THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Amnesty Power—How and by Whom Should it be Exercised.

From the Times.

The *World* takes exceptions to our view that the President should now "consider his actual work concerning restoration ended," and should leave the whole question of amnesty to be dealt with by Congress. "To that body," we said the other day, "of right belongs all further authority in the premises." Our contemporary objects to this as unsound doctrine, and proceeds to argue not only that the President may grant individual pardons or proclaim an amnesty, as he shall see fit, but that Congress has no claim to be consulted and no right to act in the mattre.

We are not, as the *World* appears to think, unmindful of the constitutional provision vesting the pardoning power exclusively in the Executive; though it may be doubted whether the terms employed cover all the conditions in which it has been exercised since the suppression of the Rebellion, or justify the pretensions upon which a proclamation of general amnesty is now being urged upon the President. "He shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment," are the words employed by the authors of the Constitution. Hamilton's argument in the *Federalist* is cited to prove that considerations which withheld from Congress all share in the power of pardon had reference to circumstances identical with those in which the President's action is at present invoked. But the language of Hamilton appears to suggest the opposite construction:—

"The expediency of vesting the power of pardoning in the President has, if I mistake not," he says in No. 74, "been only contested in relation to the crime of treason. * * But the principal argument for reposing the power of pardoning in this case in the Chief Magistrate, is this:—In seasons of insurrection or rebellion, there are often critical moments, when a well-timed offer of pardon to the insurgents or rebels may restore the tranquillity of the Commonwealth, and which, if suffered to pass unimproved, it may never be possible afterwards to recall. The dilatory process of convening the Legislature, or one of its branches, for the purpose of obtaining its sanction, would frequently be the occasion of letting slip the golden opportunity."

This reasoning admits of but one interpretation. The application of the pardoning power to cases of treason was designed to provide for a contingency which no longer exists. It was intended as authority to employ an amnesty as a means of restoring the authority of the Federal Government in cases of insurrection or rebellion. It was designed for use in "critical moments," when other means of restoring tranquillity are in jeopardy, and when "the dilatory process of convening the Legislature" prevents consultation with that branch of the Government. An offer of amnesty would therefore have been in order at any time during the continuance of the Rebellion. Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of limited amnesty on the 8th December, 1863, and again on the 26th of March, 1864, was strictly in conformity with the purposes for which authority to pardon was intrusted to him. The objects aimed at were declared by himself to have been "to suppress the insurrection and to restore the authority of the United States," and "these alone." It was competent for him to have renewed and enlarged the offer at the Hampton Roads conference, or at any period when these objects remained unfulfilled. Or it might have been competent for his successor to proclaim an amnesty during the brief but critical time which immediately followed the cessation of hostilities, when the restoration of Federal authority might be supposed to require every available auxiliary. We submit, however, that when the suppression of the Rebellion was consummated, and the authority of the United States re-established beyond cavil, the only justification of the exercise of the amnesty power by the President lapsed. The "critical moments" contemplated by Hamilton no longer continued; "the dilatory process" of consulting Congress ceased to be an available plea for Executive action on an extended scale, and without regard to the will of the people's representatives.

The peculiar circumstances in which President Johnson entered upon the duties of his office, and the anxiety of the country, as far as possible, to facilitate the return of friendly feelings throughout the South, exempted the qualified proclamation of May 29, 1865, from the criticism which it might otherwise have provoked. There was a universal disposition to accord to him support, and to facilitate whatever measures he might deem essential to his restoration policy. Besides, the proclamation was a mere reiteration of Mr. Lincoln's peace overtures, intended to reach many who had not availed themselves of those opportunities of pardon, and at the same time excluding from the privilege of pardon fourteen specifically described classes of Southern citizens. Some there are, we know, who share Mr. Botts' opinions as to the invalidity of the pardons granted in pursuance of the special power reserved by Mr. Johnson under this proclamation. These persons contend—and not without a semblance of common sense—that the pardoning power in its relation to individuals properly applies only after trial and conviction. "Webster's Dictionary" hardly sustains this rendering of the term. At any rate, the magnanimity displayed by the American people since the surrender of Lee may be accepted as an assurance of their indisposition to deal harshly with individuals, or to scan too closely the cases in which the President has granted immunity to Rebels.

But there is a limit to the condition of things in which the right of the President to proclaim an amnesty is conceded, or in which individual pardons on account of the Rebellion—prior to trial and conviction—might be properly granted. And this limit may fairly be held to have been reached when Congress met last December. The right of the Executive to go further in the work of restoration is at least open to doubt; the right to proclaim an amnesty as a condition of restoration terminated equally at the same time. Congress then took cognizance of the entire subject of restoration—its time, its manner, its conditions; the President receding to the position of an administrator of laws which Congress might enact, or resolutions which it might constitutionally pass.

As matters now stand, the amnesty power belongs, practically and substantially, to Congress. That body may or may not extend to the South the benefits of an act of oblivion; though a general amnesty, including all Rebels, leaders, and followers, is neither expedient nor probable. The number of excluded classes may be reduced, as compared with the number recited in the proclamation of May, 1865; but the loyal sentiment of the nation will, in our opinion, demand the imposition of disabilities, at least to the extent of exclusion from Federal office, upon the conspicuous promoters and agents of the Rebellion. We assume, moreover, that there will be no act of amnesty, broad or narrow, except as conditional upon the previous compliance by the South with certain terms. Thus considered, it will be a consequence of restoration rather than a prelude to it.

Ritualism and the Church of England.

From the Tribune.

The question of Parliamentary reform is not the only subject that is at present disquieting the English people, and "frighting" the conservative "isle from its propriety." Another disturbing element has suddenly made its appearance, in what the British press designates the Ritualistic controversy, which is agitating the religious world of England to an extraordinary degree. Bishop Colenso is allowed to enjoy a respite for the time being, and amidst the fierce conflict which has risen anent ecclesiastical paraphernalia and modes of worship, the authenticity of the Pentateuch and the inspiration of the Old Testament prophets are allowed to sleep. The Anglo-Episcopal Church, it is well known, is an ancient State establishment. Its bishops are "lords spiritual," sharing in the outward, conventional dignity of peers of the realm. It has a splendid hierarchy. It possesses immense revenues, and its dignitaries enjoy splendid incomes. It is a great and wealthy national institution, existing and supported ostensibly for spiritual purposes—for the instruction and training of the people in religious doctrine and practice—and its means and opportunities of doing good in its peculiar mission and sphere are unbounded. But these things, which *prima facie* seem to be all in its favor, are in reality inimical to its usefulness. Its ministers, independent in great measure of popular control, show by their conduct as a body that, with all their pretensions to Apostolic descent, they are but human; and that, despite the virtues which might be supposed to attach to an office traceable, as they contend, directly to St. Peter himself, they are in nowise superior to ordinary mortals. Numbers of them are just now engaged in fiercely discussing the question of ecclesiastical vestments—of "clerical millinery," as it has been happily termed—in settling the number of genuflections the officiating priest ought to make in certain given circumstances, and in debating whether religious service should be conducted in broad day with lighted wax-tapers or not. With some of them the old snow-white surplice and the respectable black silk gown are at a discount; they must have green waistcoats, and must be toged in muslin gown with a cross embroidered on the back. These contend for particular kinds of priestly vestments as in a high degree symbolic, and would almost class among the moral sins any departure from the customs of the Church of the middle ages in regard to the costume of the clergyman. Ritualism is, in fact, all the rage now with the High Church party in England. The "weightier matters of the law" divine are lost sight of; and instead of these, attention is exclusively devoted to the tithing of "mint, anise, and cumin."

The Ritualists are not, however, to be allowed to have everything their own way. Their conduct has aroused fierce opposition in certain quarters. The Non-Conformist ministers see danger to Protestantism in these efforts of the Episcopal clergy to assimilate the worship of the English establishment to that of the Roman Catholic Church. Spurgeon, the eminent Baptist divine, has sounded the tocsin, in a sermon he recently preached in London, and with that outspoken boldness for which he is distinguished, has declared that the English bishops are a useless body of men, who have never done any good service to the Church. And among the great body of the people there seems to be a determination to give no quarter to the Ritualists. Disturbances have already occurred in several places, and we have before us an account in a London paper of some very riotous proceedings in a church situated in a village adjacent to that city. So serious, says the report, are matters becoming in the village, that several additional constables have been sent to reside in it. The clergyman has been assaulted while conducting public worship, the school-house has been set fire to, and an attempt has been made to shoot the schoolmaster, who, it seems, is a zealous partisan of the obnoxious clergyman. The controversy is, in fact, waxing furious; and in view of the spirit manifested by the combatants on both sides, we are not surprised to find one of the dignitaries of the Establishment, the Archdeacon of Surry, declaring, in a recent charge to the clergy, that the Church is "reeling to its centre," and that "the hour of its trial is at hand."

The question of the future of the Anglo-Episcopal establishment has more than a mere local interest for those immediately concerned in its maintenance or its overthrow, for it touches the cognate question of the usefulness of Church establishments in general. Taking a dispassionate and impartial view of the history of this great national institution, it cannot be denied that as an evangelizing agency it has been a woful failure. The child of compromise, as Macauley, in his "History of England" shows, it has all the characteristic feebleness of such an origin about it. For purposes of aggression upon the regions of vice and crime, its power is painfully small. Its chief virtue lies in its quiet conservatism; but this, which some pronounce its strength, will ultimately be found its fatal weakness. It is evident that either it has no proper conception of its mission, or no heart for its work. In England, Lord Shaftesbury avers, there are at present 1,200,000 women engaged in unwomanly work, who are, for the most part, in a savage condition. In the ten chief cities of England, it is computed there are about 300,000 prostitutes. There are, as statistics show, 1,250,000 paupers; and the vice of drunkenness, we are told, is rapidly increasing among the lower classes; while there are countless numbers of men, women, and children in a state of woful ignorance of their duty both to God and man. And in the face of all this, what are the clergy doing? Why, debating about the color and the cut of priestly vestments, about the virtues of wax tapers in religious services, and the use of silver spoons to fish flies out of the sacramental wine! The Church of England, as a State establishment, seems doomed. A process of disintegration has already set in, and it is evident the structure cannot stand much longer. Let parliamentary reform be carried, and religious freedom in the fullest sense must soon follow. The ballot box will do for England what the Declaration of Independence did for the United States—free the country from ecclesiastical trammels, and open a new field for religious enterprise and activity. The beneficial results of such a reformation will not be a doubtful question.

President Johnson's Plan—The Plan of Congress, and the Plan Demanded by the Crisis.

From the Herald.

President Johnson's plan of Southern restoration, failing in the South, discarded by Congress, and condemned in the North, is dead and done for. In the outset, with its three conditions precedent, viz., the recognition of the supreme national sovereignty of the United States, the ratification of the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and the repudiation of the debts and obligations of the Rebellion, it seemed to be a fair and promising programme. It started off handsomely, in the absence of Congress, and under the stimulus of Executive pardons, but the State reorganizations thus effected were slip-shod and too loosely put together to pass an examination under any test of the Constitution or the law of nations. The civil rights of the liberated blacks and the important question of negro suffrage and negro representation were meantime left untouched; for the leading idea of Mr. Johnson was to restore the disabled States, as far as possible, with their old State rights intact, as before the war.

This was a grave mistake, and it was followed too far, as events have shown; but it could have been easily repaired had the President adhered to his original declarations, that his provisional work was subject to the approval or rejection of Congress. This was the rock upon which he foundered—assuming an equal jurisdiction with Congress, and the popular verdict of the late Northern elections, in rejecting his policy and his defense of the course he has pursued in his conflict with Congress, amounts to a decree from the sovereign people taking this business from his hands and restoring it absolutely into the hands of Congress. Hence the present views, inclinations, and purposes of the President in this matter are important only so far as they are likely to operate in facilitating or retarding a settlement by Congress.

The plan of Congress, endorsed by all the Northern States, is that embodied in the pending Constitutional amendment. It appears to be, however, in the face of these recent elections, so bitterly repugnant to the South as to be hopeless of any voluntary ratification in that quarter during the existing generation of leading Southern politicians. The especially obnoxious feature of the amendment to those politicians is the section which excludes from all Federal offices hereafter, till absolved by a two-thirds vote of Congress, a certain class of the Southern leaders identified with the late Rebellion. Leaders and followers plead that the dishonor of their own condemnation involved in this condition they must at all hazards reject with scorn and disgust. This is a serious difficulty. How is it to be removed?

The duty of solving the problem will devolve upon Congress. The alternative presented is the exclusion of the unrecognized States to the end of the present generation, or some modifications of the amendment, in order to bring them in without further loss of time. A general amnesty will at once remove the main difficulty indicated, and universal suffrage will settle all the embarrassments arising from the negro question. But the prejudices of caste and color, cultivated in the South for two hundred years, are so infused into the blood and bones of the Southern white race that they revolt at this idea of negro political equality, and will never consent to it. What then? Is the Union to remain disorganized and discordant? Is the South to be indulged indefinitely in a quasi state of rebellion, with its vast resources of wealth, trade, and prosperity lying waste, and with its people drifting to sedition, riots, and anarchy, because Southern prejudices block the way? No! There must be a remedy for this evil, and for the good of the whole country it must be applied.

President Johnson has said that if there are but five thousand good and loyal men in one of these disabled States, they are enough for its reconstruction. Congress, then, in a law providing for certain organic State elections, and defining, as the President has done, who shall be voters, with the power and authority given to General Grant to enforce the law in these elections, may very readily overcome this aforesaid obstruction of caste and color. Some such legislation, beginning at the bottom, is evidently demanded for Southern reconstruction. The interests of the South, the North, the Treasury, and of the whole Union, demand this legislation. Beginning the work of reconstruction, then, *de novo*, Congress, in an enabling act, has only to weed out the impracticable secesh and fire-eating elements of the States concerned, and to put General Grant on guard, in order to make the work of Southern restoration as simple as the rule of subtraction. The first essential is to accept the self-evident facts that the President's work of reconstruction is an embarrassment, that Congress must begin at the beginning, from Virginia to Texas, inasmuch as the Rebellion, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, though disarmed, still remains to be subdued.

Negro Suffrage in the South.

From the World.

The Republican party is deficient in the breadth of view and forecast which appreciate the force of natural tendencies, and which refrain from attempting by legislation what is sure to come about by the operation of natual causes. That party fails to perceive that great social changes are fruitful; that when transitional events of the first magnitude have taken place, a train of other events necessarily follows to bring existing social conditions into harmony with the new circumstances. It is the part of political wisdom to descry those consequences; to judge which of them will follow of themselves, and which require the intervention of Government; to forbear beating drums and clattering kettles and pans to bring the sun out of an eclipse, when the celestial motions will serenely deliver it without such obstreperous aid.

We incline to think that if the negro-suffrage question could be fairly opened, and placed in its true light, the political interest in it would rapidly evaporate. The zeal of its advocates and the stiffness of its opponents would probably give way to the calmer interest which, in enlightened minds, it will long continue to have as a moral, social, and ethnological question. At any rate, if we could foresee what would be the natural train of unforced consequences, both parties might judge how far interference must prove needless on the one hand, and resistance unavailing on the other.

Let us suppose that the Southern Senators and Representatives were freely admitted without conditions, and that the North should forbear to press the negro question any farther. The Southern people would feel that a great obstacle had been removed to their mending their broken fortunes. All the best energies of the best class of Southern minds would be bent in that direction. Capital, the great want of all new countries, the great want of all bankrupt countries—and the South is both undeveloped and bankrupt—would readily flow in under the prospect of an assured tranquillity, and in reliance on the security that could be given by Southern landholders after the complete restoration of titles by a general amnesty. The office of capital is to set labor in motion. The returns of capital can come in no other way than through the employment of labor. It is only by returning the products of labor, or what the products of labor sell for, into the hands of investors, that they can ever get back their capital and a profit on it.

Now, it is obvious that a brisk demand for labor, and anxiety and competition on the part of employers to secure as much as they need in their enterprises, would be the best conceivable condition of things for the freedmen, who, totally destitute at the outset, must find the beginnings of competence in what they can save out of their earnings. It is a circumstance favorable to their future prospects, that white emigration will go slowly into the Southern States. There are large districts where the climate, though congenial to the negro, is unfavorable to the white race. The tide of European immigration, both German and Irish, will, for various reasons, continue to set towards other States.

The cheap, fertile lands of the West lie in a climate not very different from that of the countries whence the immigrants came. Most of them have relatives or other friends who have preceded them in their exodus from the old countries; and, on a strange continent, new comers will naturally value neighbors of their own race and kindred. For a whole generation to come, the South, if it can command capital to develop its resources, will experience a dearth of labor. Even before the war, labor was its great want. In the course of the last fifteen years of Southern prosperity, slaves doubled or trebled in value.

The great source of hope to the freedmen, if the radicals will permit Southern prosperity to revive, will consist in the fact that their services are indispensable. After one or two good harvests, they will have the means of emigrating to any part of the country. With this ability, they will not stay where they do not receive fair treatment. If they are unjustly dealt by in the South, they will emigrate to the hospitable West. If one Southern State holds out advantages denied to them in others, they will throng to that State. If the Southern States do not, on the uniform system, bestow on them justice and kindness, the freedmen will either flee from the South, as the Irish have forsaken Ireland, or a few enlightened Southern States will keep them back by bidding against the West for the monopoly of their labor. Southern land is as worthless as the sands of Sahara without labor to cultivate it; and the instinct of self-preservation will compel even the most illiberal Southern State to grant the same advantages which a day's ride in the cars will enable the negroes to enjoy elsewhere.

A people so situated cannot be oppressed. Whenever they set any value on the elective franchise, they will be able to command it. The same motives which induced our Western States to make voters of unnaturalized aliens will operate with full force in the South, as soon as that section can command capital to rebuild its shattered prosperity. Greenbacks may be scattered over the South; but greenbacks can plant and pick no cotton, can construct no railroads or warehouses, open and work no mines, press no sugar-cane, gather no rice. All that money can do is to set in operation the human hands, white or black, by which these operations are performed. To release Southern property by an amnesty, so that its owners can give security for loans; to tranquillize the country by restoration; to pour capital into the South as twenty years ago it was poured into the West—this is the true way to benefit the negro. His wages will then be so high that he will be on the sure road to independence. The impossibility of either sparing or replacing him, in such a humming hive of industry as the South will then become, will secure for him every privilege and franchise compatible with social order.

If the obvious probabilities which we have undertaken to trace could be candidly recognized and fairly weighed, they ought to abate both the zeal of advocacy and the obstinacy of resistance, on this exciting question. In trying to push negro suffrage, the radicals are trying to force what will inevitably come of itself, and come all the more speedily, if they will consent to restore the Union. In scouting negro suffrage as a thing never to be tolerated, the extreme Southern party display just as little wisdom or foresight. The Southern labor supply, insufficient before the war, the white part of it half destroyed by the war, and the black seriously diminished, is too valuable and necessary to be put at hazard by harsh treatment of the negro, or witholding from him any privilege which he would emigrate to other States to enjoy. If the radicals would recognize the value of these considerations, and promptly restore the Union, the influx of capital, and the consequent competition for labor, would speedily open the eyes and liberalize the minds of the South.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, INCORPORATED 1835.
PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1866.

The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

Premiums received from November 1, 1865, to October 31, 1866:—		
On Marine and Inland risks	$602,770 64	
On Fire risks	139,691 79	
		$742,462 43
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1865		276,964 47
		$1,019,426 90
Premiums marked off as earned November 1, 1865, to October 31, 1866:—		
On Marine and Inland risks	$554,189 78	
On Fire risks	128,932 12	
		$683,121 90
Interest during the same period—salvages, etc.		87,717 82
		$770,839 72
Losses, expenses, etc., during the year as above:—		
Marine and Inland Navigation losses	$326,319 66	
Fire losses	92,897 81	
Return premiums	40,529 79	
Re insurances	54,624 81	
Agency charges, advertising, printing, etc.	33,157 99	
*Taxes—United States tax on premiums policy stamps, etc.	16,570 10	
Expenses	14,070 12	
		$578,170 28
		$192,669 44

* This is exclusive of the amount reserved for taxes on dividends and profits.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500 00
200,000	United States 7-3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,700 00
45,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds	24,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City property	195,900 00
$1,045,050	Par. Cost, $1,030,552 05. Mkt. Val.	$1,070,280 75
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	217,637 23
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	38,923 98
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173 00. Estimated value	2,930 00
	Cash in Bank $41,102 26; Cash in Drawer 447 34	41,549 60
		$1,407,321 56

* This being a new enterprise, the par is assumed as the market value.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of EIGHT PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1866, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year 1862, be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, John B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, D. T. Morgan.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 11 16 12trp

TO ARCHITECTS.—PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications and estimates of cost for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.

The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject, will be furnished to Architects desiring to compete for the work upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.

A premium of $3000 for the first, of $2000 for the second, and of $1000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the 1st day of February, 1867.

The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well as to retain any or all of such plans.

By order of the Board,
T. J. TREADWELL,
11 20 1m] Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., Recorder.

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Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
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8 8§ No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, 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 that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866, at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 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 1st of November, 1867. On *all* payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited 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 entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 15, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company, whose names appeared as such on their books on the 8th day of September last, at 3 P. M., are hereby notified that the privilege to subscribe to new stock at par, on the terms of the circular of August 29, 1866, will expire on the 1st day of December next, at 3 P. M.

11 15 t12 1 SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.

The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe, resigned his position, the Board of Directors to day elected J. W. Torrey, Esq., Vice-President, and H. P. Schetky, Esq., Cashier.

10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.

A Special Meeting of Stockholders will be held on MONDAY, December 3, at the office of the Company, No. 129 S. FRONT Street, at 4 P. M., and all parties interested are requested to be present, as there is business of the most urgent nature to transact.

11 29 12t SIMON POEY, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 30, 1866.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

11 1 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MARION HARLAND'S NEW BOOK.

SUNNYBANK. By the author of "Alone," "Husbands and Homes," etc. 12mo.

BEETHOVEN'S LETTERS. Translated by Lady Wallace. 2 vols. 16mo.

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MELODIES FOR CHILDHOOD. With highly colored illustrations. 12mo.

THE STATE OF THE CHURCH and the World at the Final Outbreak of Evil, and Revelation of Anti-Christ, his Destruction at the Second Coming of Christ, and the Ushering in of the Millennium. By Rev. J. G. Gregory, M. A., with an Appendix by Mrs. A. P. Joliffe. Price, $1·25. For sale by

JAMES S. CLAXTON,
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All business can be transacted through the mails, and all correspondence will receive prompt attention.

The Agency cannot act for Claims in the hands of other Agents or Attorneys, and it is not proper for Agents or Attorneys who collect for pay to expect this Agency to do their work.

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