THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIORS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

uphe Constitution As It Is."

From the Tribune The New York Times has one of its peculiar editorials on the "The Constitution, and the Changes Wrought by Rebellion," which clearly indicates a return of that journal to those ideas and purposes of the Philadelphia Arm-in-arm Convention which it has professed to renounce. We do not know that it was written to aid the Copperheads in their desperate struggle to carry Connecticut; we do know that it will be used to that end. After asserting that "the Constitution provides for every case that can arise, and for every state of things that can exist," and accusing Gengress of having nevertheless "repealed, abolished, asnulled that Constitution, stituting therefor its own arbitrary will, or (if you please) its conception of what the public exigency, the national safety, required, the

Times proceeds:-"President Johnson attempted at the outset of his Administration to carry on the Govern-ment of the United States under the Constitution of the United States as it existed before the war-respecting all its limitations and rethe war-respecting all its initiations and re-strictions of power, conceding to States all the rights it guarantees, and carrying on the Gov-ernment within the channels and upon the grooves which it provides. The attempt proved a failure. The popular resentment against the Rebellion, the sense of exuitation at the victory schieved over it, the demand for guarantee softeved over the state of the second of the sectional and party control, were too strong to be resisted. The war had wrought a revolution in public sentiment, which in its turn wrought a corresponding revolution in the practical administration of the Government. Congress represents that revolution to-day, and acls under its inspiration, and in the exercise of power which it confers."

-Now if Mr. Johnson attempted to do what is here attributed to him, then the attempt was surely unjustifiable and a virtual usurpation. For the Federal Constitution "as it existed before the war" is no longer our supreme law, having been vitally changed in the manner prescribed in its text-changed by the deliberate, well-considered, and commanding vote of the American people. Arti-ole XIII was reported to and thoroughly debated by Congress before the last Presidential election, was voted for by the Republicans, sanctioned by the Senate (38 to 6), and in the House only defeated (Yeas 95, mays 66-less than two-thirds in the affirmative) by a party vote. The question of engrafting that amendment on the Constitution was thus thrown into the Presidential canvass, wherein twenty-two States-all except New Jersey, Kentucky, and Delaware-voted to re-elect Mr. Lincoln and thus to sustain the amendment. So, when Mr. Lincoln had been re-elected, the question came up on reconsideration in that same House which had rejected it, and it was now sustained by 119 year to 56 mays every Republican chosen to that House, with at least a dozen Democrats, voting yea. And that amendment was promptly, heartily ratified by every State that roted for Lincoln, and subsequently by New Jersey, which voted against him. It is now just as much in the Constitution as any other section; and he who disregards or defies it is just as disloyal to that instrument as though he denied the right of the President to veto a bill. And though it may be said that its ratification had not in terms been perfected "at the outset" of Mr. Johnson's rule, the publie determination so to ratify it had been so unequivocally, undeniably manifested, that on the Government "under the Constitution as it existed before the war," without being recreant to his duty. He was not at liberty to ignore facts as palpable as the sun in heaven; he was under the clearest obligation to take note that the Constitution was in process of amendment, and

Now look at the Thirteenth section, and note well its elemental, transforming nature:-"Article XIII, al. Neitherslavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for orime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.
"\$2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

govern himself accordingly.

-Did any man ever hear of a "Conservative" canvasser quoting the section as part of the Constitution, and insisting that it be respected and obeyed? We never did. Yet they who ignore and practically nullify it are always reproaching us who uphold and honor it as reckless of the Constitution!

By "the Constitution as it existed before the war," the States were the exclusive guardians of the liberties of their own people respectively; by the new Thirteenth section, this important duty has been devolved on Congress. The Civil Rights act, and nearly every act of Congress denounced as usurping and revolutionary, were absolutely required to give due effect to that section. Not to have passed them would have been to defy the Constitution in the interest of slavery, instead of invoking the unjust accusation that they have subverted it in the interest of freedom. Which course is the better, the people have already decided, and not in accordance with the views of the Times.

Who Are to Rule in the South.

From the Times. We have received the following note in reference to an article in the Times of a recent

To the Editor of the New York Times:—In an article in to-day's Times, headed "Southern Loyalty." you comment upon the action of Hon. John M. Botts as a Southern loyalist, denying him any right, "either by his services or sacrifices, to absolute political control with other Unionists in the Government of Virginia." From the tone of your article any one would infer that Mr. Botts had an easy time of it all through the Rebellion, instead of being of it all through the Rebellion, instead of being a prisoner for months in a louthsome negro jail, a prisoner for months in a loathsome negro jali, and the object of oppression and outrage at the hands of Rebeis for years, simply because he was a thoroughly Union man, and would not leave his State for fear of the consequences, choosing rather to stay and fight it out until

choosing rather to stay and fight it out until driven away.

Will you please tell me, with Southern loyalists who read your paper, who are the right men to have absolute control of the Rebei State governments if the loyal native Southerners of the Bolts school are not? These men stood by the Union cause when it was confiscation, imprisonment, or death to so prove their fidelity to the flag. When Mr. Botts wrote against the Confederate Government and their cause, while in their hands, the Times was among the first to appland his moral courage and to praise his determined loyalty; now, it would seem, they would prefer that such men should not have the control of a loyal Government in their States.

ment in their States. Yours respectfully, Our correspondent asks a fair question and shall have a frank answer. The "absolute control" of local Governments in the Southern States must rest with the people of those States. just as it does and always must in the North, and wherever else the principle of popular government obtains at all. Not with part of government obtains at all. Not with part of thing, that thing, or the other; but if Mr. the people, with any one class or party or con- Stanton will not yield there is no help for it,

dition, but with all the people, of all parties and of all conditions. Any Government controlled otherwise is not a popular Government. Any Government in the South under the "absolute control" of those only who were loyal throughout the war, would be an oligarchy, and would be in flat and flagrant contradiction to every principle upon which our institutions are based. Any State Government in Virginia n which Mr. Botts, and those who acted with him through the Rebellion, should alone be permitted to vote, would be one of the worst and most odious oligarchies the world ever saw. It could not last an hour without the support of Federal bayonets; and such support would only add to the severity of its oppression and the odiousness of its character. lovernments in this country must be of the people and for the people; when we make them anything else, we abandon the only thing in which we differ from the nations of

the Old World. We understand perfectly the objections to this view. Are Rebels and loyalists to be put or the same footing? Are they to have equal power and authority? is there to be no punshment for crime against the Union, and no reward for standing by it? Unquestionably there ought—but both should be bestowed in some other way than by overthrowing the institutions which the Union was made to preserve. Rebels may be debarred from office they may be held ineligible to all places of power and authority under the Government which they tried to overthrow, and loyalists alone may be held competent to fill them. But beyond this it is neither just nor safe to go. The right to a voice in making laws belongs to all who are required to obey them; this is the fundamental principle of our institutions, and it cannot wisely or safely be withhold.

Our correspondent favors the exclusion from the ballot-box of every white man who took part in the Rebellion. We need scarcely tell him that this would put the absolute control of many of the Southern States into the hands of the blacks. The whites who were loyal throughout are a very small minority. and would be out-voted twice over by the blacks. Is he in favor, for any reason or under any pretext, of thus giving the absolute political control of the Southern States to the blacks alone? The people are not. There is not a single State in the Union, Massachusetts not excepted, which would favor

such a policy. Political authority, moreover, is not earned y suffering, even in the cause of the Union. If Mr. Botts and his associates had suffered tenfold what they did for the Union, they would not be entitled therefor to a monopoly of Government. Political power is to be distributed with reference to the public goodnot to the merit, necessities, or sacrifices of individuals. The Union soldiers suffered in the Union cause far more than the people who staid at home: ought they, therefore, to have a monopoly of political power in the Northern

States The Times did applaud the resistance offered by Mr. Botts to the Rebel Government. It regretted his sufferings and his lossesthough neither would compare with those of thousands of others both North and South. But they do not constitute any valid claim to absolute political authority, nor ought they to blind our judgments to the wants and interests which all government, to be permanent and sale, must consult.

Southern Reconstruction - The Power and the Programme of Secretary Stanton. From the Herald.

Has the age of miracles returned? One would think so from the amazing political events almost daily transpiring around us. no functionary could then attempt to carry | How, for example, short of some miraculous agency, can we account for the extraordinary fraternization on Monday last, at Columbia, the State capital of South Carolina, of whites and blacks, at a political colored meeting for the celebration of the enfranchisement of the colored race? This meeting, by invitation, was addressed by General Wade Hampton (the owner, only the other day, of over a thousand slaves), W. F. Desaussure, and other leaders of the ruling white class of the Palmetto State, and by Rev. David Pickett and Beverly Nash, black men. That the best spirit of harmony prevailed on this novel occasion between these late white masters and black slaves on this new platform of civil and political equality is evident from the fact that the black speaker Nash, on behalf of his race. promised a petition to Congress to repeal the white Rebel disfranchisements in the laws of Southern reconstruction which deprive the blacks of the political services of those in

whom they have the greatest confidence. Now the question recurs, What can be the secret of this wonderful fraternization of Wade Hampton, the embodiment of Southern white chivalry, and Beverly Nash, the representative of Hampton's emancipated black slaves! We think we have the explanation at hand. In the ten excluded States (census of 1860) the population of each was thus divided-excepting a rough estimate for Virginia deducting

	Alabama	Vintes, 520,631 324,191 77,748 501,588 357,629 354,901 651,100 291,388	Blacks, 437,970 111,259 62,677 465,698 335,073 487,404 301,522 412,310 182,921 420,865
1	Total	,271,981	3,227,690

At the present time, making allowances for natural increase on the one hand and the effects of the war on the other, in these ten States, in cutting off the whites and in increasing the blacks by accessions from Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and Maryland, brought down for security as slaves during the war, the aggregate population is rerhaps now about 4,500,000 whites against 3,750,000 blacks. The blacks are in the majority in South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana: and they are probably about equal in numbers to the whites in Georgia, Alabama, and Florida: and with universal black suffrage,

they form a strong balance of power in the other tour States. General Wade Hampton, then, is simply eading off in behalf of the dominant Southern white landholding class for this important Southern black balance of power in this work of Southern reconstruction. This is the true policy for Hampton and all his class, and for the South. But, under the regulations of Congress the Secretary of War has a grand game to play for the negro vote, and he has also many advantages in his hands. The President is the chief executive officer in this business; but the military commanders appointed by him are General Grant's nomina ions, approved by Secretary Stanton. They report to General Grant, he reports to the head of the War Department, through whom all instructions beyond the usual routine of military authority must pass. The President may disagree with his Secretary of War in this

because under the new Tenure of Office bill | he cannot be removed without the consent of the Senate. The radicals of Congress, in short, have thrown the protection of the around Mr. Stanton, in order to seeure through him, even against the President, if necessary, a thorough enforcement of the terms of South ern reconstruction. In the event of a hitch between the President and the Secretary, we need not be at a loss in guessing the decision of Congress. The test of these reconstruction laws will settle one way or the other the impeachment question.
President Johnson, therefore, on trial, has

no alternative of safety but that of leaving this reconstruction business to the manage ment of Secretary Stanton, through General Grant and his five district commanders. know, too, from the experience of the unfortunate General McClellan and others that Stanton, when he has an object in view and sees his way clearly, is not a man of half-way measures, but an energetic and decisive man. stopping at no impediments. He is accordingly the very man for Congress in this Southern work; and that he will so direct it as to be gratefully remembered in the Republican National Convention of 1868 we cannot doubt. The prize for which he is to contend is the Southern political balance of power now held by the blacks. If he can control this negro balance of power so as to place the excluded States in the hands of the Republican party in their reorganization, he may dispute even with General Grant the honors of the succes sion. The ruling Southern white class, the landholders, to whom the laboring class, the blacks, have mainly to look for work and bread, can, however, if they will only follow at once the example of Wade Hampson, secure their black voters in the osganization of a new Southern party, comprehending the political and commercial interests of the South in the Union, with the social interests of both races bleuded in the same community. This is to be the great contest in Southern reconstruction, and so it will more distinctly appear as the work goes on.

Forty Cents' Worth of Candy. From the Herald.

There has been a great deal of fuss made in some of the newspapers over certain alleged corruptions at the Custom House in this city and the official conduct of Collector Smythe. A committee of Congress sat for thirty days and thirty nights at the Astor House, collecting a fund of tattling and gossip and listening to all the tales carried to them by disappointed applicants for Custom House "plums," discharged officials, and political brokers and jobbers. This trash they made up into a engthy report, written in the most approved style of yellow-covered literature; which they ublished with a flourish of trumpets in ended to astonish the world, and make the ollector of the port and the President of the nited States shake in their shoes. Some of the newspapers seized upon the sensational document with an avidity which at once indicated that Collector Smythe had not properly appreciated their friendship and influence; but the public soon discovered that there was not in the whole report, from beginning to end, one particle of evidence connecting the Collector with any corruption or fraud or malpractice of any description in relation to money matters, excepting in one single instance, which, strangely enough, was stricken

out by the committee. This solitary piece of bribery and corruption, which was brought home to Collector Smythe by his own admission, was the bestowal upon one of the President's daughters of forty cents' worth of candy. When asked, upon his oath, if he had given money or any article or thing of value costing money, to any person in Washington, his reply was, "Yes, sir: I once gave Senator Patterson's lady forty cents' worth of candy the only instance in which the use of money was proved against the Collector, and this was ignored and stricken out by the committee, together with another piece of evidence which connected a pious Republican journal notorious for its abuse of the President with the Custom House pickings and stealings.

We are now furnished with a second edition of this report in a terrible speech by Mr. Hulburd, in the House of Representatives, in which he seeks to alarm the Collector in the true Bombastes Furioso style. But the speech s as trashy as the report. There is not a single act in it, from beginning to end, which in any way implicates Collector Smythe in corrupt practices. There is rascality enough in the Custom House, outside of the Collector, and in the forty thousand dollar job got up by a 'ring' who were anxious to secure for themselves the general order business; but either Mr. Hulburd and his committee were too stupid to find it out or had no desire to do so. The fact is, there is one very curious feature connected with this investigation. While the Hulburd committee was sitting at the Astor House another committee was engaged in inquiring into the enormous whisky frauds committed in this city and Brooklyn, as well as into other corruptions in the internal revenue system. Nothing has been heard of the latter committee or their labors and discoveries.

Yet it is an admitted fact that the Government has been robbed to the extent of millions of dollars through the negligence of revenue officials. Some developments have been made which show that most gigantic frauds are yet in the background, but searcely a word of the testimony taken by the committee has been given to the public. What is the meaning of this? Collector Smythe is no politician, and the people laugh at his open-ness and candor. He probably believes that he has committed some very heinous offenses, bewildered as he has been by the tricks of political brokers and sharp Congressmen; but of what public interest is his forty cents' worth of candy as compared with the monstrous frauds, involving millions of dollars, per petrated in the Internal Revenue Department It looks very much as if all this outery made by the Hulburd Committee over the Custom House humbug were designed to divers public attention from the internal revenue frauds. No doubt some of the Republican managers would be glad to cover up this matter and to raise a fuss over the Hulburd report, so that the silence of the other committee may not attract observation. But we insist that the public are more interested in ascertaining what officials are implicated in the gigantic frauds in the Internal Revenue Department, by which the Treasury has been robbed of mil lions of dollars, than in all the Custom House squabbles and intrigues put together, including Collectors, Congressmen, Copperhead Senators, President's relatives, veteran lobbyists, political jobbers, forty cents' worth of candy old Mrs. Perry and all.

Drake of Missouri.

From the World. Supremely ridiculous as the fact that the fiercest fanatics, the most rabid ranters, the men who try to out-radical Wade and Stevens—such fellows as Forney and such soldiers as supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Cruiches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apart ments conducted by a Lady.

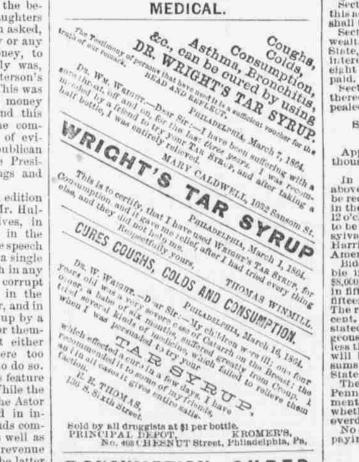
Butler-are really quite recent quaverts, who oined the party because it looked like the lucrative party, and whose political record will greatly belie them if they are not ready to sell out at any moment to any other party promising better pay. One of the latest and most ardent additions to the radical flock is the new Senator from Missouri, Drake by name, but in Senatorial experience the greenest of green goslings. Though late in the Senatorial field, he is one of the foremost in the scheme for Southern reconstruction, and he is ready to supplement with amendments all the supplementary bills that Summer or Wilson or any other Senator may offer,

What might suit Sumner is by no means strong enough for Drake, just as in the House a conthern subjugation scheme that would be stiff and strong for Stevens would seem a mild and sugar-coated dose to Doctor Butler. From the amendments offered by Drake last week, proposing something yet more stringent than the latest plan or the most recent supplement, the opinion obtains widely that he is the original proprietor of "Drake's Bitters," and that he has gone into partnership with that eminent practitioner, Doctor Butler, and that the two in company propose to thoroughly drench and purge the South with the bitterest medicines that can be administered. But Drake is not a doctor-he is simply an

old disunionist of the secession times, who is laying the same rôle in the radical attempt to disrupt and destroy the Union now. In 1860, Drake was enough of a Unionist to say in a peech at Palmyra, July 23, that "he saw no a'ety to the country from the fanaticism of the Black Republican party, except through the great National Democratic party;" but on the night of Mr. Lincoln's election, according to the testimony of a respectable citizen of St. Louis, Mr. Wifley Rudolph, Drake said that "the Southern people should now prepare to resist the aggressions of the Black Republicans." On the 4th of January, 1861, the Rev. Dr. S. J. P. Anderson, of St. Louis, preached a sermon on the subject of secession, in which he said that "disruption may become at once a patriotic and a Christian duty;" and C. D. Drake heads the list of signers to a letter calling for a copy of this discourse, to which Drake and the rest had "listened with pleasure," and "believed it would be gratifying to many to possess a copy of it." It is also upon record that in May, 1861, Drake made 'a violent disloyal harangue denouncing the capture of Camps Jackson, Lyon, and Blair. And when Drake was a member of the Mis souri Legislature he was notoriously the most violent pro-slavery man in that body. As lately as January 11, 1800, a bill in that Legislature entitled "An act in relation to the free negroes and mulattoes" was amended so that every free negro or mulatio who had immigrated to and setsled in that State since May 7, 1847, and should be resident there after September, 1861, he and his descendants shall be reduced to slavery;" and the House journal for the session of 1858-'60. page 282, records Drake's name as voting for this measure.

it is quite fitting that Drake, with such a record, should be prominent among the radicals of to-day. It is only paralleled by Buter's prominence in the same party; and Butler owes his position, probably, to the persistency with which he voted for Jefferson Davis as his favorite candidate for the Presidency of the United States, a little before the time when Drake was doing his best to reduce to slavery the free negroes of Missouri.

MEDICAL.



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PHILADELPHIA SURGEON

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN

\$23,000,000. 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 indebteduess. amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;

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

Section 1. Be a enacted by the Senate and House Section 1. Be a enacted by the Schale and House of Kepresentatives of the Commonwealth of Fransylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby charted by "he authority of the same, That the Governor, Anditor-General, and State Treaster be, and are hereby, anthorized 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, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or boulds of the Comissue certificates of loan or bonds of the Com-neonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum poyable semi-annually, on the lat of February and lat of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be suificet 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 fifen years; and ten millions of dollars at an time after lifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on be books of the Commonwealth, at the armers' and Mechanics' National Bank of biladelphia; 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 inebtedness of the Commonwealth. Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be pened in the presence of the Governor, Audior General, and State Tressurer, and awarded

to be highest bidder: Frovided, That no certifi-ca e 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 tapper chall state in this bid whether the to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, com-mittees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebt-edness of the State or moneys, are hereby anthorized to bid for the loan 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 this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.
Section 6. That from and after the passage of

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 Common-wealth, 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 section 8. That all existing laws, or portions

thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealest. JOHN P. GLASS,

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

Speaker of the House of Representatives,

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, scaled proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer 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 Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America. America.
Bids will be received for \$5,000,000, reimbursa-

ble in five years and payable in ten years; \$5,000,000, reimbursable inten years, and payable in fifteen years; and \$10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent, per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of \$50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes. The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the everdue loans aforesaid.

everdne loans storesaid. No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overque loans. JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of Pennsylvania. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

Auditor-General W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.
N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above unless authorized, will receive pay.

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PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM H. RHAWN. CASHIER, JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, [1818m]

REMOVAL.

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO.

PRUNE'S Street. DREER & SEARS, formerl of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Futs streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought. 1 193m

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC. BUILDING HARDWARE

BUTL BUNG HARBOWARE

300 Dozen Kenrick's Pulleys, 18, 12, 12, 2 inch,
500 Dozen Kenrick's Pulleys, 18, 18, 2, 25 inch,
500 Dozen Kenrick's Pulleys, 18, 18, 2, 25 inch,
500 Dozen American Fulleys, 18, 18, 2, 25 inch,
500 Dozen American Fulleys, 18, 18, 2, 25 inch,
500 Bozen American Fulleys, 18, 18, 2, 25 inch,
500 Bozen American Fulleys, 18, 2, 25 inch,
500 Bozen American Islaes,
600 Bozen American Bozen,
600 Bozen Bozen,
600 Bozen American Bozen,
600 Boze

CUTLERY. A fine assortment of POCKET and
TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES SCISSORS
PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 125 South TENTH Street.
11
Three doors above Walnut.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF CHARLES HEPBURN, DE-ESTATE OF CHARLES HEPBURN, Discovered,—Letters estamentary upon the Estate of CHARLES HEPBURN, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Registrar of Wils of Philadelphia, all persons indebted to the Estate will make payment, and those having claims will please present them immediately to.

JAMES FARIES, Executor,
No. 311 CARPENTER Sireet;

Or to his Attorney, E. COPPEE MITCHELL,
No. 502 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA. February 21, 1867. 221 th66

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS.

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Paints, Varnishes, and Olls, No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

CORNER OF RACE.