THE NEW YORK PRESS.

WOLTORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING THISGRAPH.

The Russian Humbug.

Mr. Seward's geographical discoveries continue to be telegraphed over the country, and every man who has known another man who has ever been in Russian America is produced to give a description of the country. On paper there is no place like Russian America. The climate is delicious, and quite warm in winter; yet the ice fields are inexhaustible, and in the burning heat of the Arctic summer the Esquimaux take refuge in their shade. The country is covered with pine forests, and vegetable gardens flourish along the coast, whereon the walrus are also found in vast multitudes. Wheat, seals, barley, white bears, turnips, icebergs, whales, and gold mines are found as far north as the sixtleth degree. All the luxuries and necessities of life are grouped together, so that in a comparison of Mr. Seward's documents we find the Polar bear reclining among roses, barley ripening on icebergs, grass of luxuriant growth over which the Equimaux shuffle with snow-shoes; and Winter everywhere sleeping in the lap of May. It is the isothermal line which works these wonders. It can be ciphered out, as Mr. Seward shows, that the peculiar influence of the isothermal line makes the climate of the most extraordinary kind, so that while the Russians and Esquimaux have always shivered the year round in their furs, the American settler in a loose linen coat will be compelled to carry an umbrella to protect him from the sun. Let if he would be cold, he may be. Ice is always handy. Would be roam through a grand and solitary waste, where the Polar bear is monarch of all he surveys, he has only to step out to his front door. Voilà! cries the delighted Secretary of State. Would be prefer a thickly settled country, with farms and gardens, peaceable Esquimaux, and Arcadian Indians, then he has only to step out of his back door. All tastes are gratified in Mr. Seward's land, which is not Russian America, but Utopia. On paper it is a wonderful country; on ice it is what is generally called a big thing.

But the rose colors in which Mr. Seward drapes his telegrams will fade long before the unhappy immigrant reaches the Zero Islands. Martin Chuzzlewit bought town lots in the flourishing city of Eden, and found his front door in the middle of a swamp. The poor settler who goes to Sitka-on which little island the Russians have with difficulty made a settlement-to raise wheat, or barley, or oats, will find that his fields are ice fields, and need to be cultivated with snow-ploughs. We have heard of people going to Russian America, but never heard of anybody staying there, except those who were frozen in the snow; nor is it probable that the enthusiasm of the Secretary of State will result in his

immigration.

The country is so delightful, so rich in furs and fish and timber, that the Czar thinks it entirely too good to keep. He is not worthy It would hardly be credited, were not Mr. G. V. Fox authority for the statement, that the Czar has signified his readiness to give Russian America to the United States, and that his only doubt was of our willingness to accept such a miserable present. "It is valueless to Russia," said Prince Gortchakoff to Admiral Fox, "and has always been an expense and a trouble." Mr. Seward immediately conceived the brilliant idea of paving \$7,500,000 Russia does not care for the money, we supwhales, wheat, walrus, copper-mines, and all. We may be sure nothing is said in St. Petersburg about the value of the land; there they will talk about the value of the money. It is this bargain, dressed up in a secret treaty, which the Secretary of State is ashamed or afraid to publish with his telegrams, that the Senate is asked to confirm and the people to approve. We trust the Senate will not; we know the people will not.

Reconstruction-The Prospect and Pro-bable Political Results. From the Herald.

The extraordinary revolution that is now going on in the sentiments and conduct of the Southern people, under the operation of the Reconstruction acts, will form one of the most interesting chapters in the history of this or any other country. A people who not long ago were defiant and appeared to be impracticable, and who more recently were sullen and apathetic, are now putting their shoulders to the wheel in good earnest to help forward the work of reconstruction. The strong common sense of the American people, the facility with which they adapt themselves to circumstances, and their remarkable capacity for self-government, are strikingly shown in all this. It is calculated to inspire us with the hope of future harmony and the perpetuation of the republic. Foreign nations were astonished at the power of the Government and the strength of our institutions, as exhibited in the war and its results; but they will be more surprised when they see in a short time the

union and harmony of the country restored.

They will see how eminently practical we are,

and will admire the elasticity of our character

and political institutions. The information which we spread before our readers recently from our correspondents in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Mississippi, covering two pages of the Herald, is full of interest on the all-important matter of reconstruction. In fact, it is a mass of more valuable and reliable information than any investigating committee · of Congress could have collected; for it comes from a number of intelligent and unprejudiced men, spread all over the South, and states faithfully what they saw and experienced. And what is the testimony of these correspondents, one and all? That the people everywhere are waking up as from a dream to their real situation. They see that there is no hope but in promptly yielding to the supreme mandates of Congress. However disagreeable the provisions of the Reconstruction acts may be to some of them, they know they are helpless, and that it would be folly and ruinous to resist. The ablest and leading men of the South-men who are disfranchised and proscribed by these acts of Congress, such as Wade Hampton, Longstreet, Beauregard, Lee, Mallory, Orr, and others-have led off with one voice for submission to the will of Congress. The press and the people generally are following. Of course many swallow the bitter pill prescribed by Congress with wry faces, and reiterate their old dogmas as tenaciously as "Meg Merrilies" forced her head above water when her enemies were drowning her, and shouted "Charley, Charley, Charley;"

but this is only spasmodic, and a sort of temporary agony. The necessities of their situa tion, common sense, time, and reconstruction, will cure all that, even in the remaining intractable Southerners. Indeed, a few weeks only have done a great deal in curing it, as

our correspondence shows.

But the most remarkable feature in the pro gressive work of reconstruction is the harmony and affiliation between the late slaveholders and their emancipated slaves. They assemble together in public meetings on a footing of political equality, and address each other as friends and fellow-citizens. Nor is there any false pride, affectation, or hypocrisy in such language and bearing one towards the other. The late masters of the negroes have sense enough to see that the interests of the two races are inseparably interwoven; that restoration and the consequent prosperity of the South will be a benefit to both; and that exclusion from political privileges, from re-presentation in Congress, would be followed by injury to both. Besides, as a general thing, there is a kindly feeling on the part of the whites for the weaker and less cultivated blacks. Generally, too, the negroes are con-seious of this, and look up with confidence for advice and guidance from their late masters. This is evident from the addresses of the more intelligent to the rest. The speeches delivered by some of them lately, and their conduct, as described by our correspondents, show this to be the case. We see, also, that there is a determination on the part of both races to cultivate these kindly, friendly, and confiding relations.

Now, this is a state of things deserving particular notice, and which was certainly not expected by the old radical Abolitionists of the North. These radicals had erroneously supposed the negroes hated the white master race, and would take the earliest opportunity to turn against them. The teachings of the war, in which the negroes voluntarily fought side by side with their masters, did not eradicate this error. The radicals have been expecting, since the war closed and the slaves were emancipated, that these people would vote and act in opposition to their old masters. They begin to see their mistake, however, and are in a terrible state of anxiety about the consequences. No tide of Northern emigration, however great, nor any amount of radical speechmaking and preaching, can turn the political current in which the blacks and the whites of the South are united and combined for action. They both see their interests are the same, and irrevocably fixed in the same

section of country.

We cannot see fully where this surprising political and social revolution will end. It will certainly produce an extraordinary influence upon political parties and upon the destinies of the republic. The radical press is dumbfounded, and knows not which way to shape its course. The fruit of years of agitation is likely to turn to ashes in its mouth. The Southern States, with their eighty or ninety Representatives and twenty Senators in Congress, will hold a large balance of power, and the probability is that both races will remain united in the interests of their own section and in support of the same political party.

The Southern whites, and particularly the

leading men among them, possess a power they may not have yet realized. Such men as Wade Hampton, Henry A. Wise, and others like them, while they have not the suffrage and cannot hold office, are able to exercise great influence over the negroes and political affairs. There are from fifty to a hundred thousand of these ostracized old leaders, who are still powerful through their intelligence and position and on the stump. We advise them, then, to carry the revolution which the Northern radicals have inaugurated to its end -to its utmost limit. In doing this they should advocate sending negroes to Congress. In every State and District intelligent blacks in gold for what he could have got for nothing. | can be found. Let them be see to Congress in the proportion of the negro vote. Suppospose, but is very glad to get rid of the country, ing the Southern States are entitled to ninety members in the House of Representatives under the increased vote, thirty negroes should be sent, as that would be about a fair proportion to the numbers of the two races, and out of the twenty Senaters six should be black by the same rule. Henry A. Wise has a fine, intelligent, and faithful servant, who should be sent from the Old Dominion to sit by the side of Mr. Sumner in the Senate; and that negro friend of whom Wade Hampton spoke pathetically-a noble fellow, evidentlymight be seated by Wilson, Chandler, Sprague, or Trumbull, and be called to the chair occasionally by Ben. Wade, the President of the Senate. This is practicable, reasonable, and fair, and would only be carrying out the theories already established. True, the smell of the negroes might be unpleasant to the dainty Northern Senators and members; but Southerners would not find it so; they could have no objection to black colleagues on that score; for, as Yancey once said, the smell was perfume to Southerners. By all means the South carry out the theories of the radicals to their logical results by sending both negro Representatives and Senators to Congress. It would create an extraordinary fermentation and reaction in the North, undoubtedly; but what of that? The principle is the thing. Perish everything rather than sacrifice principle. In whatever point of view we look at the movements now going on in the South, and at the position of parties with regard to the issues that have been raised, we oresee that remarkable changes must take We advise the Southerners to use the power the radicals have placed in their hands, and bring the revolution to its logical end.

The Democracy and the South,

From the Times. The World has undertaken a difficult task, It has undertaken to prove that the Democratic party discountenanced secession and adhered steadfastly to the cause of the Union, and yet that that party may confidently rely upon the support of the South when it shall have been reinvested with political power. In other words, the World essays to prove that the Democracy may calculate upon Southern support because of its antecedents, and at the same time may claim Northern votes because of its loyalty!

What our contemporary designates "incontrovertible proofs" are adduced in support of the latter and the more extraordinary of these propositions. But what are the proofs ! One s, the allegation that in the campaign of 1860 the candidate of the Northern Democracy was Mr. Douglas, who threatened to hang secessionists "higher than Haman." The other is, that the Northern leader of the Breckinridge Democrats was the then President, Buchanan, whom the World represents as the active opponent of the secession conspiracy. Neither of these points seems to us "incontrover-

It is undoubtedly true that in the election of 1860 the majority of Northern Democrats voted for Douglas, but it is not true that Douglas was the candidate of the most capable leaders of the Northern Democracy, or that they shared his views on the subject of secession. The party lost its unity at the Charleston Convention, and while the rank and file of the Northern States rallied around

THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.

their popular leader, the intellect and official ce of the party were found on the side of Breckinridge. So was it also with the Democratic Journals. The greater number hoisted the Douglas flag; the abler and more powerful—those which to this hour are looked to as party oracles—ranged under the banner of his Democratic antagonist. The distinction was maintained throughout the war. The Douglas men became good War Democrats, and rendered most valuable service to the Union. The Breekinridge wing, almost to a man, became Copperhead; and this wing it is which, by reason of superior ability or energy or impudence, has managed to retain ontrol of the party organization. It dictated the war-a-failure resolutions at Chicago; and t has dictated the demand for the immediate and unconditional restoration of the South, to which the party in the North is everywhere pledged. Hence its succession of defeats in

the Northern and Western States. And

though it has gained an exceptional victory

in Connecticut, the circumstance is attri-

butable to the fact that, though the Copper-

heads manipulated the convention and the platform, they fought the battle with comparatively unobjectionable candidates.

The case of the World is not improved by its reference to President Buchanan. That in January, 1861, he called to his councils loyal men as the successors of the Rebel Secretaries who had resigned, is indisputable; but this does not relieve him from the responsibility of his course down to that period. He had conveyed to Congress his conviction that, under the Constitution, the right to coerce a State as against secession did not exist, and the policy of the Northern Democratic leaders, then and afterwards, rested upon this hypothesis. Only on this ground could he vindicate his retention of Cobb and Thompson, after their active participation in the secession conspiracy had ecome notorious. And the same plea served his friends at the North. Even they who opposed the Southern movement qualified their condemnation with the denial of the right of the Government to put down secession by the use of force. To this extent it is certain that the leaders of the Northern Democracy encouraged the Rebellion. They did not recommend it per se, for they saw that it would temporarily extinguish the chance of regaining supremacy for the party; but they gave moral help to the then incipient Rebellion by promising in behalf of their party that the Government should not be allowed to march its armies into the South. It is well understood that these assurances emboldened the prime movers in the Rebellion quite as much as the promise of immediate recognition which the British Minister, Lord Lyons, is known to have given. Both proved false in the hour of trial. The British Government subsided into a treacherous "neutrality." And the leaders of the Northern Democracy, quailing before a storm they had not dreamed of, left the South to do its own hard fighting, and confined them-

headism. It is of this cowardly desertion, we presume, that Governor Orr speaks when he declares that there are "accounts to settle" before the South can again affiliate with the Democracy. It is to this retreat of the Democratic leaders that the Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle refers when it declines to follow into "the bog of Democracy." Nor are these exceptional allegations, as the World would have us believe. They are a reiteration of statements which, in the course of the last few months, we have quoted from influential Southern journals. In truth, with few exceptions, the entire press of the South has proclaimed its determination to have nothing more to do with the old political parties, with both of which it has strong grounds of quarrel. It intends to obey the law, to retrieve its shattered fortunes, to get back into the Union as quickly as possible, and to keep clear of entangling

selves to the guerilla practice of Copper-

excepted. The hope has been cherished, no doubt, that the Connecticut victories would reanimate the Democratic sympathies of the South. To the disappointment experienced on this head we attribute the extreme sensitiveness of our contemporary. For the South wisely refuses to be deceived on the subject. "One little Democratic victory in a little State no more makes Democratic ascendancy than one swallow makes a summer," is the saying of a Richmond newspaper; therefore, it goes on to remark, "we must be careful not to be induced to take any steps backward by reason of the Democratic success in Connecticut.1 We need not multiply citations. The sentence we have quoted correctly expresses the prevailing tone of Southern opinion as revealed by its newspapers.

Another point of equal significance is not less clear. It is, that even Southern Democrats will not rejoin the Democracy whose gospel is expounded by Monday's World. If they ever return to the Democratic organization it will be as the masters-the guides and rulers of the party. They spurn the Douglas Democrats as bastards, not lawful sons of the faith; and they will ally themselves only to the Copperheads. Of this we are enabled to produce "incontrovertible proofs" from the editorial columns of the Charleston Mercury. one of the ablest organs of Southern sentiment before the war, and one of the few that now exult in the Connecticut result. Says the

"Beyond all doubt or question, the principles of the Democratic party as laid down by Thomas Jefferson, and elucidated by James Madison in his report on the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, are the principles of the Constitution, on which the South has relied, from the commencement of the Government of the United States, for protection and interty. It was the exponent of Southern statesmanship and of Southern rule. The South made the and of Southern rule. The South made the Democratic party; and so long as their counsel and control ruled its policy it was the most useful and glorious party the sun ever shone upon. It lifted the United States to a state of strength and power, and gave them a name for strength and power, and gave them a name for free and just government unparalleled among the nations of the world. But in the course of time corrupt and unprincipled statesmen, chiefly from the North, got possession of its organization. Its principles gave way to ex-pediencies. Compromise after compromise brought it at length, at the opening of the war, to little less than a mere party organization without principle, to obtain place and power, its last fatal deligonency was its raisal, at the Its last fatal definquency was its reinsal, at the Charleston Convention, to give a pledge to support the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case. This broke up the party, produced the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, and brought on the war. Its weak and vacilitating course the war. Its weak and vacillating course during the war was the natural result of its shattered principles."

We array the Charleston Mercury as an authority against the World. We meet the World's pretense that the Democratic party was an anti-secession organization, with the Mercury's declaration that the party was essentially the party of the South, the supporter of Southern purposes and principles, and the product of Southern power. The Douglas movement, which the World applands, is denounced by the Mercury as the and the offspring of party demoralization, evidence of its want of principle and strength. The World insists that the South is once more on the side of Democracy. The Mer-cury contends, on the contrary, that the true course of the South is "to have no identification with any party at the North," but to await developments, and act accordingly.

The War-Cloud in Europe.

If it be lawful so to compare great things

with small, it may be truly said that the Em-

peror Napoleon, with his great Exposition, is at this mement very much in the position of a fashionable lady who is determined to carry out a picnic party in spite of the ugly cloud banks rolling up along the horizon. The tempest which began to gather in the European skies on the morrow of the thunders of Sadowa, has been growing blacker with every week which has passed since the peace of Nikola burg; and, if we are to attach credit to the muttered omens of the London and Continental stock markets which reached us on Monday over the wires of the Atlantic cable, it is already become seriously doubtful whether the "windows of Heaven' will not be opened before the doors of the Paris Exhibition close, and the showers come down in blood and fire before the guests can fairly get home again from their holiday. The form taken by the portents of ill which on Monday shook Wall street in almost simultaneous sympathy with the Royal Exchange and with the Bourses of Paris and Frankfort, is a clearly and perilously practical one. It is no longer seriously questioned, we believe, that, before the outbreak of hostilities between Prussia and Austria, Count Bismark endeavored to secure the acquiescence of Napoleon in his projected extension of the Prussian sway, by offering to France such a "rectification" of the French frontiers towards the Rhine as would have saved French supremacy in the West of Europe from being fatally overshadowed by the Prussian power. The propositions of the Premier of King William were rejected by the Emperor of the French on grounds which it will hereafter, perhaps, interest the historian to examine and to pronounce upon, but which need not at all concern us in any examination of the actual condition and the immediate prospects of Europe. Whether Napoleon disbelieved in the destiny of the daring Prussian, and so refrained from needlessly compromising the relations of France with Austria by a bargain which he felt convinced the party of the other part would never be in a position to consummate, or whether he really shrank from a frank revival of the good old plan by which princes were wont to partition "peoples" according to the dictates of their own convenience and their own policy, matters but little just now. The result has been that Prussia, in a campaign of unparelleled brevity and brilliancy, made herself the head of Germany; that Germany, compelled to acknowledge the leadership, has ever since been wavering towards a recognition of the sovereignty of Prussia; and that Napoleon, instead of seeing France enthroned as the arbiter of Central and Southern Europe, is now confronted by the imminent crystallization, from the Alps to the Baltic, and from the Vistula to the Rhine, of a power such as no Emperor of Germany since Frederic II., the "wonder of the world," has ever wielded. Great as this power of Prussianized Germany threatens to be, it is yet not impossible for France to array against it a power greater still. To do this it will be necessary, however, for the ruler of France to waive his loudly professed respect for the "principle of nationality," and to agglomerate, in one way or another, with the homogeneous and consolidated forty millions of the French monarchy, the populations of Switzerland, Holland, and Belgium. An imperial France, resting on the Italian Alps on the one side and upon the Northern Sea upon the other, would hold the West of Europe by as indefeasible a tenure as now gives over the East of Europe to the predominance of Russia; and it must be admitted that the policy of Count Bismark, if it tends directly to the formation party alliances—that of the Democracy not | of a really united Germany, tends also just as strongly, though indirectly, to provoke the consolidation, on either flank of the German Empire, of those two colossal dominions. Italy, which owes to the Prussian arms as well as to the French diplomacy her recent complete emancipation from the Austrian sway, must look, of course, with some anxiety to the approaches of so formidable a neighbor as France from the side of the Simplon and Mont Cenis. But Italy has traditional as well as geographical and strategic reasons for regarding with even greater distrust the formation of a new German empire embracing Bavaria and Wurtemburg practically under one sceptre with Posen and Hanover. Italian statesmen and the Italian people have not yet forgotten that it was the democratic United Germany of 1848 which proclaimed Lombardy and Venice to be natural appendages of the Teuton power; and a homogeneous Germany controlled from Berlin would probably be regarded in Italy as a more disagreeable neighbor even than a heterogeneous Austria controlled from Vienna. In a shock of war for the supremacy over Western Europe, France, even if she raised the banner of the boundaries of the first empire north of the Alps, would be pretty clearly sure of the sympathy, if not of he aid, of the Italian Government. The Hapsburgs, if only out of their abundant faith in the blind female deity who has so often befriended their house, would also throw all their weight against the Prusso-German Empire, and trust to the dice for their profits in case of its overthrow. Switzerland, Holland, and Belgium, though they would cling tena-

> the condition of Prussian provinces rather than of French departments. In this state of European affairs, and in the resence of the eventualities thus hastily, though not, we think, inaccurately sketched it will be seen at once that a proposition for the transfer of Dutch Luxembourg to France may very justly be regarded as the possible commencement of a drama the unfolding of which will shake the Old World to its centre. That Prussia would oppose such a proposition may be taken for certain. But the advances made by Bismark to Napoleon before the outbreak of the war of 1866 prove that Prussia perself has recognized the necessity which her present aggrandizement imposes upon France, of fortifying her eastern front; and a serious Prussian opposition to the cession of Luxembourg can, therefore, only be interpreted as a direct menace to the supremacy of France in Western Europe. Such a menace the French people are assuredly ill disposed to brook. whatever the temper of their sovereign may be; and it is idle to deny, therefore, that there are deep and real reasons for the feelings of anxiety and alarm which are daily gathering strength on the other side of the Atlantic.

> the alternative was positively forced upon them, have more and closer sympathies, on

the whole, with the populations of France than

with those beyond the Rhine; and, objection-

able as the practical administration of the

existing government in France in many

respects still is, there is nothing in the regime

stablished by Count Bismark to reconcile

either Switzers or Dutchmen or Belgians to

the prospect of seeing themselves reduced to

DRIVY WELLS-OWNERS OF PROPERTY-The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned of thintected at ery low prices.

A. PHYSON,

Manufacturer of Poudrette,

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING .- JOY. COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have RE-MOVED from FIFTH and UHESNUT Street to No 124 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; OFFICES.—No. 124 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; OFFICES.—No. 124 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York.

GRAND FESTIVAL IN AID OF THE HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS.
To be held at the Home, corner of TENTH and SHIPPEN Streets.
On THUBSDAY EVENING, April 14.
Singing by the Children, Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Tickets, \$100.
For sale at the Home and at the door on evening of entertainment.

entertainment.

Donations received for Festival on Thursday
morning.

48mwit

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC Philadrephia. March 12, 1997.
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 dottars (8, 00, 00) subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares alloued 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 desirons of becoming Stock-

order of the Board of Directors.
57w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

Siarw JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

The PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANYI(pursuant to adjournment bad at their annual
meeting) will meet at Concert Hail, No. 1219 CHENUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia, on TUESLAY, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1857, at 10 o'clock
A. M., and notice is hereby given that at said meeting
the Act of Assembly, approved March 22d, 1867, ensitted "An Act to repeal an act entitled "A further
supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania
Bailroad Company authorizing an increase of capital
stock and to borrow money, approved the twentyfirst day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred
and sixty six: and also to authorize the Pennsylvania
Railroad Company by this act to increase its capital
stock, to issue bonds and secure the same by mortgaged approved the twenty-second day of March,
A. D. 1867; a proposed increase increander of the
capital stock of this Company by 319,080 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 mortgages for the purposes in the said act mentioned and
within the limits therein prescribed, will be submitted
to the Stockholoers for their action in the premises.

Et MUND SMITH, By order of the Board of Directors, EDMUND SMITH,

4.61.1 CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD CAMPEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
OFFICE, ROBJENTOWN, N. J., March 27, 1867.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders
of the Cambden 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
serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
Secretary C. and A. R. and T. Co.

OFFICE OF THE COAL RIDGE IM-

OFFICE OF THE COAL RIDGE IMPROVEMENT AND COAL COMPANY, No. 325 WALNUT Street.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Coal Ridge Improvement and Coal Company will be held at the Ollice of the Company, on TRURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 12 o'clock M., to take action with relevence to the creation of a LOAN, to be secured by a n. originge on the real estate of the Company, 41 10

EDWARD SWAIN, Secretary,

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO OAKDALE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO OAKDALE
PARK.—Persons desiring to subscripe to the
stock of this great institution can make their returns
to the OFFICE No. 523 MINOR street, until 12
o'clock M., on MONDAY, 15th Inst. Personal appli
cation may be made at the office, between the hours
of 10 and 12 o'clock, from MONDAY, the Sth, to MONDAY, 15th inst., inclusive, Shares \$10 cach.
4 S11t]
Special Agent for Proprietor of Oakdale Park.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY -- A SPEcial 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, 1867. By order of the Board.
3 19 311* JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the TIONESTA OIL,
1, AND MINING COMPANY will be neld at the
Office of said Company, No. 308 WALNUT Street,
third floor, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of April,
1 M. JAMES M. PRESTON,
3 30 10t Secretary.

AN ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the PARKER PETRO-LEUM COMPANY will be held at No. 429 WALNUT Street (second atory), on WEDNESDAY. April 17, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at which an election for directors will be held.

W. MOONEY.
Secretary.

19T BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.-THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tinus Katurai Black or Brown. Remedies the III effects of Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the III cuecas of Bod Inyes. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY birest, New York.

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

"Night Blooming Cereus."

"Night Blooming Cereus," "Night Blooming Cereus."

"Night Blooming Cercus." "Night Blooming Cereus." PHALON'S A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Persume,

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distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which

SPECIAL NOTICE. FRANK GRANELLO. ciously to their national independence until

TAILOR, No. 921 CHESNUT STREET. (Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH B.reet). HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are estrons of procuring a first-class fashionable gar-

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

No. Het CHES NUT Street,

[Have opened, at their NEW STORE, N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

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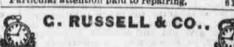
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Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
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