#### THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNA! UPON CURRENT TOPICS -COMPILED EVERLY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

#### Diplomatic Dirt-Eating.

From the Tribune. "Sir," said somebody here in New York to Mr. Thackeray, "what do you think in England of Mr. Tupper !" "Sir," responded the great novelist, "in England, we don't think of Mr. Tupper at all." Mr. Seward, when he wrote, under the seal of State, to all our envoys and plenipotentiaries, consuls and ambassadors in Europe, in Asia, and in Africa, to know what the inhabitants of those parts thought of Mr. Johnson, was more fortunate in the responses which he elicited, and which his official and affectionate soul desired. The lights, large and little, of the legations came to time with praiseworthy promptness and precision. By a sort of humble instinct, like that which characterizes the he and she flunkeys of the kitchen and the pantry, the servants of the State divined the frankincense which would be agreeable to the leading nostrils in Washington, and sent home

The Senate, pained that these precious despatches should waste their sweetness in Mr. Seward's musty closets, called last January, by resolution, for this beautiful batch of letters, and, having received, has now printed them for the approbation and admiration of the world, to say nothing of the edification of those who think that the proper study of mankind is man. From the frozen clime of Russia, from the venerable and historic haunts of Rome, from busy Brussels, and from polished Parls, from opulent and teeming London, and from fair and smiling Florence, from the city of Constantine, and from wintry Copenhagen, comes documentary evidence that "My Policy" is lauded in every latitude, and eulogized with polyglot unanimity. The considerate Ministers send nothing but their own sweet approval, and that of their neigh-

answers perfumed with praise and appro-

Even conversions are not uncommon. On the 29th of October, 1865, Mr. Cassius M. Clay writes from St. Petersburg (and this despatch seems to have been volunteered) that he favors suffrage universal, without distinction of color or sex, as a condition of the restoration of the Rebel States. On the 7th of February, 1866, a change has come over the spirit of his dream. He is still in favor of manhood suffrage, but he isn't half so strong in his opinion as he was before. He is willing to have the Rebel States come in without it. Facilis descensus Averni! On the 12th of March he writes to say that the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill has filled him with pleasure, and to ostentatiously put himself upon the record. "I stand by the President," says Mr. Clay, and he italicizes the declaration. So it seems. Russia is a famous country for soap, and our Minister there has become acquainted at least

with its metaphorical uses! All the letters are one way. In Rome the Pope admires Mr. Johnson, according to Mr. Rufus King. In Brussels (as Mr. Sandford sends word) Mr. Johnson was toasted as a wise and moderate Christian patriot. Mr. Bigelow sends from Paris eight pages of newspaper puffs, and every puff is in honor of Mr. ohnson, except one from the ultramontane Le Monde, which blows him up (singularly enough) for his "radical and philanthropie theories." Mr. Adams (June 21, 1866) reports that the policy of the President is more warmly admired in England than it seems to be at home; and we think that Mr. Adams is right. In Florence (according to Mr. George P. Marsh) the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill was universally approved; while the "wisdom" and "discretion" of the President have cheered the exile of Mr. E. Joy Morris, who, under the shadow of the mosques and minarets af Constantinople, read Mr. Johnson's Message

and was proudly glad.

We can imagine the contented complacency with which Mr. Seward perused these letters, and congratulated himself upon his well-disciplined and obedient band of diplomatists. Alas! there is no pleasure in this world upon the perpetuity of which mortals can safely reckon. There was "a citizen of the United States" in Paris, who had been peeping and smelling about the different legations, and who had written to Mr. Seward that our Ministers abroad didn't reverence Mr. Johnson half so heartily as the contents of their despatch-boxes would seem to indicate. The moment of receiving this lacerating information must have been a dreadful one, and the feelings of the Secretary, we can easily imagine, were a sort of compound of the gnawings of the serpent's tooth and the operations of ipecacuanha. Without losing a moment, he constructed a circular letter. He asked Morris at Constantinople, Murphy at Frankfort, Hale at Madrid, Perry at Tunis, and McMath at Tangiers-he asked each of these gentlemen if they could possibly have been so lost to all sense of decency, dignity, godliness, propriety, virtue, patriotism, and prudence, as to speak disrespectfully of Andrew Johnson, Honest John P. Hale was the first to answer from Madrid, with the bravery and bluntness of a Spanish buil, giving Mr. Seward's Peeping Tom the lie direct, and courting and soliciting the very fullest investigation. Mr. Murphy at Frankfort pleads not guilty, and sends an affidavit to back up his plea. In the extremity of his distress he forwards a supplementary letter to Mr. F. W. Seward, asking that mercy of the son which he might fail to obtain from the inexorable sire. Mr. McMath, at Tangiers, is quite eriental in the fervor of his disclaimer. Mr Perry, at Tunis, says, with simple dignity, "It is enough for me to declare my loyalty to the Government and my uprightness as a subor-dinate officer under the President." Thank you, Mr. Perry! We were getting a little qualmish, and your reply is invigorating. Morris at Constantinople vindicates himself tells, with tears in his eyes, how he has defended the President in the Levant Herald, and gives a speech which he made to a deputation, in which he declared Mr. Johnson to be "a man of exemplary habits and life"-"of striking propriety of demeanor and conduct"-"possessed of extraordinary energy and fortitude of spirit"-"equal to any emergency"-"of a high order of talent and character",-"of a broad and statesmanlike spirit." But we need not quote any more of Mr. Morris' adjectives. He is entitled to the praise of eating the very largest toad, and of making the fewest faces over it.

But we think that we have said enough of this somewhat unpleasant pamphlet. diplomatic service of the country in former years has suffered sadly in its reptuation abfoad, through the ignorance, the vices, and the clownishness of a few of our representatives. We hope and believe that the days of such men are over; and that we shall never again have a Minister bawling, half drunk, from a tavern balcony, or keeping a harem

under the very nose of royalty. There are moral vices which are less disgusting, but not less dangerous. Very respectable men may have spines of fatal flexibility; and the so afflicted had better stay at home to be doctored and to be nursed.

The National Debt-Needless Alarm for its Premature Payment. From the Times.

Mr. Kelley, of Penusylvania, is alarmed lest our national debt should be paid too soon. He has fallen into the habit of introducing resolutions into Congress protesting against its payment "by this generation." Congress hesitates about passing them, and the Tribune hails this hesitation as the dawn of a financial millennium. It declares Mr. Kelley's proposition to be "not much better than qualified repudiation"-and insists that the debt must be paid at once-"by those who contracted it, not by their posterity."

Mr. Kelley's alarm is as absurd as the Trine's political economy. If he will be patient, he will soon recover from it. "This generation" is much more likely to double the debt than to pay it. The country has been amused with the idea that we are paying it off at the rate of a hundred or a hundred and fifty millions a year; but it forgets that we are increasing it quite as fast in other directions. The Bounty bill of 1866 added about eighty millions. Another is under way which will add from two to four hundred millions more. Mr. Schenck says this bill will do "to begin with," and General Banks pledges himself to vote for whatever sum the soldiers want-he does not care whether it is four or eight hundred millions of dollars. Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania, has presented another, and Mr. Perham, of Maine, still another bill of the same sort. The soldiers constitute a powerful part of the great body of voters. They have one common interest, and nothing is more certain than that just so long as aspiring partisans want their votes, just so long will millions be voted out of the public Treasury for the purpose of securing them. Neither party in Congress can now dare vote against any such proposition. No prominent public man dare take ground openly and boldly against the policy thus foreshadowed, ruinous and fatal as they know it to be! Whoever does so is forthwith denounced as an enemy of the soldiers—a Rebel sympathizer a traitor or a Copperhead more or less disguised. And an epithet or two of this sort is quite enough to silence any member who, in rash moment, might have dreamed of conulting the public good.

Then, too, Mr. Blaine's proposition to trans-fer to the National Treasury all the debts incurred by States and counties in raising soldiers and prosecuting the war, is pretty certain sooner or later to become a law, and this will add not less than five hundred millions to the aggregate of the national debt. And lurking behind all these stands another class of claims, of which no man can estimate the amount-we mean the claims of loyal men, North and South, for property destroyed durring the progress of war. These claims began to come in at the beginning of the the first session of the last Congress, and were referred to the Committee on Claims, at the head of which was Hon, Columbus Delano, of Ohio, one of the ablest and most considerate men in

So startled was the Committee by the amount of these claims that they reported a resolution, which was forthwith adopted, that until otherwise ordered no claims of this character from the citizens of the Southern States should be entertained. But this was simply a temporary evasion of an inevitable duty. was like shutting one's eyes to a danger too fearful to be faced. The Committee did not dare to let the country understand the extent of these claims,—which are perfectly just, and can no more be ignored than can the Seven-thirties or any other part of the public

What the amount of these claims will prove in the end to be the country has no means of knowing. Mr. Delano has intimated two or three times, while urging vigorous measures of taxation in Congress, that they would be large enough to tax to the utmost the resources and courage of the whole country. And we have very good reason to believe that the amount of such of these claims as will be found to be perfectly just, and such as must be paid, will approach very nearly, if t does not equal, what is understood to be the present aggregate of the national debt. This may seem extravagant, as it is certainly alarming; but we believe time will show that t is not an over-statement of the actual fact.

Congress, meantime, seems inclined to cut off one after another the sources of revenue whereby the interest on this gigantic debt, and the decrease of its principal, can alone be met. Twenty or twenty-five millions of the income tax were released at the last session. The tax on cotton, which yields twenty millions more, came within a very few votes of being abandoned. Every branch of manufactures clamors for release—and those which are the most powerful, and which are therefore the most important, are pretty sure to get it. The same interests demand protection from foreign competition to an extent which will cripple commerce, and seriously diminish its vast contribution to the public treasury -- and experience shows that their demands are quite ikely to be conceded.

Both Mr. Kelley and the Tribune may possess their souls in patience. They can lay aside all apprehensions of a rash and premature payment of the national debt. Both those gentlemen are much more certain to see it doubled than to see it paid. It will never probably be repudiated-that is, not by any ormal vote or direct action of the Government. But voting additions to it, and refusing the taxation required to meet it, are methods of avoiding payment quite as effective as open repudiation. And the tendency towards both is strong already, and likely, under the pressure of party necessities and party recklessness, to become still stronger.

## Congress and the President on the De-

From the Herald. A bill supplementary to the act of Congress providing "for the more efficient government of the Rebel States, and to facilitate their restoration," has been passed by the House of Representatives by 117 to 27, a strict party vote. It directs the commanding general in each of the five military districts into which the ten excluded States are divided, by the general act of March 2, to cause to be made before the 1st of September next a registration in such county or parish of the male citizens of the United States (whites and blacks) over twentyone years of age, resident in each county or parish under the restrictions of the said general law, and who shall have taken a specified oath of loyalty, and that after such registration shall have been completed and copies thereof returned to the commanding general, he shall, within thirty days thereafter, cause an election to be held for delegates to form a

State Constitution, to re-establish a loyal State | he denied the merits of Chatham. But conlovernment, according to said act of March 2, The Constitution thus framed shall be held as adopted only with the approval of a approval by Congress, Senators and Represenalives are to be admitted from such State.

From the decisive vote by which this bill has passed the House, we conclude that it has been agreed upon by the dominant party, and will therefore become a law, veto or no veto. (En passant, we infer that the present session of Congress will be continued for at least two weeks longer, and perhaps three.) Under the regulations of this bill, we see nothing to prevent the restoration to Congress of every one of the ten States concerned in season to organize their parties and to participate deliberately in the Presidential election of 1868.

While this practical measure was under consideration in the House, the Senate was engaged in discussing a string of radical abstractions from Mr. Sumner, in the shape of further guarantees of Southern loyalty, including common schools and a homestead law. By a vote. however, of thirty-six to ten, this string of abstractions was laid upon the table-a very suggestive and satisfactory vote. In the negative, with Mr. Sumner, were the two Senators Tipton and Thayer, from the new State of Ne braska (one a Union soldier and the other a Union chaplain during the war) -a vote which may be accepted as settling all doubts in reference to the political status of these two new acquisitions to the Senate. They are radicals

of the Kansas-Nebraska school. The President has selected the commanders of those five Southern military districts. General Grant promptly, on being requested to suggest his selection, proposed Generals Thomas, Sheridan, Schofield, Ord and Sickles. It appears that Mr. Johnson has, without mucl difficulty, recognized the fitness of each of these officers for the important duties defined, except General Sheridan. In his case the idea that he knows nothing of statecraft and polities has been thrown out, with the hint that General Sherman would be better adapted for the special position proposed. This sort of special pleading, however, will not be held by the people of the great North as sufficient to justify the removal of Gen. Sheridan; for he is now, and has been for some time, in command of the military district embracing Louisiana and Texas, and has discharged his duties therein not only as a good soldier, but as a man who has proved himself a perfect master of statecraft in going honestly and straightforward in the work assigned him, and to the great end in view. The President will make a serious mistake in removing General Sheridan; for his removal, if made, will be attributed to other reasons than those of his alleged ignorance of 'statecraft' or Southern politics. Throughout the loyal States, after General Grant, and, perhaps, General Thomas, there is no officer of the army who would be more acceptable for the "statecraft" of the Presidency itself than "little Phil Sheridan." In any event these military commanders, under the express instructions of Congress, will have a plain line of duty before them, and as the results of their work are to be submitted to Congress, it will not require much "statecraft" beyond fidelity to the law to meet the responsibilities assigned

them. As for the ten excluded States, their leading and managing politicians will do well to re-member that, with their restoration to Con-gress, and with the ratification of the pending Constitutional amendment and its proclama tion as part of the supreme law of the land. all conflicting laws of Congress will be supersailed, and every State will thus be left to decide for itself whether it will exclude the negro vote, and lose the negro population in counting the people for representation in Congress, or whether it will continue negro suffrage in order to count the negroes for representation. For instance, South Carolina has even hundred thousand p three hundred thousand whites and four hundred thousand blacks. Now, let us suppose that under the terms of Congress she is restored, and that this aforesaid amendment has become part of the Federal Constitution. Let us then take one hundred thousand souls as the ratio for a member of Congress, and South Carolina may elect for herself whether, in continuing the suffrage to the blacks, she will choose seven members of the House of Representatives, or, in excluding the blacks, will be satisfied with three members. In any event, the white owners of the land can control, if they will, the political movements and votes of the black aboring classes; and so the only course of wisdom for the planters is to proceed at once to those steps of conciliation and harmony which will secure them this balance of political power now in the hands of their black fellow-citizens. The very existence of Southern society under this new order of things in the ten excluded States depends upon a "happy accord" politically from the beginning tween their say five millions of whites and

#### The Moral Guilt of Rebellion. From the World.

four millions of blacks.

As we expected and intended, our article of Monday evokes ululations of horror from the Republican press. As a means of "holding the mirror up to nature" to "show vice her own deformity," the article has precisely the kind of success which we wished. It is not we, Messrs. Republicans, it is you that defame and disparage Washington. Well may you stand aghast, well may you hold up your hands in horror, when we disclose the consequences of your own principles.

For our part, we are in hearty accord with the zealous and admiring homage said to the character of Washington by good men of all nations. We regard him as the brightest exemplar the world has ever seen of high and consummate public virtue; and, in our estimation, there is nothing which does so much credit to human nature, nothing which so hopefully attests the real moral progress of mankind, as the consecration in all hearts of the memory of such a man. There have been men enough who have smitten the cultivated with the charm of genius—men more than enough who have dazzled the multitude with the glare of military exploits; but Washington is one of the very few, and those few the most illustrious, who, in public stations and in the discharge of public unctions, have won the reverential love of all orders of men by the pure lustre of their virtues. If the homage paid to Washington is mistaken, men have no reason to put confidence in any moral judgment they are capable of forming, for no moral judgment ever formed by men has been more deliberately thoughtful and sincere.

"If this fall,
The pillared firmament is rottenuess,
And earth's base built on stubble." If, therefore, anything can be safely assumed as a solid basis of moral reasoning, it is the character of Washington. If anybody disputes the moral greatness of Washington, it is as idle to reason with him on moral question. tions as it would be to reason on poetry with one who disputed that Shakespeare was a great poet, or on art if he disputed that Raphael was a great painter, or on eloquence if

cede to us, as a postulate not to be disputed, that Washington was great, and that the peculiarity of his greatness consisted in high majority of the registered voters, and with its | and peerless virtue, and we ask no other premiles for abating the pretensions of the so-called "party of great ideas."

The occasion for making this use of his fame consists in the fact that the Constitution is practically abolished, and reasoning founded pon it no longer makes any impression. It s, therefore, necessary to recur to first prinmoral instincts by which minds unclouded by transient passions recognize and reward con spicuous virtue. The appreciation of Wash ngton has been too extensive, too durable too uniform, too deliberate, to be accounted for as a fitful effervescence and frenzy, like the popular delusions which sometimes seize upon a community, and spread as a temporary contagion. If the bigotry of the present excited and passionate period is in clear conflict with the calm and settled moral udgment of mankind, it should be classed with the delusion which crazed Europe over the Crusades, or that which, at a more modern period, ran wild over the South Sea Bubble. We are accused of a "back-handed" method

of championing the South. The article on Washington was so transparent that nobody who read it could have missed its aim-the method adopted being obviously a device to gain attention to a subject on which public feeling has grown torpid. As to the charge of championing the South, we admit it, and are willing to be judged by the standards accepted by enlightened historians and moralists. bellare superbos et parcere subjectis-vigor in war, but mercy to the prostrate-is an old Roman maxim which has become a modern proverb, because it has its roots in the moral nature of man. To trumple upon the fullen is base; and all unperverted minds instinctively regard it as base. A man infuriated by passion may continue to deal blows upon his disabled foe, but it shocks the sense of manhood and fair play, and honorable bystanders spontaneously cry "Shame!" If they consider the original merits of the quarrel while such baseness is enacted before them, their humanity seeks out the circumstances of extenuation. They regard the wrong as having been atoned for and cancelled by so much of the punishment as was fair and adequate. Against the igneble fury which inflicts the excess, they are justified in pleading the virtues of the victim and all circumstances of reasonable The howling declaimers who fan the fury

by which Congress is backed in its tyranny, descant perpetually on three charges, viz.:-That the South is a community demoralized by slaveholding; that they were Rebels; and that many of their leaders had previously sworn allegiance to the United States. These three circumstances form the whole stock-intrade of the infuriated railers against the South; and yet every one of these charges is a shaft shot straight at the character of Wash He, too, was a slaveholder, a rebel, a disregarder of a previous oath of allegiance. Twist and wriggle as they will, it is impossible for the radicals to gainsay these facts. They must admit, then, that the furious accusations with which they blacken and vilify the South, contain only charges which may be consistent with the brightest and purest virtue, or else the railers fly in the face of the settled moral judgment of the world. To justify the vindictive measures adopted by the radicals, it is necessary to prove something more than past slaveholding, past rebellion, or past disregard of oaths of allegiance, unless they are pre-pared to replace the eulogies of Washington by execrations. The mere fact of rebellion, oath-breaking, etc., goes for nothing; it is only the circumstances in which the Southern Rebels differ from Washington that can be fairly urged to their disadvantage. All the habitual topics of declamation must be flung out as irrelevent, and the tremendous severity practised upon the prostrate must be justified on other grounds, or it cannot be justified at all. It is not the circumstances in which the Southern people resemble Washington, but the circumstances in which they differ from him, that must constitute the guilt which cries aloud for vengeance.

As the oath-breaking is erected into the most odious of all the charges (the disfranchisement of Sherman's bill resting solely on that). It is incumbent on the radicals to point out circumstances of discrimination, which render the oath-breaking of the South more heinous than that of Washington. There is, indeed, a broad discrimination between the two: but it does not tell in Washington's favor. That there must be somewhere a power of absolving from such oaths will, we suppose, be seriously disputed. An oath to support any particular constitution is obviously released, when the sovereign people who framed that constitution substitute another in its place. The sovereignty (wherever the sovereignty resides) can cancel such oaths at its pleasure. Washington and his compatriots were released from their oaths of allegiance by the Declaration of Independence, which threw off the sovereignty of Great Britain over the thirteen colonies, and assumed it for the colonies themselves. But Washington was a rebel in arms against the mother country before independence was declared. In the case of the South, it was the settled and sincere conviction of the people that the ultimate sovereignty resided, not in the Federal Government, but in the States. That this was a mistaken opinion does not affect the moral aspect of the question in the least. A man acquits himself from moral blame by acting according to his honest convictions. Mistakes of the intellect are not chargeable upon the conscience. If the South had been correct as to the proper location of the ultimate sovereignty, no man capable of forming an opinion on such a subject will say that the Rebellion had not a solid moral justification. The mistake of the South, therefore, did not involve moral guilt, but only intellectual error. The Southern people believed, in their consciences, that their respective States could rightfully absolve them from their Federal allegiance. infuriated, unreasoning radicals, overlooking this central and controlling fact, insist on treating the South as if a mere mistake of the intellect, the necessary fruit of a perverted political education, were a heinous and inexpiable moral crime. Nothing could be more unjust, illiberal, or more stupidly intolerant and bigoted. That the South has frankly recanted its error, after submitting it to the test and arbitrament of arms, should be deemed-after the terrible sufferings the South has undergone-a sufficient expiation of its

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### PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN

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AN ACT TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;

And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market;

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by 'he authority of the same. That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State. It wenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersizated by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on Section 1. Be il enacted by the Senate and House Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which, loan, including premiums, etcetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of in-debtedness of the Commonwealth. Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Audi-

opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Tressurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certifito the highest bidder: Provided, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Common-

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum. Section 4. That all trustees, executors, admin-

by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity. Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid. paid, Section 8, That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby re-

JOHN P. GLASS, JOHN P. GLASS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives,
L. W. HALL,

Speaker of the Senate,

Approved the second day of February, one
thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven,

JOHN W. GEARY,

In accordance with the provisions of the
above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will
be received at the Office of the State Treasurer
in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until

in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Penn-sylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, arrisburg, Pennsylvania. United States of

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No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or oversua loans. paying in cash or overque loans.

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