THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH.-PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1867.

higher duties

higher duties.

still blober duties.

loty on everything."

tries to our ports.

3-10s

"3. The act of August 5, 1861, which increased is duties levied by the previous act. "3. The act of December 24, 1862, providing

The act of July 14, 1862, providing for still

The act of March 3, 1863, which imposed

6. Act of June 30, 1864, which imposed much

bicher duties on nearly everything. "7. The act of March 3, 1865, which imposed jet higher duties on some things. "8. The act of March 14, 1866, which imposed

ndditional duties on various things, "9. The act of May 16, 1856, which imposed

more duties on some articles, "10. Lastly, the act of July 28. 1866, which

myosed from four to twenty per cent. additional

And now Congress is tinkering at the eleventh

Why

will what is the use of such trifling? Why will not some sensible member of the Committee

on Ways and Means introduce a bill "to abol-ish all intercourse with foreign nations, close

the ports of the United States except to coast-

wise traffic, and appropriate — millions for the construction of a Chinese wall, one hundred

feet high and five hundred feet thick, around

That is what it all means, and it is mere triffing and tinkering, and beating about the bush, to do less. Let us have a wall by all

means, and let the whole force of the United States Navy be employed to bombard merchant-

men bringing the products of foreign coun-

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the land boundaries of the United States ?

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EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED BYERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGEAPH.

Congress and the Bar.

From the Nation. We should be sorry to see Congress admit the doctrine which the Supreme Court has propounded, that the Legislature of the United States has no right to say what qualifications shall be necessary to enable a man to practise in the national courts. As long as the Senate does decide, and Congress may decide, what manner of men may be judges in these courts, there is something unreasonable in declaring that it has no power to say what manner of men shall be professional pleaders before them. If it were once admitted that the Supreme Court had exclusive jurisdiction in the matter of determining the diness of the lawyers who practise before it, it would be in the power of that body to convert the Federal bar into a close corporation, and give to a few men a most odious and dangerous monopoly of a very lucrative and important business, and the people would be without any means of redress. quite true that the possibility that a power will be abused is not by any means a conclusive argument against its existence; but as long as its existence is disputed on other grounds, it is a very strong reason for steadily refusing to

While claiming for Congress, however, the right to fix the qualifications for admission to the Federal bar, and while heartily approving of Mr. Boutwell's bill so far it is merely declaratory, we cannot help saying that we think it is a great mistake to attempt, as Mr. Boutwell s attempting, to exclude men from practice in the Federal courts because they may have aided or abetted in the Rebeilion. Every argument which has been used in support of this measure is based on a mistaken conception of the rela-tions of an advocate to the public, and of the whole theory of his duties and rights. Whatever may have been or may now be the position of the bar in other countries, it is not true that admission to it in this country can or ought to considered as in any sense a "privilege" which the Government has in its power to bestow or withhold.

The bar in England, as well as in France, has come down from the Middle Ages as a close guild or corporation, like every other trade or calling, and in the former country admission to it has always been and still is saddled with restrictions, for the avowed purpose of reserving the profession for men in a certain social posi-tion. But the bar in America has no such traditions or antecedents. The profession of an advocate here rests on the natural and inalienable right of every man who seeks justice in a court of law to be heard in his own behalf; and from this, if by reason of ignorance or incirmity he cannot speak for himself, his right to be heard through the medium of some one better able to state his case, and chosen by him-self, is an inevitable deduction. This right can-not be impaired or destroyed by any guilt or depravity, or the commission of any crime; in fact, the more henious the crime of which a man is accused, and the more terrible the punishment which awaits him if found guilty, the stronger and more sacred does the right become.

Persons accused of treason and felony were, down to a very recent period, refused the assist-ance of counsel in England, on the ground that it was an indulgence to which they were not en-titled, and by which the dignity of the king's courts would be impaired, and that the judge would take care of their interests; and one of the finest pieces of wit, sarcasm, and logic ever produced by Sydney Smith's pen was devoted to the demolition of this barbarous and inhuman fallacy. But neither the theory nor the practice has ever made its way across the Atlantic. It has never been denied here that a prisoner's or suitor's right to avail himself of the services of a clever brain and readier tongue than his own, is part and parcel of his right to be heard in his own defense. When the State steps in to provide rules for admission to the bar, or to determine the qualifications those who shall exercise the calling of an advocate, it does so not by way of granting a tranchise, but for the purpose of protecting auitors and prisoners from being wronged or defrauded. The object of its interference is to guarantee to the public that attorneys and counsellors have a fair knowledge of the law and are of good moral character, and that cases may be entrusted to them without risk of miscarriage either through gross ignorance or dishonesty; and other qualidications than these we deny the right of the Government to insist upon. These restrictions may be imposed, because they are for the interest of the citizea; but other restricfor the interest of the citizen; but other restric-tions may not be, because they are not neces-sary to the citizen. The fact that a man has committed treason may be good cause for ex-cluding him from the bar, if he has been con-victed of treason in open court; but treason is not a crime which renders a man unfit to per-form an advocate's duties inithfully. If so many persons have committed treason that it is impossible or inexpedient to try used them all offense, it is also inexpedient to expel them all from the bar on account of it. To exclude every man from practice in the Federal courts who has aided or abetted in the Rebellion, is to exclude nearly every Southern lawyer of character or ability, or, in other words, to leave the whole Southern people without the means of seeking their rights or defending themselves in course of justice; and this penalty, we repeat, we have no right to inflict on any community, no matter what offense they have committed, though it were "the unpardonable sin" itself. As long as we keep coarts of justice open, we must allow men to appear in them by counsel of their own choice and in whom they have confidence; but if we prescribe a qualification which through-out the continent not one hundred laywers can show, we practically deny people the right to appear by counsel. What the North asks for, and what Congress is bound to provide, is perfect equality before the law for all classes, colors, and conditions, and such protection for hie and property at the South as it is in the power of the Government to furnish or secure. For these things we go at all hazards. Whatever is plainly necessary to secure these great ends, the country is will ing to do or have done, cost what it may; but bills like this of Mr. Boutwell's, which can serve no purpose but that of alienation and irritation which, so far from hastening the restoration of order and law, will do much to retard it by shaking the confidence of the Southern people in the national courts, will not, unless we are greatly mistaken, command either the sympathy or support of the people. We must look at these questions from a practical point of view, after all, no matter what our feelings may be. We sympathize with Mr. Bout well's indignation at seeing Bradley Johnson practising in the Supreme Court, but we cannot reconstruct the Thrion on principles of holy wrath. As long as these are four millions of trainers at the South there are four millions of traitors at the South, and we have to live under the same political roof with them, or else slaughter them, we must submit to much that tries our patience and wounds our patriotic sensibilities. But pray let us meet this necessity like men. "If, the children, we cry for the moon, like children we must cry on.".

Legislative Departments of the Government to a point which makes the whole thing ridiculous. Congress is determined that no American Minister shall speak disrespectfully of its action even to friends at home; and the Secretary of State seems inclined to hold the representatives of the country abroad to a rigid responsibility for conversations] with their countrymen at their own Bresides. We can understand the propriet of requiring that American Ministers abroad hall not put themselves in an attitude of tillity to their own Government, or make public proclamation of their differences of opinion with those who have the conduct of its atfairs. But it is simply absurd to say that they may not converse ait beir own tables, with their own country-men, just as freely as if they were at home. And it seems to us still more unworthy to permit anonymous persons to put our Ministers at foreign Courts upon their defense with their own Government, for opinions they are re-ported to have uttered in such private and con-

idential intercourse. The action of Congress in the case of Mr. Harvey, and the reasons assigned for it, are simply putiful. No man can read them, we venture to say, without a feeling of humiliation. Mr. Har-yey is the American Minister in Portugal-holding the place by appointment of President Lin-coln, with the advice and consent of the Senate -and discharging all the duties of his post with ability and fidelity which stand unimpeached. A year ago or more he wrote a private letter to Mr. Seward, which was published, through no agency of his own, in the newspapers of the day; and in that letter he expressed dissent from the principles and policy of Congress in its treatment of the question of restoration. For this dissent, thus expressed, Congress punishes Mr. Harvey by cutting off his salaryas Mr. Schenck expresses it, by "starving him out." Mr. Stevens made a feeble attempt to deny that Mr. Harvey was to be punished for expressing differences of opinion with Congress, and alleged that it was because those opinions were expressed in "foul and vulgar language;" because he' denounced and viliticd Congress in the language of a "blackguard."

Those who are familiar with the style in which Mr. Stevens habitually speaks of those who differ from him in opinion, will certainly be surprised to find him making such an object tion as this. Over and over again during the present session, as well as heretofore, he has stood in his place and branded members sitting by his side as "foots" and "knaves," as "traitors" and "cowards, because, and only because, they differed from him on certain measures of public policy upon which they were called to act. Even if the language of Mr. Harvey's etter had been of the character which he ascribed to it, Mr. Stevens is scarcely the man from whom objections on this score would come with any special force, nor did his authority receive any access of weight from being rein oroed by Mr. Schenck.

But the charge was utterly unfounded, as the letter itself abundantly proved. There was nothing whatever in it which any man anywhere, in office or out, might not properly say, without any violation of taste or of a proper courtesy toward, any Department of the Gov-ernment. The strongest allegation Mr. Stevens unself could even pretend to find warrant for in the letter, was that Mr. Harvey had charge Congress with a purpose to "rule or ruin," and had compared its policy with that of the Dake of Alva. And even this was utterly unfounded, for, as Mr. Raymond showed, these terms were not used with regard to Congress, but to "partisans engaged in and exciting" the crusade against the Union. It was not without significance that Mr. Stevens should have so promotly applied this description of a class of masshis, your persons to himself and his asso fates; but the excuse given by him for curting of Mr. Harvey's safary was evidently a pretext. It was not the real reason. He urged it, not because of any lack of taste in the use of language on the part of Mr. Harvey-nor because his opi-nions were expressed in "foul and vulgar" terms -but because they were different from those held by Congress. If they had been on the other side, would Mr. Stevens have objected to them, no matter how coarse the language in which they were conveyed ? Suppose Mr. Har which they were of the President precisely as he very had spoken of the President precisely as he bid spoke of Congress, does anybody believe did speak of Congress, does anybody believe that Mr. Stevens would have proposed to cut off his salary on that account?

In this particular case, Congress unquestionably proposes to punish our Ministers abroad for expressing opinions different from those of Congress, even in private letters. This is the precise meaning of its action in regard to Mr. Harvey; why it is to be confined to him, the public have not been informed. We do not know that Mr. Stevens would shrink from applying the same rule to office-holders of all grades, at home and abroad, He would doubtless be quite willing to cut off the salary of every man in office who does not agree with him in opinion: and probably nothing but the fear that Congress and the country are not quite ready for so sweeping a measure, prevents him from bringing forward a bill to that effect. But unless the principle is to be more general in its application, it is worse than absurd-it is unjust in its opera-tion and malicious in its motive-to apply it having what they bargained tor. to the case of any single man. There more reason or excuse for cutting off Mr. Harvey's salary because of his differences with From the Tribune. Congress, than for cutting off that of Mr. Stevens himself because of his differences portant bills, one repealing the amnesty powers

they have failed even to devise a policy of resto-ration. It is as had as if our Generals had re-mained two years at Washington without ever forming any plan of a campaign. None of the rea onable excuses for the early military delays will avail in respect to reconstruction. To or-ganize and discipling a vast army of raw recruits is necessarily a work of time; but the present Congress was as completely qualified to act on the subject of restoration the first month of its first session as it can be in the single reconstrucfirst session as it can be in the single remaining morth of its last. Indeed, there is no reason why the question should have been deferred to this Congress at all.

The war overtook us of a sudden, and found the country unprepared; but, from the very day that the war began, everybody kas w that the reconstruction would have to be met, and it was the duty of Congress to define the terms, Military movements were subject to be balled by the enemy, but Congress, during the whole sux years, has had nobody to paffie it. It has been preponderantly Republican, with a co-operating President during the urst four years, and majority enough to override the veto since. The whole policy of the Government, during the whole six years, has looked steadily to reconstruction; restoration was the professed object of the war, and has been the professed object of the most important deliberations We are now entering upon the seventh since. year, and no policy of reconstruction is yet agreed upon by a party which has not absolute control of Congress during the whole period ! If this does not correspond to Mr. Luncoln's definition of "an auger that won't bore." pray what would ?

This disgraceful debility, this wretched do-nothing inefficiency of the Republican party in respect to reconstruction, does not proceed from lack of statesmanship, but from lack of honesty. The subject is so simple, and the obitgations imposed by the Constitution so imperative, that no statesmanship was needed. In fact, it was not until the near close of the war that anybody pretended to see difficulties. The first Congress after the beginning of the war were unanimous that there were none. They passed a resolution, without a dissenting voice. declaring that the sole purpose of the war was to put down military resistance, and that, as as that was accomplished, things would revert to their former condition, leaving all pre-existing rights unimpaired. Besides this formal declaration, the same view was again and again taken incidentally. Some members of both Houses from the

seceded States remained without question-among them Andrew Johnson himself. Al An case from Virginia was very elaboelection rately debated in the lower House, and although the member claimed to have been elected after Virginia had secended, the discussion turned en-tirely on the regularity of the election under the laws of the State, and all the speeches o the Republican members were tull of implied admissions that, as soon as the enemy driven off so that regular elections could held, the right of the Southern districts to send representatives would be perfect. Indeed, the Republican orators and writers are constantly mitting now, that this was the view univer ally taken then.

They are perpetually saying that it is fortunate on the whole, that military success came so slowly, since, if the war had closed within the first two years, the Rebel States would have en promptly admitted back without question But nobody can deny that the Constitutional question is precisely the same now as it would have been then. Whatever the Rebel States have done to forieit representation, they had done prior to 1862. If it is secession that works the fortesture, they had already seceded; if it is the transfer of allegiance by their State Govcroments, they had already sworn all their officers to support the Confederacy; if it is raising armies and making war, that also had been already done on the largest scale practi-cable. The constitutional and legal questions are therefore precisely the same now that they were the first year of the war, when, by universal admission then, and universal admission since, the States would have been immediately restored on submission.

Not only is the constitutional question unaltered, but every reason of expediency remains precisely the same. It was not less necessary "to take security for the future" then than it is now. In fact, the necessity would have been greater then, for the South would not have been so crippled and prostrated, and the continued existence of slavery would have furnished motives to reopen the quarrel.

Now, why is it that a question once deemed so simple as to admit no difference of opinion,

Pocketing Laws.

Congress, early in January, passed two im-

the President, the other regulating the

elective franchise in the Territories. On Thursday

the Committeee on Enrolled Bills reported that

the President had failed either to sign or return

the bills within the legal period allowed him

for consideration, and they had, therefore, by

the provisons of the Constitution, become laws.

The Committee further reported that they had

not been published as laws, and offered a reso-

lution that the Secretary of State should inform

the House if the bills had been filed in his De-partment. This resolution was adopted. In this case the President has plainly pocketed

not only the bill, but the law, and indiffied, at

least for the time, the Constitution itself. The

Constitution declares that "if any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days

(Sundays excepted) (atter it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as it he had signed it," and the laws of the United States require that in such cases the bill shall be filed with the Secretary

o! State, to be published by him as laws. The

Chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills stated, and we believe correctly, that this was the first instance in the history of the Government in which the official duty

had not been performed; and the Speaker

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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSU BANGE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Leg

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20 609 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. 7,0.0 - taig of Tennessee Sta Pergueat. 15,000 500 Shares Stock or Germantown

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This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value. Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A souder. Theophins Paulding, John C. Fenrose, James C. Hand, William G. Boulton, Henry C. Dallet, Jr., Joseph H. Seal George G. talper, Hugb Crisig, Jacob Riegel, THOMAS C. HAND, President. Geoige W. Bernaraon, THOMAS C. HAND, President, JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President, 181 HENRY LYLBUDS, Secretary 1829-CHARTER PERPETUAL. Franklin Fire Insurance Co. PHILADELPHIA. Assets on Januarv 1, 1866. \$2,506,851'96.

UNSETTLED OLAIMS. AUGUST INCOME FOR 1866 LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER \$5,000,000. Perpetusi and Tem porsity Policies on Liberal Terms

Charles & Bancker, Tobus Wagner, Samuel Grant, George Fales, Jined Filier, Isnac Les, CHARLES & BANCKER, Prosident EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-Fresident, AAS. W. MCALLISTEE, Sceretary protem. 1 15

AAS. W. MCALLISTEE, Secretary protein 1 1; CROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA No. III South FOURTH Street. INCORPORATED 3: MONTH. 224, 1853, 1 CAPITAL, 8100 600, PAID IN. Insurance on Livres by Yearly Premiums; or by 5,13, or -5 year Fremiums, Son-formeture. Endowments, payable at a juture age, of on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums-both classes Non-formeture. Annutices glanted on favorable terms. Term Po.Lies: Children's Endowments. This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid up Capital, will divice the entire profits of the Lie business annong its Policy holders. Monorys received at Interest, and paid of demand. Authorized by charter to excente Trusts, and to actas Monorys received at interest, and paid of demand. Authorized by charter to excente appointment of any is other functary capacities, under appointment of any court of this Commonwealth or of any person or er-sons, or bodies politic or corporate. SAMUEL R, SHIPLEY, RICHARD CADBURY. Wine -

INSURANCE COMPANIES LIVERPOOL AND LONDON GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY Capital and Assets, \$16,000,000. Invested in United States, \$1,500,000. Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, \$4,947,175. Total Losses Paid in 1865, \$4.018,250 All Losses promptly adjusted without reference t ATWOOD SMITH. General Agent for Pennsylvania. OFFICE. No. 6 Merchants' Exchange **NSURANCE COMPANY** OF NORTH AMERICA. OFFICE, NO. 222 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL, 8500.000 Assets, January 8, 1867, \$1,763,267 33. 18,000 00 INSURES MARINE. IN LAND TRANSPORTATION and FIRE RISES. DIRACTOR George L. Harrison. Francis R. Core, Edward H. Trotter. Rdward H. Trotter. William Chummes T. Charlton Henry. Aired D. Jessup. John P. White, Louis C. Madeire. arthur G. Coffin, amuel W. Jones, John A Brown, Charles laylor, Ambrose White, Richard D. Wood, William Welsh Hiam Welsh. is Wain. John Mason. ARTHUR G. COFFIN, Presidant. CHARLES PLATT, Secretary WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Contrat Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC. FREDERICK BALTZ & CO'S FIRST IMPORTATION **40 GALLON PACKAGES GIN** 81,407,321 56 Just arrived and in bond, 50 Packages 40 Gallon EX-CELSIOR SHEDAM GIN, which we are now setting the lowest figure. We claim to be the FIRST IMPORTERS OF FORTY GALLON PACKAGES SHERRY AND PORT WINE. Sole Agents also for RIVIERE GARDRAT & CO. COGNAC. No. 116 WALNUT Street, 1.12.1m PHILADELPHIA CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY WINES, From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angelos, and Wapa Counties, California, consisting of the following : WINE BITTERS.

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The Day of Very Small Things From the Times.

Our Government does not cut a very respect-able figure in the treatment it is extending to its representatives abroad. Mr. Seward's cor-respondence with Mr. Motley, and the proceed-ings in Congress (concerning Mr. Harvey, seem to us equally destitute of dignity and good mense. Both parfies seem disposed to push the uponflict of opinion between the Executive and Our Government does not cut a very respect-

 MC, Sile, R. L. Street, and M. Street, 200 AM-300,081,08

The whole business is paltry and pitiful. It reflects discredit upon the country, and places the men sent to represent it abroad in a posi-tion which no man fit to serve the country any-where ought to hold. No Minister can submit, without humiliation, to the supervision of his private conversations by the Secretary of State -nor can any man be expected to submit his private correspondence to the scrutiny and control of Congress,

Radical Reconstructionists - "Augers that Won't Bore." From the World.

This pithy phrase of the late President owed its great currency at the time it was uttered, to the practical character and impatient temper of the American people. It was felt that the war languished, and without caring anything for the excuses, the people lost all patience with commanders who aimed at results which were not achieved. The homely shrewdness of comparing them to "augers that would not bore," exactly hit the public feeling; and taking advantage of the prevailing cagerness for success, President Lincoln was able to depose gene. rals, issue emancipation proclamations, imprison citizens, and perform other strong acts with the concurrence of the country. General Scott was first flung away, despite his illustrious character and great fame: General McCleitan followed after a fonger trial, notwithstanding his unequalled accomplishments as a soldier, and the enthusiastic devotion of his troops; and then the exits and the new entrances proceeded with be whitering rapidity, until General Grant was called from the West, and at; length suc-ceeded in finishing the war. Even Grant's authority tottered during his long delay before Petersburg, Butler and the Radicals having begun a crusade of disparagement which, in a months more, would have walked him over

the same plank with McCiellan. We do not allude to this portion of our history to revive old discussions, but merely as an illustration of American character, and of the readiness of our people to abandon the idol of the hour if he does not promptly accomplish the work expected of him. The most reasonable excuses svall nothing if the required work is not done. If the anger does not bore, it is forth-with flung into the hesp of old iron.

may not been performed; and the Speaker quoted precedents showing that Mr. Buchanan baving failed to sign or return bills within the legal time, had officially notified Congress that they had become taws. Mr. Johnson, therefore, either from ignorance, neglect, or intention, has thwarted the intent of the Constitution, and suppressed the laws of the United States. This is not mere matter of form and if it were it might become a dangerous precedent if allowed might become a dangerous precedent if /allowed -it is a very serious violation of the spirit of the

Constitution, and may possibly be a present evil. Mr. Johnson, in suppressing the have to pealing his annesty powers, may have taken the tarther liberty of pardoning odenders in the interim, and the suppression of the law regu-lating the franchise might have bad an evil effect in the Territories. It is now the daty of Congress, as soon as it can find where these im congress, is soon as to can and where these the portant hills have been concealed, immediately to fix the date at which the pocketed laws went into operation. There can be no doubt of the date, but it should be reaffirmed as a precedent, and for the mindance of future Presidents who may have, like Mr. Johnson, such a fancy for leaving the Constitution with the people that

they forget to keep a copy for themselves.

success of the sectors adt bedgdTinkering.made

From the N. Y. Evening Past (Free Drade). We have had now ten tariffs in five years, be-

sides the one recently passed in the Senate. Here is the lists opened corrected and do

"11. The set of March 2, 1861, which mearly doubled the taxes on foreign goods imposed by the tariff act of May 3, 1857. name will probably he communi-

Seaute in response to Mr. Summer's resolution. Two

Ham Separa, The Se. Set Ift. 1 3 Nassan St., has become so complex that the Republican party can come to no agreement upon it, although every element which enters into the Philada, New York. problem now was equally present then? It thas become difficult only because it is now Dealers in M. S. Securities and Freien Exchange, and thought; necessary to evade the Constitution. members of Frack and Gald and that instrument is so wisely constructed for foiling such attempts, that the radical problem Exchanges in both cities. is as insoluble as the old one of squaring the circle or causing perpetual motion. If the Union is not restored until it is restored by Accounts of Manks and Bankets received on liveral them, it will never be at all; and the Bepublican party, as "an auger that won't bore," will be cast aside. The people, having made such supendous sucrifices for the Union, Insist on teims.

JUNE.

U.S. Bonds a Specialty.

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 OFFICE LEHICH YALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, Lo. 11.2.
 PATLADIT STERE, THIM PERFECTIVE
 JANUARY, 1867.

 OF TOCK LEHICH YALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, Lo. 11.2.
 PATLADIT STERE, THIM PERFECTIVE NAMES TO LOW PANY, ISO COMPANY, 1867.
 JANUARY, 1867.

 The stockholders of this company are hereby notified in their respective names on the books of the Comp on the first day of January, 1867.
 Jone Paulary, 1867.

 The stockholders of the books of the Comp on the first day of January, 1867.
 Jone Paulary, 1867.

 The stockholders who be allowed Interest nor divide the stock of the stock of the stock who day of January, 1868.

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