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EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Abdication of Maximilian.

From the Times. Whether the advancing shadow of Sherman's arim figure may have affected the imperial erves of Maximilian, we cannot tell. Whether hind that shadow his imperial eye fancied it b held the apparition of a hundred thousand American soldiers, we do not know. But at all ents, if it be true that he has abdicated the exican throne, it would seem that the act was

very nearly contemporaneous with his knowledge of the departure of General Sherman from this country for Mexico.

There were reasons enough why Maximilian should abdicate independently of any action on the part of our Government. When the French basonets which first raised, and for three years have upheld, his thronel were withdrawn, it was periectly sure the throne would sail. It was neither intrenched in the history t the people nor in their affections. He saw that neither native arms nor the native courage to the Mexican people nor the French Gov-

In act, there is every reason to believe that the power which forced him upon Mexico was as anxious to undo the deed as were the people upon whom he had been forced. Napoleon had been no less disappointed in the business than blaximilian. French hopes had been blasted as well as dynastic prospects. If one Emperor had tailed to pacify the country internally, the other Emperor had failed to place its external or international patterns and the second sec national relations upon a pacific basis. If one Emperor had been disappointed in his revenues, the other had been no less grievously disap-pointed in the same vital concern. In fact, the Imperial Government, as a whole, and in all its parts, had been such a pitiable, conspicuous, and rainous failure, that the attempt to maintain it would have been at once a blunder, a

orime, and a tarce. Maximilian is not a fool. It was assuredly a foolish act in him to mount a Mexican throne; and it was continued folly in him to remain there after he had learned the basis on which it necessarily rested. But, in taking the step originally, we have no doubt that, along with the ambition which actuated him, there was a genuine desire to deliver from anarchy a people which had so long been its prey, and to confer the blessings of a fixed Government and a legitimate dynasty upon a country which had so terribly suffered through pretenders and usurpers. In estimating Maximilian, we must remember the political idea: which came to him by his position and training in Austria. We must re-member the blood in his veins, and the facts of his life. He was no vulgar adventurer, like many of those who have been more successful in history. He was no falsitier or hypocrite to his convictions, like some others who have died in the purpls to which they were not born. He was no needy organ-grinder seeking a chance to enrich himself, and no schemer pursuing his own eads at the expense of others' rain.

In leaving Austria, even to be an Emperor, he surrendered much to his convictions, and in resigning, as he did before going to Mexico, all right and claim to the Austrian succession and the imperial crown of the Hapsburgs, he showed his readiness to make sacrifices such as are in the power of few men in the world to make. me who assail him personally as being guilty of a criminal part in the Mexican affair loss sight of the facts; but that the part was one of unconscious folly, we imagine that he himself would now be very ready to acknowledge. It probably took him some considerable time to reach this conclusion, though one might think it must have begun to grow on him very soon after he reached Mexico. But, doubtless, pride, obstinacy, and other elements of the Hapsburg character, then began to affect his determinations and plans, and he fixed his mind to adhere to his position till Fate itself should force him from it.

against him. The Emperor who sent him has turned back upon him. The Pope who blessed his mission frowns at his course. The people, whose affections he hoped to inspire, still continue to turn their arms against him. The great republic looms up before his fancy as an enemy with menacing sword. Not a friend, of all his former friends, now stands by him. His domestic afflictions and the humiliation of his house in Austria fill the cup of his woes. What could he do but abdicate with such was possible, and leave a country and a conti-nent where he had lost all and had nothing to hope for? The act comes late, but it is the wisest act he has done since he set foot on Mexi-

What effect such an act as the abdication of Maximilian is calculated to have on the further movements of the French in Mexico, or on our relations with that country and the Imperial or Napoleonic agents who are still there, remains to be seen. There is no reason whatever why it should interfere with the French evacuation. That was not made contingent on the move-ments of Maximilian, but was pledged to us on grounds entirely independent of such accidents. We see no reason whatever to doubt that it will we see no reason whatever to doubt that it will be faithfully carried out in any event. We see every reason to believe that the letter of Napo-leon's promise will be kept. And as for our own immediate dealings with Mexico, such an event as Maximilian's departure is of little conse-quence. Were he in the way of any purpose of ours, he would be brushed off without a moment's thought. But he could not, and would not, stand in our way. The Mexican question, therefore, stands very much as it did. We shall learn in a few weeks what Sherman has had to do with it, and what he has done with it.

The True Bases of Reconstruction. From the Tribune.

About to start for some weeks' sojourn in the West, whence I cannot readily and constantly confer with the general public, I wish to leave my contribution to the general mass of suggestion and criticism touching the true bases of national restoration and concord so plainly set forth that it cannot be misquoted or misappre-

That I have long held the main foundations of a genuine, enduring resettlement of our disturbed and upturned national structure to be universal amnesty and impartial suffrage, must be tolerably well known. It only remains to be said that I commend them not as reciprocal concessions, but as common benefits. I trust our great differences are to be composed and ended by no grudging, higgling compromiseno peanut dicker. It is esssential to the North that the South should be thoroughly tranquillized and reassured; it is essential to the South that her principal body of agricultural laborers —her peasant cultivators—should live and labor in contentment, ibased on perfect trust that their rights of person and property—their earnings and their homes—are as secure and inviolate as those of the proudest magnate in the land. There is no Northern, no Southern interest in the premises, but a common interest of the whole American reconst

whole American people.

I am for universal amnesty—so far as immunity from fear of punishment or confiscation is concerned—even though impartial suffrage should for the present be resisted and defeated. I did think it desirable that Jefferson Davis should be arraigned and tried for treason; and t still seems to me that this might properly have been done many months ago. But it was not done then; and now I believe it would result in far more evil than good. It would rekindle passions that have nearly burned out or been hushed to sleep; it would fearfully con I have said that I favor both universal am-

vulse and agitate the South; it would arrest the progress of reconciliation and kindly feeling there; it would cost a large sum directly and a far larger indirectly; and—unless the jury were scandalously packed—it would result in a non-agreement or no verdict. I can imagine no good end to be subserved by such a trial, and—holding Davis neither better nor worse than thousands of others—would have him treated as they are.

I hope to see impartial suffrage established by very general consent. Many will favor it be-cause they hold it eminently wise and just; others because they are tired of contention about negroes, and wish to put an end to it.
And the one simple, obvious mode of taking
the negro out of politics is just to treat him as
a man. He will cease to be an object of special
interest or championship from the hour that
the law disregards the immaterial circumstance
of his celera and treat him only as a human of his color, and treats him only as a human

I trust the States will generally accord to blacks the common rights of manhood, irrespective of the nation and of each other; and I trust they will agree to place those rights under the protection of the Federal Constitution. This may not, in one sense, be necessary; yet it is best to leave no "loop to hang a doubt upon." The whole country needs absolute peace and rest. I am very willing that each State should impose a moderate poil tax on every citizen, and allow no one to vote who shall not have seasonably paid this tax. I hold that lunatics idiots, criminals, vagrants, and public paupers, have no natural right to vote, and that they ought not to be entranchised. If there be negroes, as I presume there are, who choose to prowl over the country, begging and stealing, I think these should not be allowed to vote. But every honest, diligent, industrious, useful citizen, however lowly, ought to be a voter; and that State is weakened and imperilled which excludes any such from her electoral

body.

I dislike the suggestion of an "intelligence" basis of suffrage. Let us not be deluded by false analogies and vague abstractions. In a State where each child grows up within sight of free school-houses, wherein he is more than welcome to be a pupil, it is perfectly reasonable to prescribe that those only who can read may vote. where half the people have not only been denied all public facilities for education, but have grown up under laws which made teaching hem a crime, the case is very different. Establish common schools in the South, and you may fairly prescribe that no one shall vote after 1876 does not know how to read. But do not put out a man's eyes and then punish him for

It would be morally impossible to enforce fairly and uniformly an intel igence test in the South. Just think of Mayor Monroe, with his chief of police and first marshal, sitting as a board on the eve of an exciting election to de-termine how many and which of the blacks of New Orleans were so literary as they should be to make them voters! Fancy the Copperheads of Southern Maryland passing on the literacy pretensions of their late slaves, from whom they feared deteat in an exciting political contest! The bare attempt to enforce such a test at the South will manifestly inflame and distract that entire region. I trust it will be forborne.

I commend impartial suffrage as required by the true interest of all concerned; yet I cannot admit that it is a matter in which the North has no rightful concern. The blacks are a portion not merely of the Southern, but of the American people. They played an important and beneficent part in our great civil war. We cannot ignore the obligations springing from our necessity and their loyalty. I hold that honor and good faith absolutely constrain those who triumphed in that struggle to take care that their humble supporters and backers shall not be made to suffer for taking the side of the Union. To say now, in view of the recent past, "Let the Southern negroes have such rights only as their white (late Rebel) fellow-citizens shall see fit to accord them," would be ingratitude and perfldy such as might well invoke the lightnings of heaven. No matter at what cost, we of the North must take care that the South we of the North must take the mercy of that dia-bolic spirit which manifested itself through the late massacres of Memphis and New Orleans.

"But there is the Federal Constitution in your vay," I hear objected. Perhaps I do not comprehend the force of this objection. Let me illustrate my views of it by a familiar example. Suppose General Grant, when he first approached the boundary of Ten-nessec—but no, let us suppose that General Lee, when in 1863 he reached the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, had found his way barred by a pompous, puffy personage, who ac-costed him as follows: "Sir, I give you notice that this is the 'sacred soil' of Pennsylvania; I am one of her magistrates, and, in her name and authority, and in virtue of that Federal Constitution which you have sworn to obey, I command you to turn back !"-it is just possible that the General would have ordered the justice to get out of the way, but more probable that he would have simply kept on without youch safing the judicial magnate a word,

We have been engaged in a fierce, desperate, protracted straggle for the very existence of the Republic, whereof the Constitution is but an incident. (I know there were those nominally on our side who said they fought for the Con-stitution, but I never heard of their hurting any body.) In the progress of that struggle it became necessary to call the blacks to the rescue of the imperilled nation. Had we made them no promises whatever, our obligations resulting from our peril, and their services in averting it, would not have been essentially lessened. Had we been worsted, they must have shared our misfortune, and gone under the feet of the triumphant Rebels. Had we ended the struggle by treaty or compact, they must have been governed by the terms of that compact. But we were not worsted; we did not compromise nor end the war by treaty; we were entirely and absolutely triumphant; and I hold it a moral obligation thence resulting that we shall guarantee and accure their absolute, perfect freedom. To prove unfaithful to this obligation is to burn ourselves. is to bury ourselves in perildy and enduring shame. And this responsibility, springing directly from the national rescue from ruin, I hold far before and above the letter of the

Constitution.

The soundness and urgency of this view would not have been so palpable had the Rebets, after the utter collapse and disappearance of their Confederacy, evinced a grain of common sense. Had they so acted that their friends might have plausibly argued that the blacks were sate in their hands, we might have guessed, or trusted or hoped, that the most vital rights of the freed-men would be respected and shielded by State action; and thereupon gone to sleep. But the when Southern legislatures, assembled by Mr. Johnson's Provisional Governors, began to concoet and enact laws bearing exclusively on the Freedmen, which would have disgraced the worst days of Egyptian or of Algerine despotism. For instance: no reasonable person ever objected, while slavery existed, to laws placing the blacks in slave States under police surthe blacks in slave States under police surveillnace, and torbidding them to keep or bear arms; but such acts become absurdly tyrannical from the moment wherein slavery disappeared; and the wrenching of their arms, by Rebels from honorably discharged Union soldiers, under color of State authority, solely because the Unionists were blacks, was a very cowardly mode of renewing the war of Rebellion. So of all acts revived or re-enacted which shut blacks out of the witness-box in cases where only whites were parties, or inflicted on them any kind of disability which was at the same time an indignity. This kind of legislation (see "McPherson's Manual") was common to all the Rebel States, though that of Missi-sippi was probably the worst. I rejoice that South Carolina has had the good sense to repeal her share of it, and I hail her action in this respect as greatly conducte to an early restoration of the Union. But it is pioved unsafe to trust to local authority and opinion, which may be right today and wrong to-morrow; we must place the essential rights of every American citizen under the express guardianship of the Federal Constitution. That will be the end of controversy; until then, even unsuccessful attempts to abridge them will prove a grave and general calamity. cown dly mode of renewing the war of Rebellion

nesty and impartial suffrage on their respective merits, each without regard to the other. I hold that the North is bound to in ist on manhool that the North is bound to in ist on manhoo is suffrage—not in the South only, but in every State and territory—because of the service required of and rendered by the blacks in putting down the Rebellion—that it would be perfidy and baseness, in view of all the facts, not to insist on this. I hold the South bound to accord suffrage to the blacks, as an important and useful, though humble, portion of her people, whom it is her interest as well as her duty to conciliate and satisfy, even though the North did not desire it. There is no conflict between the interests and duties of the North on one side, and the South on the other-what is best for each, or either, is best for both-the only collision is between their respective resentments and prejudices. The North wants to keep at least the leading Rebels under ban indefinitely; the South—that is, a majority of the dominant caste at the South—wants to keep the negroes under foot, despised, powerless, and often abused by the white ruffishs, whose crimes the better clars disavow, but neither prevent nor punish. The loyal North has demonstrated her ability to keep the Rebels out of Congress: the Rebel South has likewise proved her power to orevent indefinitely the due ratification of the Constitu-tional amendment. This dead-lock affords to those whom I must consider the more generous the Rebels out of Congress; the Rebe and far-seeing minds of either section an opportunity which, once lost, may never return Even though the South were able to force he leaders into Congress, they could not hope for full restoration to power and public favor; even though the North were able to force impartial suffrage on the South, it would prove of little value while resisted by a strong majority of the dominant caste there. But let North and South strike hands on the basis of universal amnesty with impartial suffrage, and the resulting peace will be perfect, all-embracing, and enduring, Each section will gain everything and lose really

As to how the blacks will vote if entranchised I have not inquired, and do not care to know. That they will not vote for the re-establishment of slavery, nor for their own disfranchisement, por to exalt to power those who burn their school-houses and mob their camp-meetings, take to be self-evident. They may make som mistakes at first, but experience will tend steadily to their diminution and correction. I do not concur with the careful mother who in sisted that her son must be kept out of the water till he should have learned to swim. And I feel confident that blacks, like other men. will vote first to secure their own rights, then to

promote the welfare of the country.

If the South shall insist on her abstract right to hold the blacks as a subject race, the North will doubtless insist on the indefinite disfranchisement of all the prominent Rebels, and matters will thus go on as they have gone for the last year. I must still cherish my opinion that this is unwise; but I shall stand with my own people, while awaiting the calmer and wiser view that I am contident must ultimately prevail. The disinterested will say, "Let the Rebels remain under the ban so long as they insist on keeping the blacks there"-and they will say so with ample reason. If the adjustment I urge should ultimately fall, and, in the mutations of party ascendancy the Rebels should be let up and the blacks be kept down, I shall regret it as much for the sake of the South as of the Nortu; and I shall feel that the blame does not all attach to the South. And, what-ever the immediate issue, I shall bate no jot of heart or hope that at last—and at no very dis-tant day—our people will be thoroughly har-monized and united on the basis of impartial and universal freedom.

France, England, and the United States-From the Herald.

In the present relations between France, England, and the United States, there is one distinctly visible act-England and France find it very difficult to struggle against the consequences of the great error in relation to the United States to which they committed themselves some few years ago. At the very beginning of the war against the Union the probable result of the war was fully discussed between the Emperor Napoleon and Lord Palmerston, and the deliberations and conclusions of those distinguised politicians were reflected with more or less fidelity in the English papers, which at the same epoch informed the world in lofty periods that the great republic was no more; that the United States was no longer to be numbered in the catalogue of nations; that there was nothing left of us but a congeries of discordant communities which would soon annihilate one another, and that the great experiment of popular sovereignty had ended in sudden but positive collapse. Frence policy and British policy were immediately shaped upon notions of that stamp. It was assumed that our power was gone; and in Europe it is the morality of great nations that where there is no power there must be no respect and is no law. Any one may seize what the owner can-not defend. France began her proposed spoliation upon us by taking up a position and con-centrating troops in Mexico; and England, more practical and blunt, gave us the benefit of her neutrality, by which she drove from the seas a commerce that had already made her the second maritime power of the world.

But, after all, the great Republic did not zo down. So far from the collapse of our Government ensuing, we came out stronger than ever, and the facts that forced us to battle and to the exertion of our power first taught to us and to the world the unimagined extent of our develop ment. Peace might have hidden for another half-century the important truth that under our free system we had grown to be the first military nation of the earth, if measured by the power that we were capable of applying to the purposes of war. This demonstration of our vitality of the vitality due to our republican system—reacted terribly against those who had been so eager to determine our quietus under the "crowner's quest law" of their ambitious views. Its great lesson as to the power of popu-

lar government tended to shake down thrones This was so felt in Germany that the arbitrary Minister of the Prussian King deemed it worth while to commend his policy to the nation by proposing to base it on universal suffrage. How it was felt in France we may dimly guess when we see that in spite of the whole fabric of police and the infinite surveillance exercised, the Latin quarter is now full of secret societies, and that arrests are being made every day. Its effect in Great Britain is seen in the impulse and intensity it has given to the movement of the masses against the aristocratic system that appears in the thin disguise of a movement for Par-liamentary reform, and also in the spread of Fenianism, that at this hour endangers English

rule in Ireland. Our European enemies did what they could to escape from their false position. France made the fairest protestations in relation to made the lairest protestations in relation to Mexico, and England declared, with all the vebemence and volubility of which she was capable, that the injuries done us were not intentional, but only the inevitable results of defects in her laws; and she promised to amend the laws. But there were in the case some scarcely surmountable points of dignity and national pride. It was hard for them to swallow the draught that circumstances commended low the draught that circumstances commended to their lips. They made wry faces. France has delayed till the present hour the fulfilment of her promises, and is just as much in Mexico

England is just about naming a commission to revise the laws that offended us; but she is doing it with a spirit that promises no remedy for the evil. She is apparently determined that or the evil. She is apparently determined that if her laws are revised, it shall be done in the tace of all the argument against it that uncompromising hostility to the United States can suggest. Such is the significance of the appointment on the commission of Mr. Harcourt, the "Historicus" whose utterances on interthe "Historicus" whose utterances on inter-national law seemed so admirable to the Lon-don Times. In what other light could any one regard the appointment on the same commission of Mr. Gregory, the member for Dubin, whose advocacy in the House of that kind of neutrality illustrated by the Arabama cannot have been

It is an important question just now how far these powers will go in their efforts to escape the retraction of their acts against us. Many circumstances indicate that they are in collusion; that there is a new secret understanding with special reference to their respective attitudes towards the United States. It England refuses that satisfaction on the Alabama claims that has been categorically demanded, France will see her way clear in Mexico. Will those powers carry their mutual support so far as to venture a war with the United States? The Prince Napoleon, who is once more said to be in the Emperor's confidence, has just returned to France from England, and as apropos to his return there is some whisper of the extension of the ideas involved in the addition of Austria te an all ance between France and Italy. Is England to go in also? The Emperor of France classes Russia and the United States together as the enemies of Europe, and fears the democratic spirit of Germany as much as his uncle did. Is the next move to be a grand league—a new holy alliance move to be a grand league—a new holy alliance—of all the conservative elements against demomocratic principles everywher? and is this league to make its first a against what will be called the outrageous demands of our Government? Pushed to the wall by our resistance, France and England can only escape the consequences of their great error by some described. perate venture; and though the venture of such a league and programme as seems to be now sketched out in Europe appears at first glance too incredibly desperate, there is some good reason to believe that war against the United States in that shape—or nearly that shape—is a topic now under serious discussion.

Chief Justice Chase and Thad. Stevens. From the World.

The passages quoted in the following Washington letter are noteworthy:-From the Baltimore Gazette.

Washington, November 23.—In my letter published on Monday last I stated that the interview between Chief Justice Chase and the President, on the previous I hursday evening, had, in the opinion of the best informed upon current political events, relation to the condition of the Federal Courts at the South. I find that this was a rictly correct. I have since learned that at another interview, held on Friday evening, at which several members of the have since learned that at another interview, held on Friday evening, at which several members of the Cabinel were present, the surject of the condition of the South was neely canvassed, and that "the Chief Justice recommended, as an alternative for the Constitutions! amendment as it now stands, which he layered, the substitution of 'impartial' suffrage' in place of the second and third sections, the latter of which particularly constituting an irreconcilable of jection on the part of the ten unrepresented States. The Fresident, however, expressed no opinion at the meeting although he invited a free interchange of views by all present. It is now unquestionable that he stands precisely as he stood last winter.

last winter. Since the arrival of Thad Stevens at the seat of Since the arrival of flad Stevens at the seat of Government, increased interest in political affairs has been excited. I do not think any great im-portance is properly to be attached to his personal wishes and intentions. If, however, the action of Congress is to be controlled by his dictation, then, Congress is to be controlled by his dictation, then, indeed, there will be stirring times this session. I understand the sneers at my barrain? as he called the conference between the President and Mr. Chase, in which the South is to be a party; denounces 'universal amnesty,' though coupled with 'universal' suffrage and deems the action of the Southern States a together unnecessary to make valid the Constitutional amendment." I also learn he has prepared a bill, the purpose and operation of which are to render null all the appointments made by the President during the recess of Congress.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, being also a candidate for the next Republican nomination for the Presidency, is the most embarrassed man in the country. There is a strong tendency in the Republican parly to assume the bold position that ratification by three-fourths of the "represented" States is all that is requisite to engraft amendments on the Constitution. This has long been the position of Messra. Stevens and Sumner; and even so moderate a politician as the editor of the *Times* is on the point of endorsing the same wild hypothesis, In a labored editor al, Monday, that journal said: "In the contumacy of the South we can see groundwork of a strong argument for limiting the satisfication of the amendment to the States. the ratification of the amendment to the States which carried on the war for the Union and which carried on the war for the Union and now compose the government of the Union."
"The argument in its favor," the 7mes further says, "may become irresistible." The present or it of Republican sentiment is strongly in favor of that docirine; and the Times, with its habitual tendency to float with the stream, promptly heads its cance in that direction.

But the Chief Justice knows that neither he. nor the august tribunal over which he presides, can sanction such a pretansion. It any can sanction such a pretansion. It any pre-tended amendment has received the ratification of less than three-fourths of the whole number of States, the Supreme Court will be compelled to declare it, and all legislation founded on it null and void. The Chief Justice, as a candidate for the Pres dency, is anxious to avoid this de structive collision with his party. Hence attempts to patch up a compromise with the President, and lead off the party on a new scent. Hence the Iribune, and all other jour-nats which favor his claims, desire to bury the ending amerdment in oblivion as soon as posable, and substitute a new issue. The divergency of views among the Republicans is one of the most hopeful signs of the times. If the South will be patient and firm, the day of its redemption may be nearer than the result of the late elections gave it any reason to hope.

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of Massachusetts, will deliver the opening address, in the National Hall, MARKET Street, above Twellth on FRID. Y EVENING November 30, 1866. Subject— 'Folloy and Justice in Public Affairs.'
The second Lecture will be given by FREDFRICK BOUGLASS, Esq., On THURSDAY EV. NING January 3, 1867. Subject— Sources of Danger to the depublic.'
The remaining Lectures will be continued on each successive Thursday evening until the series is ended.

'he Course is to consist of Eight Lectures.

The speakers that have been either eagaged or in wited for the course, independent or the above named

vited for the course, independent of the above named gentlemen, are:

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Major General B. F. BUILER,
Sensor J. W. NYE,
Mrs. F. E. W. HARPER.
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High with Secretary of the Navy.

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54,000 State of Pennsylvania Six For Cent. Loan.

45,000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan.

46,000 State of New Jetsey Six For Cent. Loan.

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Six For Cent. Bonds Fennsylvania Cent.

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20,000 80 Shares Stock Fennsylvania Railroad Company.

20,000 80 Shares Stock Fennsylvania Southern Mail Steamsulp Company.

105,000 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first Hens on City property. ASSETS OF THE COMPANY 8114.000-00 136,500 00 211,500 00 166,562 50 54.700.00 44,620.00 50,750 00 20,500 00

24,250-00 20,750-00 18,000 00 5,040-00 15,000.00

8,258-25 3,950-00 20,000 00 195,900-00

41,540-60

81 407,321 58 * This being a new enterprise, the par is assumed as

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

PHILADRIPHIA November 14 1883.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of EIGHT PER CENT on the CAPITAL STUCK and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the lst December proximo, free of Kationa, and State Taxes. Taxes.
They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWINTY PER CENT, on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31. 1896 cortificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proxime, free of National and State Taxes. on and after the 1st December proxime, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICAT. S OF PROFILS of the Company, for the year 1862, he 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 profils issued under \$25 By Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless cialmed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John B. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William G. Bouton,
Edward Darlington,
E. Jones Brooke,
James B. McFarland,
Joshus P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,
Joshus P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig.
John D. Taylor,
THOMAS C. HAND, President,
JULIN C. DAVIS, Vice Fresident,
Henry Lyllens, Secretary.

THE LEHGER COAL James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig. John D. Taylor,

HENRY LYLBUEN, Secretary.

II 16 12trp

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL
AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this tompany are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to a low to all versons who shall a, pear 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 for every five shares then standing for hew stock for every five shares then standing for the water when the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

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

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instain ent of 20 per cent, or ten dollers per share, must be paid into time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers belove the lat of November, 1867. On all payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the lat of June 1867 discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cant, per annum and on a bayments made between that date and the lat 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 lorigited to the area of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1 1867 and said stock in gaid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERI),

Treasurer

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

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 angust 29 1866, will expire on the last day of December pext, at 3 P. M.

Il 15 tl21 SOLOMON SHEPBERD, Treasurer. OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPANY, No. 147 South The Board of Directors baye this day deciared a quarterly Dividend of SIX FEB CENT on the capital atock of the Company, payable on and after December 1, 1866.

The Books will be closed on and after MONDAY, November 26, 1866.

H. G. LEISEN KING, 11 24 6t.

Treasurer,

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-TANY-TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADRIPHIA, November I, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semiannual cividend of FOUR PER CENT of the Capital
Stock of the company, clear of National and State
taxes, payable on and after November 30, 1866.

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

THIRD Street.

THOMAS T. FIRTU.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COM-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 tax, payable at the Office of the Company, in Camden, chand after the 36th day of November Gaorde J. Robbins, 11 28 5t

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING
COMPANY of Stockholders will be held on
MONDAY. December 3 at the office of the Company,
No. 129 8 FRONT Street, at 4 F. M., and all parties
interested are requested to be present, as there is business of the most argent nature to transact.
11 20 12t

By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LEGIURES, entitled—PHILOSOPRY OF MARRIAGE,
To be had use, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Analysty. New York,
635

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GREAT ATTRACTION WILL OPEN NOVEMBER IS.

BEW LIBERTY HALL.

LOMBARD Street, above Sevents, the GREAT UNION FAIR,

For the Benefit of the PUBLICATION DEPARIMENT OF THE A. M. E. Where Useful and Fancy Articles of a very large variety will be offered for sale.

Among the attractions will be three Silver Cups, to be given to the three persons who shall present the largest amount or cash for the above object. And a spiculid Silver-mounted Bat and Gilt Ball to be awarded to the Sabbath School receiving the largest number of votes.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MEDICAL

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCAN-CANILE BESEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.
The Twenty-flith Anniversary of this Association will be held at the

be neld at the
On TUESDAY EVENING, November 27, at 7% o'clock.
Addresses will be de ivered by the
REV. ALFRED COOKMAN,
BEV. PHILLIPS BROOKS and
HON ALEXAS DEB G. CATTELL.
The Orebestra will be under the direction of Frofe
HASSLIE.
Cards of admission may be had gratuitously on applications in the counting-room of the undersigned, No. 36
N. THIRD Street
11 1479 WILLIAM C. LUDWIG, President. TO ARCHITECTS.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILD-INGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASH-PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILD-INGS FOR THE WAR DEPARIMENT AT WASH-INGTON, D. C.

A rehitects are invited to prepare plans and specifications and estin ates 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 buildines 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 turnished to a robitects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by let er to the undersigned.

A premium of \$3000 for the Brst, 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 Hoard of Officers charsed 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, 1868.

The plane and specifications must be sent to the office of the Board. Ordname Office, Winder's Ballding, Washington, D. C., on or before the 1st day of February, 1867.

The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all

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

By order of the Board.

11 26 lm]

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., Becorder. CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1886.
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. Torre, Bsq., Vice-President, and
H. P. Schetky, Esq. Cashier.
10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER OF TAXES.
PHILADELPHIA, November 26, 1836.
Apenety of THREE PER CENTUM will be caarged on all (by laxes remaining uppaid after the 1st day of December 1866.

(Signed) CHARLES O'NEILL, Receiver of Taxes. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WOALD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect of the control of the control

to nature, black or brown,
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR,
Begenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves,
and beautifies the hair, prevenus baldness. Sold by all
Druggisis. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St. N.Y. 335

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Desire respectfully to call the attention of the public to their extensive manufactory of

FIRST-CLASS VEHICLES.

Landaus,

Round Front Coupes, Clearance Coaches, Caleches,

Barouches,

Phaetons,

Dog Carts, Etc. Etc. Of the latest improved European designs, specially

adapted for private tamily use, of which they have a fine assertment constantly finished, on hand and in process of construction. The residents of Philadelphia and vicinity are informed that they can be accommedated with Car-

riages of modern style, superior workn anship, and superb finish, at home, without reference to New York or the East. FACTORY AND WAREROOMS.

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Tent. Awning. Trunk and Wagon-Cov. Duck. Also,
Paper Manuracturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven
teet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine etc.
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No 103 JONES' Aller

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STREET, ST. VELLERANCE

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