, from auction, \$1 12.	ALLA MALLONS.
her of Seventh and Sansom streets, or by the asurer, Edmuna Wilcox, Esq., No. 404 Chesnut	All-wool Delaines.	RUSSIAN SABLE FURS,
117 wim6t	Handsome Piaid Poplins,	HUDSON BAY SABLE FURS.
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-	American Delaines and Calicoes.	FINE DARK MINE SABLES
PENNSILVANIA KAILKOAD COM- PANY-TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBET I, 1866. NOTICE TO ST/CKHOLDERS. The Bosrd of Directors have this day declared a semi- anal dividend of FOUR PER (ENT on the Capital Ock of the Company, clear of National and State es. payable on and atter November 30 1866 State Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends the had at the office of the Company, No. 233 5. IRD Street.	Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, and Russia Crash,	ROYAL ERMINE AND CHINCHILLA.
he Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-	Hostery, Gloves, handkerchiets, etc., as cheap as	DARK SIBERIAN SQUIRREL.
es. payable on and atter November 30 1866	the cheapest,	PERSIAN LAMB.
the had at the office of the Company, No 233 8.	FARIES & WARNER,	
1 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.	9295] No. 239 North NINTH Street, above Race.	ASTRACAN, ETC. ETC. For Ladies, Misses, and Ohildren
		a the local store, maximum and the form

For Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Each Canareminant

0.000

the Senate.

Here, then, is the reply of the loval and still advancing North to the chailenge of the President-syllables as plain as the handwriting on the wall that 126 radical Congressmen-elect out of a whole representation of 162. We recapitulate as follows, snowing a fatal policy is weighed in the balance and found wanting. Mr. Seward predicted that the State of New York would register itself against the radicals by 40,000 majority, or he was no prophet. Mr. Seward is no prophet; for the State has gone radical by from 5000 to 9000 majority. Mr. Johnson com-mitted his polutical foes to ruin; the North responds with radical majorities in nineteen States. Not an inch of ground has been yielded by the loyal vote; and in view of whatever good work may remain to be done, the North is resolved to maintain its standing army of loyal majorities.

What of the Future !

From the World.

Instead of crying over spilled milk, it is better to make a fair estimate of the result of the late elections. It is of no consequence to separate New York from other States, or the elections on Tuesday from those held earlier in the season. These elections have all turned on national questions. Their whole significance consists in their bearing on national politics. It is only in their broad national consequences, that is to say, in their joint effect, that they have any public interest. When a great battle has been fought, with a decisive result, the details of the fighting along separate parts of the line cease to be of any value. except to the annalist. How the result will affect future operations, is the only question which has a living interest.

Though it was a great pitched battle fought strenuously on both sides, this year's contest has been, in the estimation of the Republicans, merely preliminary to the Presidential contest. Their pretense that it is important to keep the South out of Congress, in any other view, is ridiculous. Nobody is noodle enough to sup-pose that the forty or fifty excluded members could be democrass in the could be dangerous, in the presence of the two hundred members from other States who could outvote them, four to one, on every question. The talk about "security for the future" has North grows much more rapidly than the South. The new States to come in are all offshoots of Northern communities. The Northern preponderance in Congress, already so overwhelming, will become constantly greater. In a country governed by Congress, a najority of four to one, growing into a majority of five to one, six to one, and in time ten or twenty to one, there could be no chimera to frighten fools more absurd than the pretense that the section possessing this growing preponderance needs any other security against the passage of distasteful laws. It was solely in view of this preponderance that the South seconded. There was, at the time, against the Republi-cans, a majority of both houses of Congress, and a majority of the Supreme Court. They could have thwarted Mr. Lincoln in every stage of his administration. But they saw that this advan-tage was transient. When the North had become powerful enough to elect a President against the unanimous South, it had become powerful enough to control every branch of the Government. It was a mere question of disposition and of time. The South, therefore, deliberately decided to relinquish a temporary advantage and bring on the contest before the growing disparity be-tween the two sections should render success

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The Lesson Which the Election Gives the South. From the Herald.

The result of the election on Tuesday affords an impressive lesson to the South. The people or that section must now see that there is but one way to put an end to their difficulties and disabilities, and to restore them to their former status in the Union. It is evident that the Constitutional amendment will be adopted by the Northern States, and that the people of the North require this guarantee as a condition of on the contest before the growing disparity be-tween the two sections should reader success utterly hopeless. The result proved that they had waited too long. The North was already an overmatch for them. The war exhausted and prostrated the South, but the North has continued to grow. The same reasons which

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINIS-TERID NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS to thousands with perfect success for Dental, surgical, and Medical purposes, and for annusement. Only fitty cents per 100th for extracting; no charge for extracting when artificial tech are ordered. Office, No. 226 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locast street.

Street. Neventh street cars pass the door. Don't be foolish enough to go elsewhere and pay \$2 and \$3 for gas. N. B. -1 continue to give instructions to the dertai profes sin. 10 12 forwam

sin. 10 12 fmwim OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY. FILADELEHIA, August 29, 1866. The stockholders of this company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to above that the Board of Managers have determined to above that the Board of Managers have determined to above the stockholders of this company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to above the stockholders of the company on the Sth of September next, atter the closing of transfers, at 3 F. M. of the day the privilege of subscribing for new slock of par, to the catent of one share of new slock for every five shares then standing in their asmes Each shareholder et utiled to a iractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share. The subscription books will open on MONDAT, Sep tabler 1, 1866 at 3 F. M. Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an

tomber 10 and close on SATUKDAY, December 1, 1865 at 3 P. M. Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an mastain ent of 30 per cent, or ten dollars per share, must be paid at he time on subscribing. The balance may be paid rom time to time, at the option of the subscribers, be core the 1st of November, 1867 On all payments. Including the alcreasid instainent, made before the 1st of 1 June 1867, disconnt will be allowed as the rate of 6 per cent, per annum, ano on a 1 payments made between that date and the 1st of November 1867, interest will be characed at the same rate. All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be porteited to the use of the Company. Cer-tificates for the new stock will not be issued until atter June 1 1867, and said stock, it said up in tuit, will be en-tit do to the November dividend of 1867, out to no earlier illyidend SOLOMON SHEPHERD. 8 20

ividend 8 30 Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOANS .-Q OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONEES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SIMUNG FUND, TREASTER DEPARTMENT HARMISBEERG, OCTOBER 24, 1866 Notice is hereby given the search property 1866 Notice is hereby given the search property 1866 Common eanth of Penney/vania will be receiled at the treasury Depa tment in the city of Harrisburg, until 2 octook P. M., of ThURSDAY, the 15th day of No-vember, A. B 1866 Bidders will state amount offered, price ssked, and whether Heristend or Compon Loams, to be addressed. "Commissioners of Sinking Fund Earrisburg, Fa" Endersed' Propersite to sol State Loams." The commissioners reserve the right to reject any bids not in their ophaton, advantageous to the Com-n onwealth. JOH S F. HARTRANFT.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

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