# THE DATLY EVENING TELEGRAPH.-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY APRIL 9, 1867.

# THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGEAPH.

The Political Future. From the Nation.

The nature of the arrangement which Conpress has made to its adjournment renders it rertain that, barring some gross act of folly on the part of Mr. Johnson or of the Southern leaders, there will be no session until December. As well as anybody can judge from his present attitude and language, he is not likely to do anything to impede the free working of the Reconstruction bill. The generals in command of the military districts are men in whom the country has every confidence, and what they have done so far warrants the conclusion that they will do hereafter all that the occasion calls for or the people expect, without either let or hindrance from the White House. There could, in fact, hardly be a better augury as to the future than the steps General Sheridan has just taken at New Orleans. We may therefore fairly anticipate that the constitutional conventions in the various States will be duly held, and that not only the Unionists, properly so called, but everybody not formally disfranchised by the act, will take part in the election of the delegates. It is impossible to read the speeches of the leading Southern men and the articles in the recent Southern papers without feeling satisfied that active submis sion has at last been determined on, that the South is going to reorganize under the act, and that the plan of flattering and managing the negroes has been fixed on as the best and only mode of taking out of the new law whatever sting or danger there may be in it. We shall probably see during the coming summer most of the leading Southern politicians, and a large number also of influential men who have never taken much part in politics, carrying on a brisk canvass amongst the freedmen and competing, and we believe not unsuccessfully, with the Southern radicals, properly so called, for the negro vote.

That the conventions will comply with the requisitions of Congress we have no sort of doubt. It would, of course, be a great mockery, as everybody at the South now knows, to hold them for any other purpose than compliance. That the establishment of free schools is not amongst those requisitions, as proposed the other day by Mr. Sumner, we consider a great misfortune; and we cannot help thinking that the whole North will see it in the same light before many years. Of what the Southern planters can do in the political management of ignorant voters we know something already, but we greatly fear we have something still to learn. If, therefore, Mr. Johnson confines himself during the summer to the routine duties of his office, and indulges in no worse outbursts of feeling than "conversations," there will be nothing for Congress to do until the regular time of meeting. The game of removals from office which the President played last summer is, of course, barred by the Tenure of Office bill, and our foreign ministers may hereafter meet the gaze of the McCrackens without wincing. Thus Mr. Johnson is exposed to hardly any tempta-

What, under these circumstances, is likely to become of the impeachment ? In the first place, it is quite evident that its great advocates have now very little influence in the House. General Butler went to Congress charged with the special duty of carrying it through, and may be said to have made absolutely no impression on anybody, and has been condemned to the somewhat inglorious rôle of sticking pins into his personal enemies for the amusement of his fellow-members. Stevens, too, has evidently lost his power, or else the House has grown thick-skinned, for his lash, though ever so mercilessly applied, does not produce the slightest movement. What is more significant than all is that the Judiciary Committee makes no secret of the fact that it is proceeding in strict accordance with legal forms, taking evidence only under legal rules, and is admitting reunder legal rules, and every step. We butting testimony at every step. We have all along maintained that were done the impeachment had little chance. The only mode of impeachment which promised success was something in the nature of a bill of pains and penalties, or what might be called "impeachment by acclamation." We are still of opinion that no evidence has been brought before the Committee which would bear examination in a court of law, because it could only reach the Committee through the promoters of the movement, and thus far these gentlemen have not tantalized the public by their secrecy. They have been, of course, very anxious to secure support from the people, and consequently are not likely to have kept back anything of importance which came to their knowledge, and yet they have told us absolutely nothing that we have not all known for the last year, unless it be Mr. Boutwell's charge about the pardon of the West Virginia deserters. We have at the same time the assurance of the Committee that they will prosecute their inquiry diligently during the summer, and if they find any high crime or misdemeanor, will do their duty about it fearlessly. In any case, however, the probability is that we shall not get their report till December. In calculating the effect of it, even if unfavorable to the President, it is desirable to remember that the convention for the nomination of the next President will be held in the summer of 1868, and that during the previous half year the attention of the political world will be entirely absorbed in the manufacture of candidates, possible and impossible, likely and unlikely, and will continue to be so till the nomination is made. After the nomination of course comes the campaign, and we doubt if a more exciting one has ever occurred. It is safe, therefore, to predict that Mr. Johnson, insignificant already, will, after the first of January next, become more and more so, and will cease to be spoken of at all as the winter wears on, and that some of those who are now most eager to try him will then be least disposed to trouble themselves about him. Moreover, suppose an impeachment process were commenced in December, if conducted with legal form, as it ought to be and certainly would be, it would last till the fol-lowing summer at least, and conviction might possibly be secured about the time of the next election; but we doubt if either the cause of the country or the interests of virtue would be served by it.

grounds-first, that resistance would be useless; second, that it gives the South the chance of regaining the control of the Governmentthey are not likely to accept what they consider its evils without trying to make the most of its opportunities.

The experiment will be first made in Tennessee, which holds an election for Governor and Congressmen August 1. The Franchise law passed at the late session of the Republican Legislature gave the right of voting to the colored men, and deprived of it those persons who fought in the Rebel armies. In 1865 the total vote in the State for members of Congress was 61,783, of which 39,509 illegal votes were thrown out. The rigid exclusion of Rebels by the present electoral laws should secure a Republican majority of white voters. and the only hope of the Democratic party is in the 50,000 colored voters the State is supposed to contain. The hope is a poor one, but the most is made of it. The Democrats thus estimate its division—radical negro vote, 28,000; conservative negro vote, 22,000; and, claiming a conservative white majority of 15,000, announce that they can carry the State by 6000 majority. On the other hand, the radicals affirm that all the efforts of the Democrats will not obtain more than one-third of the colored vote. As no general election has been held in Tennessee since 1865, and new issues have since arisen, there is no basis for more exact calculation. The Democrats expect to get their negro votes from the country, where the farm hands are employed by disfranchised planters, and are "removed from the influence of itinerant Yankees." They are already begging votes of the men whom not three months ago they declared unfit to be citizens. "There is really no difference in interest between the blacks and whites respecting good government," says the Nashville Despatch of the 2d, adding with astonishing coolness, that "those who opposed negro suffrage did not do so to oppress him, but to secure to him, as well as to themselves, a government fairly and honestly administered." They have found a dozen colored men stupid enough to forgive such an insult, and a colored meeting was called at Nashville on Saturday to elect delegates to the Conservative Convention of April 16. At Chattanooga five hundred blacks and whites, it is said, held a conservative meeting and denonnced Brownlow. It may be so, but colored Democrats are still the rarest of all political curiosities. At the same time that some of the Democrats are busy in the gigantic work of convincing the negroes that their best friends are the men who fought to the last against the franchise law, other Democrats are roclaiming that slavery still exists. A Mr. Peden, of Giles county, has returned to the assessor, in the list of his property, two negro men, claiming that he owns them, and that all laws to the contrary are unconstitutional and void. But the party leaders are shrewder, and though we don't believe the story that they intend to nominate a colored man for Governor, against Mr. Brownlow, they have already sought to undermine his popularity with the negroes, by dragging up his proslavery speeches before the war.

In South Carolina, Governor Orr declares that Congress made a mistake when it gave the ballot to the colored man, yet wants the colored man to vote against Congress and with Governor Orr. He bids them remember that New Jersey, Ohio, and Michigan have re-cently resolved that colored men in those States shall not vote. But what of that ? The party who believe with Governor Orr that impartial suffrage is a mistake defeated it, and we hope that in his speech he will honestly tell the colored men that the Republicans of Ohio have at last triumped, and that their Legislature has passed a bill for manhood suffrage in the State. The inconsistencies of the North are not the fault of our party but of his. Colonel Fitch, who addressed the great meeting held in Savannah last week, patronized the negroes, and told them "to suspect those whites who tell you that you are their equals." This kind of electioneering begins with bullying and contempt; it will end in abject sycophancy. James Simms, who spoke for the colored men, politely informed the whites represented by Colonel Fitch that they knew nothing of his race. The colored men would vote only for tried and true Union men, and he wished it "distinctly understood that they would not elect a Rebel Mayor, nor have any more brutal policemen. They would elect white and colored men to offices." It is evident that the negroes will not be easily convinced that their enemies are in the North; that the Republican party is not to be trusted. In North Carolina the whites propose to call another Convention, to which colored delegates will be invited. It will call the new party "Union," in opposition to the Republican party organized at Raleigh, but the name will have a new meaning. A correspondent at Beaufort informs us that "the leading colored men of the State, some of whom have great ability, are devoted to Republican principles, and will thoroughly stump every county in their defense." Thus far we have seen little encouragement for the men who hope to form an anti-Republican, anti-Northern colored party in the South; the freedmen have shown themselves shrewder politicians than their masters, and may be trusted to take care of their own interests.

have said, the telegraph remedies and changes | answer to the general charge of cruelty and all this, and gives a person who happens to be in Europe as much and as ready a control over his money in New York as if he were at home, and that without having to pay bankers or exchange dealers for handling it. We men-tion London and New York by way of illustration, but our remarks apply also to other commercial and financial centres connected by telegraph.

The time is not far off, probably, when bills of exchange between this country and Europe and oven between other parts of the world. will be as unnecessary as between New York and Philadelphia. The business in these has been an immense and a very profitable one to the bankers, and particularly to those of Lon-don. British capitalists have made London the financial and great exchange centre of the world, and consequently have made all nations tributary to their wealth. By a skilful and well-established system they keep the course of exchange in favor of England. It is not so by accident, but by able management. The Bank of England and all the great capitalists, as well as the Government, keep this object constantly in view; for it is an immense power and brings vast wealth. One of the earliest and ablest British financiers, Sir Thomas Gresham, laid down the policy which has been pursued ever since. He induced Edward the Sixth to furnish him with the means of turnng exchange in favor of London as between that city and Antwerp. By the use of a comparatively small sum, but by using it every day secretly and skilfully, he was able in short space of time to raise the exchange of London from sixteen shillings Flemish for the bound sterling to twenty-two shillings. By his he was enabled to discharge the debt of a hundred and eight thousand pounds which the King owed at Antwerp. He knew well, as all British statesmen and financiers have known since, the immense value of having exchange in favor of England. The same greatman recommended Queen Elizabeth to lepart from the practice of her predecessors in negotiating loans abroad and to secure them for the capitalists at home, thus preventing a drain of money from the country to pay interest, and making her own subjects more interested in the stability of the Government. But with regard to exchange, which the English have had the wisdom to make somuch from, that will soon become in a great measure a thing of the past. The telegraph, as we have said, is doing away with that. Hereafter it will not be so much the able management of capital in one particular locality that will give control over the exchanges and financial operations of the rest of the world-that control of power will be found in the amount and value of the productions of a country, England, which has nearly reached the limit of production, will find by-and-by that her money-power is gone, notwithstanding her abundant cheap pauper labor. The United States, with resources almost boundless, and more various than those of any other country, and with a vast population that is intensely active and very inventive, must become shortly ndependent of the influence of foreign capital. In a word, the old artificial state of things will have to give way to that which is real and substantial.

The telegraph is destined to produce a similar revolution in commerce. Merchants making shipments of produce or goods used to wait a long time for advices by mail from their correspondents, and all their calculations and transactions were made consequently in accordance with the delay. Now the mer-chant in Liverpool knows of a shipment of cotton to him at New Orleans the same day it is made; the merchant at New York knows instantly a cargo of merchandise is shipped to him in Europe, and it will not be long before the merchants trading in and with China and India will hear of the rich freights coming to them even before the vessels have weighed anchor. Of course their transactions in having bills disconnted and in the conduct of their arily unde generally will great change. Everything will be quickened and vivified; credits and discounts will be done away with in a great measure, and money will be turned over three or four times where it used to be turned over once. The telegraph will tend to equalize values over all the world. The numerous intermediate agents who heretofore have absorbed most of the profits of commerce will be dispensed with, and the producer and consumer will be brought much nearer each other. Such are some of the extraordinary changes that are about to be made. It may take some time to revolutionize the old-established system of business, but we shall soon begin to see and feel the change that is inevitable.

oppression which unrepentant Rebels never tire of repeating.

The general allegations urged in support of the injunction are not calculated to change the impression thus created. They are easen tially the old Secessionist allegations, and the published argument in their support is precisely such an argument as a legal disciple of Calhoun would have presented in a parallel case before the war. From beginning to end it exhibits nothing new. Its form is in some respects modified; the points as stated are neces-sarily different, but the essence is unchanged Had the patriotic impulses of the North admitted of restraint in 1861, pending a discussion of the issues between the sections in the Supreme Court, the drift of the case for the se-States would have been in its nature identical with that which Messrs. Sharkey and Walker have concocted in the name of Mississippi. Certain inherent rights would have been claimed for the State as against the Union, the right to secede being of the number. The constitutionality of coercion as a means of frustrating secession would have been disputed. The call for troops and nearly every other step taken by the Federal authorities in the presence of actual necessity, would have been denounced as at variance with the Constitution, with the "reserved rights of States, with the "original compact" of the Union, and we know not what besides. All the resources of the Calhoun logic would have been brought into play, and it is not improbable that the author of the Dred Scott decision would have ruled that the law and the Constitution were on the side of the Rebels. Were the Taneys a majority on the bench to-day, we may be sure what their judgment would amount to. It would be an elaborate affirmation of the right of individual States to destroy the Union. would be a jesuitical denial of the right of the Union to repress rebellion or punish Rebels, or to do any one of the many things which Congress has deemed requisite to perpetuate the unity of the Republic. But of what avail would have been the hair-splitting, the musty reasoning, the disingenuous interpretation of half-a-dozen Taneys ? The broad and common sense rendering of the conditions of national life would have prevailed. The cople would have held, as in truth they did hold, that the Constitution is a means of preserving the harmony and vigor of the Union -not a cunningly devised instrument for effecting national disintegration. So will it be with the bill filed by Messrs.

Sharkey and Walker. It is a dishonest bill. Its pleas are mere attempts to bewilder and divert attention from the real issue. It avers that "Congress cannot constitutionally expel Mississippi from the Union," whereas Con-gress has simply said that Mississippi shall not break up the Union. It declares that the Rebels of the State "lost none of their politi-cal rights by rebellion;" that the Governments of their choice are constitutionally as valid as Congress itself; that any attempt to effect conditions, impose disabilities, and enforce oaths is at variance with rights which the Supreme Court is bound to maintain. The little incident of the Rebellion is carefully ignored. It is discarded from the argument as completely as though it were a holiday freak, with which the national Government has nothing properly to do. Stripped of legal verbiage and sophistry, toe Sharkey and Walker argument may be paraphrased thus:-"The State of Mississippi has rights superior to those of the Union; its people rebelled against the Union, but, though onquered, their privileges as citizens of the Union continue precisely as though no rebellion had occurred; therefore, Congress cannot constitutionally dictate terms of readmission, or in any manner exact guarantees for the future. In a word, as these lawyers state the case, the Southern people, having tried to destroy the Union and failed, may now come back to fight the battle o'er again with ballots instead of bayonets. The pro-The proposition covers yet wider ground. For if the political rights of the South position ground. were constitutionally the same at the end of the Rebellion as before it rebelled, and if on this ground Congress may not set aside its local Governments as provisional or impose any terms upon its people, it follows that the interference of President Johnson immediately after the cessation of hostilities was equally unconstitutional. The point raised before the Supreme Court involves all that has been done since the surrender of Lee's army. Messrs. Sharkey and Walker affirm in substance that the whole of it is unconstitutional, since both the Executive and Congress, by their respective proceedings, have imposed tests and exacted conditions at variance with the Southern theory of State rights. It is hardly necessary to say that the question is political, not legal. It is a question of national policy, not of judicial interpretation. It is a question which the country took into its own hands when it commenced the war to put down disunion, and which it will refuse to surrender, though Sharkey and Walker argue never so acutely. Having vanquished the Rebel armies, and crushed the physical elements of rebellion, the people are not prepared to leave their advantages of their triumph contingent upon the chances of a forensic contest. We have no apprehension that the Supreme Court will give aid or countenance to the affair. But whether in this case an injunction be granted or refused, the final determination of the status of the South will continue to rest with Congress.

Taxition, Etc., in Great Britain. From the World.

It appears from the official returns made last month that the gross amount of revenue from customs, excise, stamps, land and assessed taxes, and property and income tax was, altogether, £263,380,157 in the five years from 1827 to 1831, and £283,350,391 in the five years from 1862 to 1866. At the beginning of the first period under consideration, the population was 23,100,529, and at the last period was 29,395,051. The taxation on each ndividual decreased from £2 5s. 5d., or about \$14 in the present paper currency of the United States, to about \$11 at the present time.

The diminution in the number of articles on which customs duties are levied is more striking. In substance, it may be said they are now only nine in number-those on pepper and timber having been repealed on th 9th of May last. The following is an account of all the customs receipts of Great Britain for the last and two preceding fiscal yearsthe articles being then thirteen in number:-1864. 1885. 1866

		£6,245,489 5,445,621	5
gar	3 240,889	3,467,330	
a	4,431,867	3,189,269	- 3
IDE	1,319,261 625,232	1,874,859 647,099	
WHY	385,595	408,490	
ffee	\$94,879 150 (sci)	384,302 127,892	
pper	120,426	124,400	
mber	283,340 - 17,380	308,802 17,871	
her articies	61,176	58,548	
Totals		£21,799,972	62

# SPECIAL NOTICES.

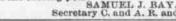
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING .- JOY. 1.33 COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have HE-MOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT. OFFICES .- No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIEUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 Mp

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELFHIA, March 12, 1367. 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 (§1.080.080). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares alloited 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 re-ceived from persons desirous of becoming Stock-holders. By order of the Board of Directors. 3157w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

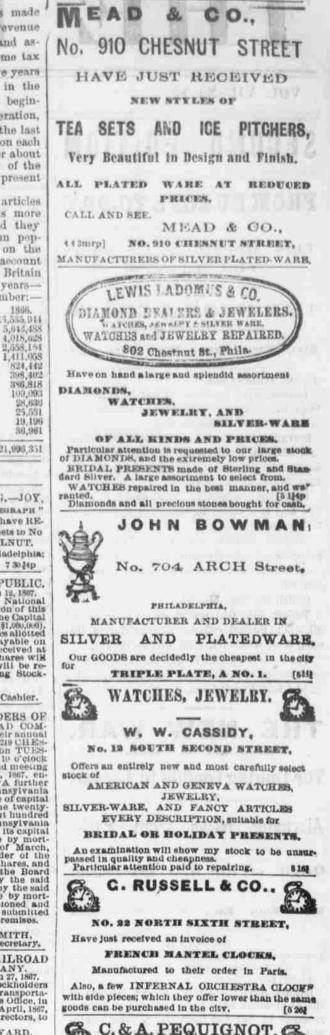
3 15 7w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier. NOTICE, —THE STOCKHOLDEBS OF the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-PANYI(pursuant to adjournment had at their annual meeting) will meet at Concert Hall, No. 1219 UHES-NUT street, in the City of Philadelphia, on TUES-DAY, the Rôth day of April, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and notice is hereby given that at said meeting the Act of Assembly, approved March 24, 1867, en-titled "An Act to repeal an act entitled 'A further supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Halroad Company, authorizing an horease of capital stock and to borrow money,' approved the twenty-first day of March A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sizty, and also to authorize the Pennsylvania Stock, to issue bonds and secure the same by mort-gage." approved the twenty-second day of March, A. D. 1867; a proposed increase thereunder of the capital stock of this Company by 300,000 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 mort-gages for the purposes in the said act mentioned and within the limits therein prescribed, will be subnitted to the Stockholgers for their action in the premises. By order of the Board of Directors. By order of the Board of Directors. By order of the Board of Directors.

4 6t f

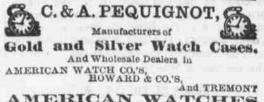
CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 27, 1807. NOTICE, --The Annual Meeding of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transporta-tion Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Bordentown, on SATURDAY, the 27th of April, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. SAMUEL J. BAYARD, 3 29 Secretary C. and A. R. and T. Co.



OFFICE OF THE COAL RIDGE IM-PROVEMENT AND COAL COMPANY, No, 229 WALNUT Street,



WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.



AMERICAN WATCHES

4.8

### The Division of the Negro Vote. From the Tribune.

The division of the negro vote is already the one great object of ex-Rebel politicians, and nnless they succeed, the Republican party will probably carry every Southern State. As

General construction of the second

# changes and Financial Operations of the World. Influence of the Telegraph Upon the Ex-

From the Herald

Electric telegraphs, and particularly those ocean telegraphs which connect continents and nations, are producing a remarkable revolution in foreign exchanges and in monetary affairs generally. We see, however, only the beginning of the great change which must be produced within a few years. For example, should a gentleman in London want money at once from his business house, friends, or agent in New York, to make some purchase or to enter into some business transaction promising tempting profits, or if he wishes to travel on the Continent and needs it for that purpose, he immediately telegraphs, and the same day or next morning he is informed that so many thousand dollars in gold have been deposited with bankers here having London connections The banking house in England is notified o the fact at the same time, and he is enabled to draw the money. This may all be done in a day, or even within a few hours. Before telegraphic communication was established through the Atlantic cable, a person in such circumstances would have been compelled to wait nearly a month for the funds he required In the meantime he might have lost the opportunity of using the money profitably or agree-ably. The amount would have been sent, probably, in the usual way by bills of exchange Suppose exchange were against New York, as it generally is, say two per cent. above parhe would lose two hundred dollars in the transmission of ten thousand in this way. If the gold were to be shipped, which is a very inconvenient mode of transmitting funds, the freight and insurance would amount to nearly the same. Then there is the use of the money nearly every Rebel officer or journal advising and the interest on it, which would be lost to

A DISTANCE SALE

#### The Last Resort of Rebeldom-Appeal to the Supreme Court. From the Times.

The injunction filed in the Supreme Court in behalf of the State of Mississippi affords the strongest evidence of the leniency-the rare forbearance and magnanimity-with which the States recently in rebellion have been treated by the National Government. It were impossible, we believe, to find an instance in history in which the promoters of an organized rebellion, having appealed to the sword and suffered decisive defeat, have subsequently been permitted to arraign the authority of the conqueror, and plead with all the forms of law for the very issues which they had striven to uphold on the battlefield. Yet this is the spectacle now being enacted before the highest judicial tribunal of the United States. Having failed to overcome the power put forth by the Federal Government in support of the Union-having tried ineffectually by the force of arms to assert the sovereignty of the Southern States. in the Secessionist sense of the termhaving denied the title of the Federal Government to coerce Rebel States into submission, only yielding when further denial had become impossible-they propose now to transfer the struggle to the Courts, and to attain their ends by bringing the artillery of the Federal Judiciary to bear upon Congress. The effrontery of the spectacle is as notable as its novelty. In any other country the parties to these proceedings would have figured before the law in a totally different haracter. They would, long ere now, have been required to answer for their lives as rebels awaiting punishment. Here, there has been no punishment. The chief executive of the Rebellion has indeed been held in confinement, but there is no more likelihood of his being punished than of his being canonized as a saint and martyr; while the associate managers of the great conspiracy have been permitted to return in quiet to their homes to resume, in most cases, possession of their property, and to participate in political discussion as unreservedly as though nothing unusual had happened. And now, by way of climax, some of these men actually enter the Supreme Court as contestants of the lawmaking power, and complainants in a case made up to defeat by legal quirks and quibbles the right of the people who put down the Rebellion to insure the substantial products of their victory. However the case shall end, submission to the law does so upon these the parties during the delay. Now, as we the facts we have recited form a conclusive half-past twelve."

### The Handwriting on the Wall-A Paulo in the Radical Party. From the World.

Two remarkable articles are published by the Providence Journal, Senator Anthony's organ, and the Springfield (Massachusetts) Republican, a radical journal of acknowledged influence in New England. The 'lesson of Connecticut," as the Tribune calls it, has been thoroughly learned and understood by at least two leading radical papers, and the Philadelphia North American also thinks that the radical majority in Congress "has been pushing along the car of national progress a little too fast for some sections of the party."

The Providence Journal states the case more nearly when it declares that the party "cannot endure everything which ambitious and extreme men may undertake to accom plish in its name-" that the schemes now fostered by the Radical leaders "are mischievous enough to ruin any party;" that if impeachment is successful 'it is easy enough to see that the Republican party is ruined;" that forcing suffrage upon the States is "beyond the power of Congress, and will be exceedingly injurious to the continuance of the party's power." The Springfield Republican xpresses its views in nearly the same strain. These journals see that their leaders will ruin the party. They see the defeat of Radicalism in one of its strongholds, Connecticut. The handwriting on the wall produces a panic in the party. The cry of the leading Radical journals of New England now is, that the party has "gone too far." It is quite possible that this going "too far" may be followed by a repentance that comes too late, and that the people may take the view of a Western judge, who tersely says, "Repentance at the eloventh hour may do; but-a man that comes in at ve." sion COLDSMITH'S

229 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA, April 1, 1867. 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 11th instant, at 12 o'clock M., to take action with re-ference to the creation of a LOAN, to be secured by a motionse on the real estate of the Company. 41 10 EDWARD SWAIN, Secretary.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO OAKDALE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO OAKDALE PARK.-Percons desiring to subscribe to the stock of this great institution can make their retarns to the OFFICE. No. 521 MINOR Street, until \$12 o'ctock M., on MONDAY, 15th inst. Personal appli cation may be made at the office, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'ctock, from MONDAY, the 8th, to MON-DAY, 15th inst., inclusive. Shares \$10 each. 43111] CHARLES C. WILSON, Special Agent for Proprietor of Oakdale Park.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY .-- A SPE

CAMBERIA HON COMPANY. A DEPA-cial 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 CHESSNUT Street, Philadel-phia, to accept or reject an amendment to the Charter approved February 21, 1867. By order of the Board. S 19 SH\* JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

NOTICE.-THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the TIONESTA OIL, 1. AND MINING COMPANY will be held at the Office of said Company, No. 303 WALNUT Street, third floor, on WEDNESDAY, the joth of April, at 12 M. JAMES M. PRESTON, Said of Street Street, Science Street Street, Street Street Street, Science Street Stre at 12 M. 3 30 10t Secretary.

AN ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING 100 AN ADJOURNED ANNOAL BEARING of the Stockholders of the PARKER PETRO. LEUM COMPANY will be held at No. 429 WALNUT Street (second story), on WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1667, at 12 o'clock, at which an election for directors will be held. Keepatary 4 6 95

1F THE STOMACH IS WRONG ALL IS WRONG.

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT,

while acting as a corrective upon that organ, gently expels all morbid matter from the alimentary canal. and imparts a healthy activity to the sluggish liver. FOR SALE BY THE WHOLE DRUG TRADE. 42 tuthat

BEAUTIFUL HAIR .- CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty ; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its fallingout at once: keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1128 BROAD WAY, N.Y. do tuths 1M1 SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.





FEBRUARY 13, 1867. "Our Marvin's Patent Safe, a No. 9, double-door stood the severest test in the large fire of Saturday night. It fell from the second floor, and was exposed to an INTENSE HEAT, FANNED BY A STIFF NORTH WIND. The exterior iron frame-work melted in several places, yet the inside is not touched, We were pleased on opening it to find every thing ALL RIGHT. We have every confidence in the Fire-Proof Safes made by Marvin & Co.

"WHITFIELD & BILLING."

EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSE. WHERE,

# MARVIN & CO. No. 721 CHESTNUT St., (Masonic Hall,) And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.

House Safes, for Plate and Jewelry. Bankers' Steel Chests. Second-hand Safes of all makers. Safea exchanged on liberal terms. [2 23 stuth2m Sales, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

## REMOVAL.

D REER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 412 PRUNE: Street.-DREER & SEARS, former, y of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed to No. 412 FRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fith 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 houset. January 1, 1867. 1198m FLORIS T AND Preserver of Natural Flowers, A. H. POWELL,

No. 725 ARCH 'Street, Below Eighth Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut. Fowware furnished to order at all sessons. 1 Wittp dough "sound tunde making, and firming Handston"