actual fistic duel.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

MOSTORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TREEGRAPH.

At It Again.

From the Tribune, France and England, in their modern disputes about moral and material precedency, waged with solemn self-complacency upon one side of the channel and vivacious vanity upon the other, remind us of nothing more forcibly than of a pair of old bruisers who, having become through service or senility unfit for the practical encounters of the ring, fight wordy battles over their beer, and make tap-rooms resonant with their theoretical defiances. From the day of Agincourt to the day of Waterloo these rival powers settled their differences by unmistakable and unadorned fighting; but since the 17th of June, 1815, they have done nothing but scold each other like fish-wives, anxious, indeed, to have the last word, but equally fearful of losing time and their market in the delay of an

When the putative son of Hortense gave his leprosied cheek to the granddaughter of old George, a sharp ear might have heard the silver clinking in the purses of either monarch. It was a stock operation, and it was so understood; and from that moment, powers which had lived in dread either of English insolence or of English equity, knew that bills of exchange had taken the place of protocols and treaties, and that the balance of power had been superseded by the balances of the ledger. The old traditional hate, it is true, remained; but it was modified by the same self-interest which keeps brokers from wrestling bodily in Wall street, and breaking each others' heads at the sacred board. There is an eternal squabble, and an armistice without peace and without an end. This one criticizes the other, as ancient virgin No. 1 tears to tatters the virtue of ancient virgin No. 2, who, at the very moment, over her own Bohea, is engaged in a like acidulous chatter. It would not be easy to discover the use of this ceaseless crimination and recrimination; but, at any rate, it is, to parties not in interest, sufficiently diverting

This chronic wrangle has recently been

nnusually lively. The faithful M. de Persigny, true to the Imperial subterfuges and succedaneums, has discovered and declared that there is no good in "responsible Ministers," and that France is, as England would have been, "better without them." Of course, at such a piece of Gallic impudence, the London imes is awake and bristling in an instant. The right and the duty of a free-born Englishman to kick out Ministers and to kick them in, and to save his country by guzzling beer at a general election, is among the most holy of rights and the most responsible of duties. The two nations are not, of course, to be compared. England is real, and France is ideal. England is the land of common sense, and France is the land of poetical and political abstractions. England has been governed by the great Walpole, the remarkable Chatham, the Pitts and the Peels, by the aristocracy, hearty and ignorant, of the Tories, and by the aristocracy, grasping and factious, of the Whigs. Meanwhile-and here we must quote the language of the Times-France "has been governed by cardinals, by queens, by mistresses, by intriguers, by theorists, by every class that disdains responsibility and pushes a right, or a sentiment, or a creed, or a schism to its fatal conclusion without check or remorse." A Frenchman's knowledge of usually so limited that M. de Persigny may be quite incapable of striking back with the fine old plea of "You're another;" but, poor as it is under ordinary circumstances, this, we think, would be the best possible retort for the French Imperialist. At any rate, it would have the merit of literal truth. England has certainly had her share of priestly rulers, from Wolsey to Laud; and if her bishops have not now the power of the Comptons and the Atterburys, it is because religion of a certain sort has lost its hold upon the English mind, and Englishmen are no longer to be swayed by the in-

fluence of the establishment.

If France has been governed by queens and

by mistresses, so the first English Charles

was swayed to his destruction by his wife, the second by his harlots; so James II divided his devotion between priests and petticoats; so the first two Georges shared what little power the Whig aristocracy had yielded to the throne, each with a harem more remarkable for numbers than for beauty. The diaries of Walpole and of Dodington are certainly not deficient in the scandal of "intrigue," and hardly record anything save the eternal manœuvring of the great Whig families. If there ever was a Minister strong in purchased Parliamentary majorities, it was Mr. Pitt, who all his life was contending for theory," and making war for the e of "a sentiment," which was poetry sake of in Burke but policy in his disciples-a policy so wasteful, so absurd, and so impracticable, that it has been abandoned forever by Eng-Hish statesmen. At no time have English politics enjoyed that delightful immunity from "theories" which their eulogists claim for them. Theories cost Charles I his head and James II his crown: theories brought over William and Mary; and theories fixed the succession in the Hanoverian line. England has been fortunate enough to secure the advantages of freedom without the horrors of revolution: the "damnable work of government" accomplished long ago within her borders; she has been fortunate in a people slow to anger, and with no natural relish for blood. She has good reason for being distrustful of kings, for she has had but one able sovereign since the days of the Tudors, and he was of foreign extraction and married the crown. Much as she may scorn theories and abstract doctrines and natural notions of government, there is no man too blind to see that she is at this moment at the mercy of all these, with such a work of reform to accomplish, that it seems by a special blessing of God to have presented itself at a moment when the tendencies and the preferences of mankind are pacific. For so much she has reason to be grateful and to be modest. .

Contraction of the Currency-Merchants against Speculators. From the Times.

The Chamber of Commerce, in its action on the currency question, reflects the solid and solvent opinion of the country. Its resolutions, adopted on Thursday, affirm the duty and expediency on the part of the Treasury of persisting cautiously but steadily in the policy of contraction, and deprecate the efforts by which speculative interests would perpetuate the depreciation of greenbacks. The only difference manifested relates to the velocity with which the contraction policy shall be pushed.

Chamber involved the single matter of degree. None denied the necessity of preparing for the resumption of specie payments; none essayed a defense of the doctrine of inconvertibility, or of the propositions that have been propounded in and out of Congress to remedy the disasters of inflation by swelling its volume. On the contrary, the dangers and evils of the present system were admitted on all hands, and if the moderate view, taking into account the requirements of trade, prevailed, it was against the plan of precipitating resumption regardless of its effect upon business and industrial interests.

It is not too much to say that the view thus expressed by the Chamber is in harmony with the view entertained by the mercantile and manufacturing interests of the older States. In the West the case may be different. The lack of capital, the fondness for highpressure in everything, the speculative aspects which even trade assumes, and the habit of anticipating always "big chances" in the future, predispose Western communities to resist any diminution of the quantity of circulating paper. There, nobody ever complains of over-issues of currency. All is ballooning, kite-flying, and a go-aheadism which to the more cautious people of the East looks like gambling in the guise of trade. If the financier demonstrates that the amount of currency affoat is in excess of legitimate wants, and that the alternative is contraction with all its inconveniences or continued inflation resulting in national bankruptcy, the genuine Western man insists that time will make all things right by bringing the volume of trade up to the volume of currency. The idea will not endure investigation, but it is essentially a Western idea, and is at the bottom of the movement adverse to contraction, which derives its chief strength from that section.

The only support it receives in New York. or Boston, or Philadelphia, is rendered by the speculators, whose vocation is sadly marred by every real effort to get back to the hard-pan of specie payments. Speculators of every grade —in gold and stocks, in grain and pork, in cotton and petroleum—are all against contrac-tion. Every turn of the treasury screw elicits from them a protest against reducing the currency. There is not one greenback too many for their purposes. Multiply them a hundred fold-blow the bubble to any size not necessarily entailing a crack-and they would be in ecstacies. The process that embarasses industry, jeopardizes honest trade, and enhances the price of every article worn or consumed to a degree that entails suffering upon thousands, renders the speculator supremely happy. He would have the days of 1864-5, when gold was out of sight and keen operators waxed rich between the rising and the setting of the sun, prolonged to eternity. The atmosphere of those days was a veritable elixir of life to the whole race of gamblers and speculators.

The sharp, bright air of resumption, which nerves the arm of industry and infuses health into the body politic, is to them peculiarly obnoxious. And the outcry they raise as regularly as the gentle whiff comes from the Treasury appears to mislead both the public and the Secretary. Because speculation is at a standstill, we are told that contraction, even at the modest rate of four millions a month, is operating disastrously. Because speculators complain of stringency, we are asked to assume that business interests generally are suffering from the Secretary's adherence to the policy of Congress. In both instances, the allegation is fallacious. It is the very opposite of the truth. Whatever stringency speculators experience, it is undeniable that money enough, and more than enough, is obtainable for legitimate purposes. If, with all this currency outstanding, Wall street witnesses almost constant stagnation, it is because the bona fide men of money have lost faith in stocks, which are at the mercy of unscrupulous combinations, and have no longer relish for games in which outsiders are invariably the losers. Meanwhile, they who have their eye fixed on resumption as the goal of their hopes and the aim of their labors, discern in the decline of speculation merely a necessary consequence of the policy which alone can redeem the credit of the country.

The voice of the Chamber of Commerce should embolden the Secretary of the Treasurv to adhere steadfastly to the path leading to resumptioh. His reported desire to listen to the wail that goes up from the haunts of speculators, looks sometimes like a forgetfulness of the higher obligation which the Government owes to industry and trade. It is meet, as the Chamber avers, that the calling in of greenbacks should be pursued so judi cionaly that no sudden or superfluous injury shall happen to any class. But there ought to be no looking back, no hesitancy, no misplaced anxiety for special interests to the detriment of the community. The power vested in the Secretary is, at best, narrow; and the mischief produced by the refusal of Congress to sanction bolder measures is aggravated when the discretion vested in him is exercised for the convenience of a few rather than the benefit of the many.

Napoleon and Bismark.

From the Herald. Our most recent cable and mail intelligence

relating to the affairs of France and Germany has been full of importance. The game between the two arch diplomatists of modern times loses none of its interest, and the results become less and less doubtful. The debates in the French Chambers and the sentiments expressed by Count Bismark in the North German Parliament, reveal the anxiety of France on the one hand, and the vigor, determination, and hopefulness of Germany on the other. Count Bismark's schemes for the present are all successful; Napoleon's schemes, all or nearly all, are failures. The Northern gains upon the Southern rival step by step. Every move on the political chess-board points to the triumph of Prussia and the humiliation of France. At the commencement of the late German war the twenty-nine millions of Prussia were too small to allow her to be named as even a possible rival to France. Now, however, Count Bismark, or rather his royal master, finds himself at the head, not of twenty-nine millions, but of forty millions of a high-spirited and hopeful people, and knows he has but to wait to see the forty millions swollen to fifty millions, and to find himself at the head of a united Germany. The late war which promised France so much, has resulted only in favor of Prussia, and the unity of the Fatherland. The letter from our special correspondent, which we printed in Saturday' Herald, indicates the abandonment by Napoleon of his ambitious schemes on the Rhine and a disposition to encourage the unity of the Iberian peninsula. Whether this new project shall actually be entered upon, and whether it shall be fruitful, or the reverse, of glory to Napoleon and France, remains to be seen Meanwhile, with the growing strength of his most prominent rival abroad, with the keenness of the opposition, the resignation of favorite Ministers, and other increasing troubles at home, the Napoleonic star does not The point which engaged the attention of the appear to brighten as time advances.

Treasury Financial Statement. From the Herald.

The April statement of the public debt and finances, taken from the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, is, on the whole, encouraging. The debt has been reduced over two hundred and nine millions the past yearthat is, in April, 1866, it was \$2,827,793,895, and now it is \$2,663,173,372. But the Treasury has on hand \$105,956,477 in gold and \$34,328,826 in currency, making the debt, less cash, \$2,523,428,070.

Flattering as we admit this statement to be, we must not forget that there are a great many demands upon the Treasury still unsettled, and many more growing out of the ex-travagant legislation of the last Congress, for bounties and other things, which may swell the debt above the amount named. We must see what will be the amount required to meet the reckless appropriations of Congress, and how much the revenue may be diminished under the late modification of the tariff and revenue laws, before we can decide as to the exact sum of our indebtedness. We shall know more about it by the time Congress gets to work next winter. We hope that Congress, by practising greater economy, will then be to lighten the burden of taxation and provide for the gradual extinguishment of the debt.

The portion of the debt not bearing interest is \$417,225,334, leaving the debt on which we pay interest \$2,106,202,736. This non-interestbearing debt is the legal tender and fractional currency. Now, the interest-bearing debt could be decreased three hundred millions more, leaving it little over \$1,800,000,000, by simply withdrawing the national bank currency and substituting in its place legal tenders. These legal tenders would buy up and cancel the three hundred millions of bonds now deposited by the banks as security for their circulation, and would not add a dollar to the whole volume of currency now afloat.

With regard to the specie reserve in the Treasury, we recommend the Secretary to let accumulate. Two hundred millions there, instead of one hundred millions, would have the happiest effect in bringing about specie payments. It would give a sense of security and of confidence in the ability of the Government and country to return to specie payments, just as the reserve in the Bank of England has the effect of giving confidence. It would certainly have the effect of bringing down the premium on gold. Let Mr. McCulloch, then, husband his gold on the Treasury, instead of putting it on Wall street for gambling operations and to accommodate foreign bullion traders. If he has the ability and acts wisely he may, by the time Congress meets in December, do a great deal towards raising the credit of the Government and bringing about specie payments.

Is the Tide Turning ! From the World.

A month since, when the town elections were holding in this State, we ventured to suggest that the tide was turning, and that there were signs that the race of radicalism was nearly run. The idea was derided by the radical journals. When the returns of the New Hampshire election were received, showing a reduction of the radical majority 4656 in 1866 to 2936 in 1867, and an increase in the Democratic vote of 2352 to 618 in the Republican vote, these journals affected to smile at the figures, and the Albany Evening Journal went so far as to say that the Republi cans could afford to lose a few hundred votes in New Hampshire so long as they did not lose the election. But the tide moved on, and on the 1st of April the Democrats of Connecticut elected their candidates for State officers, and three out of the four Congressmen and materially reduced the Renn majority in both branches of the Legislature. Forthwith the Republican papers which, previous to this election, had urged the importance of a Republican victory, suddenly declared that the defeat of their party was not much of a shower after all, and began to prate of the political issues to be made in the future. Since the receipt of the good news from Connecticut, intelligence has been received of a general election in Michigan, and of several charter elections in the West, which, to say the least, is not calculated to afford any great quantity of comfort to the radicals. The Republicans carried Michigan, of course. They obtained 29,000 majority at the election for Governor last fall, and nobody supposed that they would lose much of that at an election for the minor State officers just chosen, in which no distinct political issues were involved. The vote was light, and the Republican majority, as might be expected, was greatly reduced. The real test of strength, however, was shown in the election for local officers throughout the State, and here the Democrats made large gains. It would be pleasant to quote entire the despatches printed in the Detroit papers of Wednesday, but they would occupy too much room. therefore condense the results in tabular form as given in the Detroit Free Press and the Advertiser, selecting them at random, and

party in 1867 and 1			a by either	
2.3.5.6	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep
St. Johns	40	444	1919	18
Warren	148	200	100	110
Westphalia	155	1111	411	27
Boston		97.0	377	75
Keene		6.6.0	444	841
Laingsburg		***	- 1	46
Niles		200	20	97
Adrian	H149714 (703)	130	0.66	211
Superior		777	2.11	153
Sharon	strayer D	777	1999	200

The above towns are mentioned as showing Democratic gains, and inasmuch as the Detroit Advertiser makes no mention of any Republican gains, it is but fair to inter that the Free Press is right in saying:-

"It is evident that a reaction has set in in the old Peninsular State that will ere long enable us once again, as in the case of the gallant State of Connecticut, to chronicle a complete victory. Everywhere the prospect brightens. Large gains have been made throughout the State. and the official returns will show a very large reduction of the heavy Republican majority of

last fall. Local elections were held in Ohio on Tuesday, the result of which appear to be favorable to the Democracy. The radical papers lay great stress on the election in Cincinnati of the Republican candidate for Mayor by a majority of 4400, which is a radical gain of about 1000 but the total vote pelled was only four-fifths of that cast at the last election. They, however, are particular not to call attention to the fact that the Democrats elected fifteen Councilmen, while the Republicans elected but fourteen which plainly shows that the large majority obtained by the candidate for Mayor was due to some other cause than merely his party connection. In Columbus, Ohio, the Demo crats re-elected their candidate for Mayor by a majority of 5657, and also twelve of the eighteen Councilmen chosen. Other places from which returns have come to hand are Circleville, Toledo, and Dayton, in each of which the Republicans retained their supremacy, though in Dayton the Democrats gained two Councilmen. But what is still of greater significance is the fact that in Cleveland the Democratic candidate for Mayor was elected

by 500 majority, and the Democrats gained two members of the City Councils. This is the first time in six years that Cleveland has had a Democratic Mayor, and the increase in the Democratic vote as compared with that of last year reached the handsome figure of

Besides the elections mentioned above, we have returns of a number of local elections held this week, nearly every one of which speaks well for the Democracy. Rome, in this State, which gave 391 majority for Hoffman last November, has just elected a Democratic President by 500 majority, and six out of nine town trustees. In Madison, Wisconsin, the Democrats elected their candidate for Mayor by 240 majority, and nine out of the tweive Aldermen chosen. Milwaukee also was carried by the Democrats by a majority of 1500, concerning which a despatch to the Chicage Times says:-

"The vote polled was a heavy one, and every-where large Democratic gains are noticed. The Democrats are rejoicing, and the Radicals are

The Republicans carried Indianapolis by 424 majority, which is a Democratic gain over the election last spring of 783, and, the despatch adds, "The returns are meagre, but indicate Democratic gains in all the localities heard from." St. Paul, according to a brief despatch, was carried by the Democrats by a majority of about 1000, but we have not the figures at hand to show to which party a gain s to be attributed. But the unkindest cut of all to the radical party is the result of the election in the home and final resting-place of that great and good man who, according to the Tribune, could never feel grateful enough to General Rosecrans for "throwing all the weight of his name and fame against the Copperheads; in this same Springfield, Illinois, on Tuesday last, the Democrats elected their entire ticket by a handsome majority, and this in the face of the fact that the city was carried by the Radicals last fall by a majority of 130.

We see not how any unprejudiced person can peruse these returns and not see in them the turning of the tide against radicalism. Not that the Democrats have swept everything before them, not that we have given returns from every place in which elections have been held during last week, but that many cities and towns which previously gave large radical majorities have either reduced those majorities or wiped them out altogether. The movement in New Hampshire was but a ripple, perhaps, but it proves to have presaged the tide which subsequently swept over Connecticut, and is slowly but surely moving across the country.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING .- JOY. COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have RE-MOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:-No. 14 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, OFFICE No. 104 South FIFTH Street, Friiladelphia, April 4, 1867. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, sth instant, for the construction of the following 2 feet 6 inch brick Sewers:—

On the line of Sixth street, from the south curb line of Dauphin, to connect with the Sewer at Germantown road and Diamond street. road and Diamond street, Spring Garden street, from Eighteenth to Nine-

Pine street, from Sixth to Seventh street. tace street, from Juniper to Tnirteenth street, Valnut istreet, from Fortieth street 350 feet west-

ward. Ann and Eighteenth streets, from Eighteenth and Spince to Nincteenth and Dobbins. And one of three jeet diameter, on Powelton avenue, from the Pennsylvania Railroad to Thirty-fifth street. With such injuts and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewers to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side I the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as mited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city, and the outractor is hereby required to keep the street and ewer in good order for three years after the sewer is mished.

minhed.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer snail be constructed along side of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as decilning, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys which will be strictly adhered to

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 27, 1867.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders
of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the Company's Office, in
Bordentown, on SATURDAY, the 27th of April, 1867,
at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to

Secretary C. and A. R. and T. Co. OFFICE OF THE COAL RIDGE IM-

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY .- A SPE cal Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cam-BRIA IRON COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY the 23d of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadel-phia, to accept or reject an amendment to the Charter approved February 21, 1807.

By order of the Board.

3 19 311*

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

WAREHOUSING COMPANY PHILADELPHIA. —A meeting of the Stock-holders of the WAREHOUSING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at 228 WALNUT Street, (Room No. 11.) on TUESDAY, the 9th instant at 12 o'clock. By order of the President, WM. NEILSON, Secretary.

in these celebrated rem. Sold by all Druggists.

SPECIAL NOTICES. THE SOUTHERN PAMINE RELIEF FUND. - The subscriber acknowledges the receipt of

the following sums for the above fund since March 2.

John Baird.

Dr. John Burton. ands Presbyterian Church, West Philambers of Philadelphia Bar, by W. A. Porter, Luke's Church, Lebanon, Pa., additional, sry " Hannis & Co., lip Powell, D., for other parties, John Endish, Isas Profes ion, by Dr. J. L. Ludlow, ist Church, Germantown, d. B. Stuart, smes 8, Biddle,
V. G. Perter,
liss Alco Hulme,
homes W. Vaux,
hrabam Baker,
R. White & Son,
oln Zebley & Co.
& H. C. McKibben,
burnett & Bickell,
D. Carroll & Co.
damson & Fetier,
actin & Wolf,
& A. Bemper,
forris, Clothier & Lewis,
insselman & Kirk,
W. Mann.

Mann, -nway Bros., muci White, M. McGill, Fauguler county, Va. C. Faries, Williamsport, Pa., nurch of Epiphany, Philadelphia, Mark's (Episcopal) Church, Philadelphia, Francisville, Kingsessing, ratt & Martin

cateful enough

wing all the
against the
Springfield,
Democrats
handsome
fact that
cals last

person
them
lism.
ery
ven
Paris Haldeman.
Paris Haldeman.
The Board of Brokers,
W. J. McCahn & Co.,
S. A. Coyle & Co.,
Depuy & Hubbard,
Miller John B. Love.
W. J. McCahn & Co.,
J. M. Wetherill,
Lipplcott & Trotter,
Stewart & Marks,
Burns & Smucker,
S. S. Haldeman.
Paris Haldeman.
The Board of Brokers,
Master Carpenters' Association,
Sundry subscriptions from one to ten dollars, by John Chump.
Friends in Hartsville, by Dr. H. A. Boardman,
Roop & Ribbe,
Rene Guillou,
K. C. Pratt & Co.,
V. A. Smothurst,
Ohn B. Strykes & Co.,
albeimer.

V. Siter & Hubbard,
Strykes & Co.,
Valent & Co.,
V. A. Smothurst,
Ohn B. Strykes & Co.,
Valent &

W. A. Smothurst, John B. Stryker & Co., Waiter & Huston, Thalbeimer, Hireh & Adne, Etnart & Bro., Lewie & Co.

Tbalbeimer, Hirsh & Aunustuart & Bro.
Lewis & Co.
Maenrel & Zenner,
W. A. Drown & Co.,
Geo. H. Obertenfler,
Osterheimer & Woodward,
M. Baleigh & Co.,
Wernwag & Co.,
J. Benswanger & Co.,
Park, File & Co.,
C. B. Williams & Co.,
Jacob Riegel & Co.,
Davis, Kempton & Co.,
Jacob Riegel & Co.,
Chas Vezin & Co.,
Chas Vezin & Co.,
Chas Vezin & Co.,
J. & M. Saunders,
J. B. Harman,
L. D. Winebrenner,
Zeight & Sutton,
B. ker & Bro.,
L. Dickerman & Co.,
Cyrus + bilip,
A. A. Shumway & Co.,
E. F. Partridge & Co.,
W. Smalling,
Sutton & Miller,
T. Miles & Son,
Ambrose White,
Kershaw & Hunt,
Church of the Holy Trini

Ambrose White,
Kershaw & Hunt,
Cuurch of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia,
Mrs. E. L. B. Wagner,
Mrs. C. B. Ashmead,
B. Berens, M. D.,
F. E. Boericke, M. D.,
ceaton & Denckla,
Chas M. Ghriskey,
Benjamin Ecwland,
James E. Terry,
James C. Hand & Co.,
Jewitt & Co., B. Shipley & Bon, Wm Rowland & Co. Wm Rowising & Co...
Sundry subscription, in sums of \$1 to \$10 each, 221 00
Three of \$20 each,
One of 25 00

Amount previously acknowledged, .

By order of the Board of Directors, 8 15 7w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier,

of humanity, there is no more favorite one for a certain

class of diseases than the "medicinal gum" of the Wild

Cherry tree; but however valuable it is, its power to hea!

to soothe, to relieve, and to cure is enhanced tenfold by

scientific and judicious combination with other ingre-

cients, in themselves of equal worth. This happy min-

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

whose value in curing Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis. Whoop

ing Cough, Croup, Asthma, Pulmonary Affections, and

STRONG TESTIMONT.

From Benjamin Wheeler, Esq., Depot Master at South Royalston, Mass.

and producing such a debilitated state of health that, after trying medical aid to no purpose, I had given up all hopes or ever recovering, as had also my friends. At this stage of matters I was prevalled upon, through the influence of a neighbor, to try Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and, before using two bottles, the effect was almost magical. My cough entirely left me, the night sweats deserted me, hope once more clated my depressed spirits, and soon I had attained my wented strength and vigor. Thus has this Balsam, as has often been remarked by persons conversant with the above facts, literally snatched me from the yawning grave. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted."

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON. No. 18 TRE.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, No. 18 TRE-MONT St., Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally,

SCROFULA

in all its manifold forms, including Ulcers, Cancers, Syphilis, Sait Sheum, etc., etc., is Dr. ANDERS IODINE. WATER, a pure solution of Iodine without a solvent, discovered after many years of scientific research and experiment. For eradicating humors from the system it has no equal.

Circulars sent free.

Sold by Druggists generally.

J. P. DINSMORE,
1748 2t.

No. 36 DEY Street, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICE

FRANK GRANELLO,

TAILOR.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,

(Formerly of Wo. 132 S. FOURTH Street),

HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW

STOCK OF

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS

Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are estrous of procuring a first-class fashionable gar sent. 6 wim 6m

a hard, dry cough, with its usual accompaniments night sweats, completely prostrating my nervous syste and producing such a debilitated state of health that, a

"In the spring of 1858 I was most severely afflicted with

gling exists to a remarkable degree in

Incipient Consumption is inestimable.

The best known remedy for

AMONG THE MANY RESTORATIVES

which nature has supplied to relieve the afflictions

one of the Matthew's (Episcopal) Church, Fran-M. Metthew's (Episcopal) Churcisville,
M. D. B.
Cofin & Altemus,
Bood, Bonbright & Co.,
Lewis, Wharton & Co.,
M. Cresswell & Co.,
Dale, Ross & Co.,
Spyder, Harris & Bassett,
Barnes, Usterhaut & Herron,
A. Opperheimer,
G. H. B.,

Also, from Mr. H. J. Sweeny, eight barrels of family JAMES M. AEBTSEN, Treasuror, S. E. corner Dock and Wainut sts., Phila. Specifications may be made as the Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,

453t Chief Commissioner of Highways. NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars (\$1,000,000). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stockholders.

PROVEMENT AND COAL COMPANY, No. 329 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, April 1, 1887.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Coal
Ridge Improvement and Coal Company will be held
at the Office of the Company, on THURSDAY, the
lith instant, at 12 o'clock M., to take action with reJerence to the creation of a LOAN, to be secured by a nortgage on the real estate of the Company.
41 10 EDWARD SWAIN, Secretary.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO OAKDALE PARK.—Persons desiring to subscribe to the stock of this great institution can make their returns to the OFFICE No. 523 MINCR Street, until all o'clock M., on MONDAY, 15th inst. Personal application may be made at the office between the bours of is and 12 o'clock, from MONDAY, the 8th, to MONDAY, 18th inst., inclusive. Shares \$10 cach.

4 31t1

CHARLES C. WILSON, Special Agent for Proprietor of Oakdale Park.

NOTICE THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the TIONESTA OIL.

1. AND MINING COMPANY will be held at the Office of sand Company. No. 308 WALNUT Street, hird floor, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of April, at 12 M.

3 36 Dit AN ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING

of the Stockholders of the PARKER PETRIC LEUM COMPANY will be held at No. 429 WALNU Street (second story), on WEDNESDAY, April 1 1se7, at 12 o'clock, at which an election for director will be held. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE aplendid Hair Dye is the best in the world The only true and perfect Dye—Harmless, Reliable, In stantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of Boil Dyes, Invigorates the bair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WilliaM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and ahould be avoided. Sold by all Drugglats and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.-THIS

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, - "A DEED without a name." Parents destrous of beholding their offspring reach a vigorous manhood, with mind untainted and faculties undiminished—or of preserving them from a mine of hidden destruction—a worse than living death, will find an able coadjutor in these celebrated remedies. SPECIAL NOTICES.

the PENNSYLVANIA BAILHOAD COM.
PAN YI(pursuant to adjournment had at their annual meeting) will meet at Concert Hall. No. 1210 CHES.
NUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia. on TUES.
DAY, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and notice is hereby given that at said meeting the Act of Assembly, approved March 22d, 1867, easitied 'An Act to repeal an act entitled 'A further supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, authorizing an increase of capital atock and to borrow money, approved the twenty-first day of March. A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-aix; and also to authorize the Pennsylvania Bailroad Company by this act to increase the capital stock, to issue bonds and secure the same by mortages; approved the twenty-second day of March. A. D. 1867; a proposed increase thereunder of the capital stock of this Company by 200,000 shares, and the issue of the same from time to time by the Board of Directors, and the proposed exercise by the said act of Issuing bonds and securing the same by mortages for the purposes in the said act mentioned and within the limits therein prescribed, will be submitted to the Stockholders for their action in the premises.

Hy order of the Foard of Directors.

EDMUND SMITH.

EDMUND SMITH. NOTICE,-THE STOCKHOLDERS OF

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

KITCHEN

S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.

JEWELERS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE.

BRONZES. ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES. WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY RE PATRED.

Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. N. RULON Having engaged with Kitchen & Co., will be much

pleased to see his friends and customers. [321 thsm MEAD & CO.,

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

NEW STYLES OF

TEA SETS AND ICE PITCHERS.

Very Beautiful in Design and Finish.

ALL PLATED WARE AT REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AND SEE. MEAD & CO., 44 Smrp? NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER PLATED-WARE, LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. VATCHES, JEWSLEY & SILVER WARE. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment DIAMONDS. WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND

SILVER-WARE OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES. of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices. BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from. WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and wan Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

JOHN BOWMAN



No. 704 ARCH Street.

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN SILVER AND PLATEDWARE. Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [520]

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY, No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully select d AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES. JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS. An examination will show my stock to be unsurassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing.

C. RUSSELL & CO..

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received an invoice of FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,

Manufactured to their order in Paris Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 26g

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT, Manufacturers of Gold and Silver Watch Cases, And Wholesale Dealers In

AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S, HOWARD & CO.'S, And TREMONT AMERICAN WATCHES

NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET. HENRY HARPER,

520 ARCH Street.

Manufacturer and Dealer in FINE JEWELBY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND

SOLID SILVER-WARE

MUSICAL BOXES

"Rock me to Sheep Mother."
"The Last Rose of hummer."
"Monastery Bells," six, etc.,
sendes beautiful selections from the various Operas. 3
Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, b., FARR & BROTHER.

Il lismtherp] No. 224 CHESNUT St., below Fourth