#### THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY NAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

#### Turkey in Europe-The Latest Phase of the Eastern Question. From the Herald.

In our Paris letter, published on Wednesday, Iye gave the programme of a movement for the further disintegration of the Ottoman empire, priginating in the lands between the Danube and the Balkan, where the Moslem power can least bear to be put to any new test. The programme is simply a project for the revival of the kingdom of Bulgaria, extinct since the fourteenth century - an ancient Christian power, overwhelmed and borne down by the original irruption of the Turks into Europe. It thus proposes to read backwards the melancholy chapter of modern history that made a great Christian population the slaves of a barbarous race, and to commence the reconstruction of that part of Christendom at the point where the sword of the fanatic stopped all progress. The particulars of the programme merely indicate points in the constitution of the projected realm; but these points are significant of the nature of their origin. They show that the project has grown up in the wide-spread influence upon the people of a great recent example—the success of Hungary in demanding from her tyrannical ruler a separate national organization and government. Hungary is made the model for the establishment of the new power. Just as Francis Joseph must be crowned King of Hungary, so the Sultan must be crowned King of Bulgaria before he can legitimately rule; and he must rule also through a minister and a national Bulgarian Parliament. We are told that the Servians, Montenegrins and Greeks are leagued with the Bulgarians for the support of their demand, and that its denial will inevitably be followed by violent measures. Its acceptance would itself be a great revolution; and thus, in either event, we appear to be on the eve of a remarkable change in the political and social condition of one of the most interesting portions of Europe-the border land of centuries of struggle between opposing creeds and races.

Whether the establishment of a new king dom, including a portion, perhaps all of European Turkey, and sure to be soon independent of the Padishah, is to be the accepted solution of one of the most troublesome of political problems, time only can tell; but the case is one that presses for settlement, and a settlement must soon be found. Moreover, according as that settlement is good or bad, so will Eastern Europe be disturbed or at rest for a century to come. The wonderful strength and the great necessity of Russia will bear down the scale against the ideas of the Western powers. Russia is ambitious of maritime development and naval greatness. Peter stamped that tradition ineradicably upon her policy when he became a ship carpenter. Frozen up through half the year in her northern extremity she requires a southern outlet through the Euxine, and will have it. That is a part of the inevitable future, and Russian preponderance in the Mediterranean will be the result. France and England stopped this once by force of arms. They cannot do it Let France move now and she will find that a united Germany of fifty millions of people is her next-door neighbor, and is in close alliance on this very point with Russia. Let England move, and India is gone. sian military posts are established within striking distance along the whole Indian frontier, and any undue expression of British sympathy with Russia's foe will deprive England of the vast wealth of her Asiatic empire. She "has given hostages to fortune," and must look on with folded arms. In view of all this what part should the Western powers take in this present movement. They should encourage by every means the setting up of this new kingdom. The continued domination of the Sultan in Europe furnishes the pretext that Russia wants. So long as her movement can take the shape of intervention for the protection of oppressed Christians it will commend itself to the prejudices of Europe and all will be easy; but a Christian kingdom, ruling all the lands from Hungary to Greece, will be a bulwark against her, and her first great difficulty.

## The War Panic.

From the Hevald. Public securities here, as well as abroad, have been unreasonably affected by the result of the negotiations for the purchase by France of the duchy and fortress of Luxembourg. It turns out that Holland has no right to sell either, and even if she had, Prussia occupies the fortress with her troops, and as possession is nine points of the law, the Dutch prudently refuse to conclude the bargain. France cannot well make a casus belli of this; but if she were disposed, she is not ready to do so. Her new plan of military reorganization will take at least twelve months to complete, and Louis Napoleon is not fool enough to enter upon a campaign against Prussia, strengthened as she now is, until he is prepared at every point. A second military failure, following close upon that of Mexico, would destroy his prestige with the French people and probably lose him his throne. It is all very well for the purposes of stock operators to start such an alarm, but a great many things may occur before it has a chance of realization. France is no more in a condition than Prussia to commence a contest fraught with such tremendous consequences. The revenues of both have need of nursing, and it would be an act of supreme folly on their part to provoke an expenditure which would burden them with debt for half a century to come. Still there is no reckoning on what the ambition or fancied necessities of a ruler like Napoleon may drive him to. There is only one thing on which we can count in his regard, and that is that he will not provoke a European war until he is prepared for it, and that will certainly not be within a period which should exercise any present influence upon our stock market.

#### The Reconstruction Law in the Supreme From the World.

It is understood that the Mississippi application for an injunction will be argued in the Supreme Court to-day. We suppose that not even Judge Sharkey himself has any sanguine hopes of the success of his application; but if there were one chance in a thougand, he would probably feel bound to make the attempt. If the law cannot be defeated by this method, it can be defeated by none; for long before a repeal is possible, the law would have spent its force. It would have

expired by the completion of the new State an application to the Supreme Court, a sound | Esquimaux and Indians shall be subject to

carry every election, in every State, from this time forward, this full measure of political success could not effect the repeal of the law short of four or five years, owing to the long terms of the Senators. One-third of the present Senators go out at the end of two years, another third at end of two more years; and supposing the forty-second Congress to meet at the regular time in December, 1871, we could hardly expect the repeal before 1872. But long before that time (unless the Supreme Court interpose), the States will have been reorganized and admitted, and the law have expired by its own limitation. Political agitation for repeal would therefore be nugatory. No reasonable choice remains but between frank submission and an application to the Supreme Court. It is creditable to the South that opposition to so abominable and oppressive a law takes this mild, orderly, and peaceable form.

The Supreme Court will probably decide that the question is political, and that it has therefore no jurisdiction. For any practical result, the Court might as well affirm the constitutionality of the law as to disclaim jurisdiction. The law will continue to be enforced all the same whether the Supreme Court refuse to set it aside on one of these grounds as on the other. If, as it seems to be generally supposed, the prayer for injunction prove fruitless, there are circumstances in the political situation which may partially reconcile the applicants to their ill-success after they have discharged their consciences. The Supreme Court cannot put an injunction on Congress, and forbid it to exercise acts of legislation until it first admitted the Southern members, Matters could not, therefore, be much mended, and might, in some respects be made worse, by a judicial decision setting aside the law. Congress would be enraged and stiffened, and would make the most offensive use of such of their powers as the Supreme Court cannot reach. Each of the two Houses is as much a court of last resort in deciding on the qualifications and admissibility of its members, as the Supreme Court is in deciding questions purely legal. As there is no constitutional authority to review their action in excluding members, they would shut out the Southern States indefinitely, and could not be called to account. It is well known that all the recently-appointed judges are Republican, the retirement of most of the Southern members of the Court at the beginning of the war having created vacancies for Mr. Lincoln to fill. Some of the conservative judges are far advanced, and in the ordinary course of nature cannot remain long on the bench, and there is a law forbidding any new appointments till the number is reduced to seven. If the present law should be set aside, matters would revert to the same state they were in before its passage, and Congress would hold on awaiting a change in the character of the Court. As soon as this should take place they would revenge themselves by the passage of a worse law, if worse be possible. With the prospect, the almost certainty that things would take this turn, the Southern people will have no great cause to grieve if the Supreme Court disallow Judge Sharkey's application, as it probably will. They long ago had ample opportunities to know, in the Dred Scott case and the fugitive slave decisions, how little the Republican party care for the judgments of Supreme Court. There is no real remedy for the existing evils but in putting the party out of power; which can be soonest done by prompt reorganization and bringing the Southern vote into the Presidential elections.

## The Perils of Maximilian.

Our Government has acted commendably in interceding with the Republican authorities of Mexico for the personal safety of the Emperor Maximilian. The Austrian Prince has been for some time in a very dangerous position. It can hardly be said that he holds any part of Mexico besides Vera Cruz, Queretaro, and the Capital. The former place he holds by the most uncertain tenure. There is a Liberal force outside the city, and there are hardly anybody but Liberals inside; and it only requires such a contingency as may happen at any hour to put both city and fortress into the hands of Juarez. Things are not better in the capital; and it is only through martial law that he is able to maintain even the semblance of authority there. His presence at Queretaro with such an army as he possesses may be proof of his spirit and courage, but it is no security for his fortunes. The defection of any one of his generals, (with all of whom defection is a commonplace affair), or a successful movement on the part of the Liberal force which confronts him, may leave him any day without a feet of Mexican soil on which his life is worth a moment's pur-

chase. The recent shocking action of some of the Liberal Generals, and especially Escobedo, shows that there would very surely be quick work made with Maximilian, if caught, unless the authority of Juarez, to whom our Government has appealed, were interposed in his behalf. It is not at all unnatural that the Mexican Liberals should feel greatly exasperated against the Imperialists. The miseries of the French war of invasion have been experienced by every Mexican, and the atrocities of such monsters as the French Dupin, were of a kind certain to be followed by retaliation. But inasmuch as our Government never ceased to remonstrate against French outrages, it has now a right to remonstrate with the Mexicans

who would retaliate. We have a right, moreover, to intercede with the Mexicans in behalf of Maximilian, on the large ground that it was the power of our Government which expelled the French from Mexico. Had we not taken part with the Mexicans, the French would have annexed their whole country as an Imperial province, and the French mode of pacifying Algiers shows the means that would have been adopted of dealing with recalcitrant Mexicans. From all this we have saved Mexico; and our word must therefore be anthoritative when we interpose in behalf of the unhappy Prince, whose fortunes and misfortunes have certainly not been of his own making.

It would be as well, however, for Maximilian's friends to urge him to take speedy advantage of this interposition, and not delay

#### his departure till destruction overtakes him. What We Get by the Treaty.

From the Tribune. The Russian Treaty has been made public, apparently without authority. In the first article the boundaries of the ceded territory are defined; in the second is transferred to the United States the title of all public property, with the exception of the Greek Churches, which are to remain the property of their members; in the third, it is stipulated that the inhabitants, excepting uncivilized tribes, shall, after three years' residence, be admitted As between political agitation for repeal and to citizenship of the United States, while the

judgment would unhesitatingly prefer the our authority; in the fourth, the formal terms | latter. Even if the advocates of repeal could of the exchange are defined; the fifth provides for the withdrawal of Russian troops; in the sixth, the cession of territory and domi-nion is declared to be free and unincumbered by any reservations; and in the seventh, the date of ratification is fixed.

It is at least a satisfaction to know that the treaty binds our Government to no more than the payment of a certain sum in gold, and the admission of Russian settlers to citizenship, and that any slight value the cession may have is not lessened by reservations in favor of British hunters and traders. To share the questionable advantages of the territory would be to yield them entirely, for there are some things which are too small to be divided. But though this is theoretically a satisfaction, practically it would have made no appreciable difference to the people of this country if all the traders in North America had been given equal rights in the territory by the In the deserts of Russian America the hunters around the Geart Bear Lake will care little for the 141st degree of west latitude. We simply obtain by treaty the nominal possession impassable deserts of snow, vast tracts of dwarf timber, frozen rivers, inaccessible mountain ranges, with a few islands where the climate is more moderate, and a scanty opulation is supported by fishing and tradwith the Indians. Virtually we get, by an expenditure of seven millions in gold, Sitka and the Prince of Wales Islands. All the rest is waste territory, and no energy of the American people will be sufficient to make mining speculations in the sixtleth degree north latitude profitable, or to reclaim wildernesses which border on the Arctic Ocean, We may make a treaty with Russia, but we cannot make a treaty with the North Wind, or the Snow King. A glance at the map will show that this mighty acquisition, with the exception of an few islands scattered along a mountainous and sterile shore, lies above the sixtieth degree, and is divided into nearly equal portions by the Arctic circle. Ninety-nine hundredths of Russian America are absolutely useless; the remaining hundredth may be of some value to the Russians who settled it, but is certainly not worth seven millions of dollars to a nation already possessed of more territory than it can decently overn, and burdened with debt. On the contrary, it is certain that the expense and trouble of a Territorial government-or six governments, as we hear Mr. Seward proposes-in this distant and inhospitable land, would far outweigh any advantage from its codfish or bear skins. To Russia it was an incumbrance; to us it would be an embarrassment, and by the next session of Congress we trust the folly of the purchase will be made so plain that the House will refuse to make the necessary appropriation.

#### The Ball Rolling.

From the World. The returns of the local elections which we printed on Wednesday show great Democratic gains as compared with those of last year. Albany, which gave only 533 majority for Hoffman, elected a Democratic Mayor by over 1600 majority; and in Lockport, which gave a majority of 107 votes for Fenton last fall, the Democrats elected their candidate for Mayor by 270 majority, and three aldermen and three supervisors of the four of each that were chosen.

Local elections were also held in several cities and towns in New Jersey, the results of which are given in the subjoined table, with

	figures where we have	them:—
١	Dem. Med., 1867. New Brunswick160 Hoboken128	Rep. Maj.   1807   Belleville
ł	Harrison	Milburne 30 New Providence 30

Hudson City......311 Paterson ...... In most of the places carried by the Republicans their majorities are less than those obtained by them at the preceding election, while the Democrats in several instances increased their previous majorities. The returns that have reached us from New lersey are quite meagre, though sufficient to indicate that the Democrats have made substantial gains.

Those who have not yet learned "the lesson of Connecticut," should devote a little study to the returns of the city election in Hartford last Monday. In 1865, in a total vote of 3955 the radicals carried the city by 309 majority. This year, in a total vote of 4738-the largest vote ever cast in a city election in Hartfordthe Democrats gained a majority of 565, and elected four out of six aldermen, and sixteen of the twenty-four Councilmen. Leading radi cals confidently expected that this election would be a repudiation of the Democratic State success of April 1, but the Democrats actually added one hundred to their majority of the preceding Monday, suggesting the propriety of quoting a pet phrase of radicalism, that "revolutions never go backwards."

## The Next Great Step.

Editorial correspondence of the N. Y. Independent, Down here in the Delaware Water Gap the majestic cliffs are just now clad equally with winter and with spring; not yet having put off their snow, but already putting on their green. In to-day's universal sunshine the streams glitter, the sheep are silver-fleeced, and the school-children's faces are glorified. I am at this moment looking out of my carwindow on a bevy of these youngsters at their noon recess—the girls dressed in old and faded calicoes, patched and picturesque, the boys bareheaded, and playing leap-frog. The cattlethose half-human beings-are standing idle in the fields, gazing at the merry children, and hungering for sweet clover. If I were an artist, I would paint these almost cloudless clouds, and send you a dreamy picture instead of a prosaic letter. The tardy larks ought to be ere to spread their wings for a flight into such a sky; but those prudent birds have not yet returned from the South-perhaps in view of the backwardness of reconstruction. Meanwhile, here is a positive flavor of nutmeg in the air-wafted, I think, from Connecticut. I have been smelling it ever since

the 1st of April. O backsliding Connecticut! A few minutes ago the newsboys brought the Tribune into the car, and my eye fell on a statement by Governor Hawley concerning the recent election. 'It has been the curse of the Republican party," he says, "that it has permitted certain men in the State to act as its leaders who have cared only for its offices, and not for its principles; and the influence of these men has continually eaten away the pith and manliness of the party." Truer words were never spoken -nor by a truer man. And, although the defeat of a gallant and noble gentleman like Governor Hawley carries with it a necessary touch of sorrow to the legion of his friends, yet, on the other hand, the dishonor which the Republican party of Connecticut brought upon itself two years ago was altogether too great to be overlooked by that Nemesis which men call poetic justice; and so the discomfiture of the 1st of April must be regarded by just men as one of the inevitable revenges brought round by the whirligig of time.

Governor Hawley is right. The Republican managers of Connecticut have been eminently cowardly; and some of them eminently treacherous. Two years ago, after a Republican Legislature had submitted to the people of that State a just and honorable proposition to enfranchise about two thousand negroes the Republican leaders, with Senator Dixon at their head, conspired to defeat this measure at the polls. A State in which parties are so equally divided that the majority whether one way or another, has latterly been less than a thousand, nevertheless decided against negro suffrage by a majority of more than 6000. An analysis of the vote showed that 5000 Republican voters were recreant to their duty-mainly by withholding their ballots from a proposition which they themselves had submitted to the ballot box. This mingled cowardice and treachery of two years ago was the sole cause of the defeat of April the first. For everybody knows that not all the money in the purses of the rich Democratic candidate could have purchased the election of Mr. English, if the negroes of Connecticut had been allowed to vote for Governor Hawley. At the close of Governor Buckingham's term the Republican party of Connecticut, had it chosen o exercise its strength, was abundantly strong enough to secure impartial suffrage. But it chose instead to insult its black-faced brethren, and refuse their alliance.

A party, therefore, that thus deliberately cripples itself by cutting off its own right arm leserves after it overthrow but little sympathy A party that betrays its allies is justly defeated by its enemies. A party that crushes the negro deserves to be trampled on by the Democracy.

Henceforth, let cowardly Republican State committees who flount the watchwords of freedom on their banners, and vet at the same time commit outrages upon their own fellowcitizens, take notice that the Republican party can no longer smite the negro without wounding itself.

The true men in Connecticut who did their duty in 1865 have reason to be proud of their stand in 1867-even though they were too few in numbers to win the day. A man like Gov. Hawley counts it more honor to bear the banner of Justice, even though he be beaten under it, than to have borne any less noble standard, even though he had won a victory. With never-failing plainness of speech, the Governor always demanded the right of suffrage for the negro, and always proclaimed himself willing to stand or fall by this issue. He has now been unhorsed, but will mount again, and renew the battle. And his party are yet to shake Connecticut.

I trust the whole nation will discern a lesson in this defeat. It is this-If, without the negro vote, the Union party cannot prosper in Yankee State, how can it prosper without the negro vote in the Southern States?

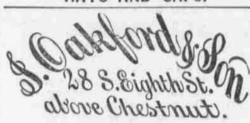
The policy of negro suffrage, therefore, is clearly seen to be the only policy for the national welfare. But just as clearly is it seen that the policy of negro suffrage is needed not only on the Gulf, but also in New England. What, then, is the next step in the progress

of reconstruction? The answer is plain: We must make impartial suffrage the rule and practice of the Northern as well as the Southern States.

Fellow-countrymen of the North, give new and kindly reconsideration to this vital

question ! Meanwhile, as the railway water-boy-the Ganymede of the train-has just brought to my dusty fellow-passengers a pailful of cold water, I here drop my lead-pencil, end my letter, and wait my turn at the tin-cup-to drink to a new amendment of the Federal Constitution, which shall secure to every American citizen, black and white, North and South, the American citizen's franchise.

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tificates of dentity.

JAY COOKE, MANAGER. AN ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the PARKER PETRO-LIKUM COMPANY will be held at No. 429 WALNUT Street (accoud story), on WEDNESDAY, April 17, 187, at 12 o'clock, at which an election for directors will be held.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADRIPHIA March in 1887.
In accordance with the provisions of the Nationa Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this hank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars (\$1.000.00). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares alouted 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.

liv order of the Board of Directors.
3 15 70 JOSEFH P. MUMFORD, Cashler.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY (pursuant to adjournment had at their annual meeting) will meet at Concert Hall, No. 129 CHESNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia, on TUES-BAY, the 20th 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, ensuiplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, anthorizing an increase of capital stock and to borfow money, approved the twenty-brist 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 mortgage," approved the twenty-second day of March, A. D. 1867, a proposed increase thereunder of the capital stock of this Company by 380,888 shares, and the issue of the same from time to time by the Board of Directors, and the proposed exercise by the said Board of Directors of the powers granted 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 Stockholaers for their action in the premises.

EDAUND SMITH, within the limitation of their action in the premises to the Stockholders for their action in the premises.

By order of the Eoard of Directors.

EDMUND SMITH.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
OFFICE, Beadentown, N. J., March 27, 1887.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockhoiders of the Cainden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Eardentown, on SATURDAY, the 27th of April, 1887, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD,

3 29 Secretary C. and A. R. and T. Co.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO OAKDALE
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of its and 12 o'clock, from MONDAY, the 8th, to MONDAY, 15th inst., inclusive, Shares \$10 cach.

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

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.-A SPEctal 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 Oilice of the Company, No. 490 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\*

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LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND BRAIDES & JEWELERS. WATCHES, SEWHOPY A SILVER WARE WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila-

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

SILVER-WARE OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES. Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices. BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Stan-ard Silver. A large assortment to select from. WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and war

Diamonds and all precions stones bought for cash. JOHN BOWMAN

No. 704 ARCH Street.

PRILADELPHIA. MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN SILVER AND PLATEDWARE,

Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5 WATCHES, JEWELBY.

W. W. CASSIDY, No. 13 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully select AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES. SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES

EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS. An examination will show my stock to be unsur-

assed 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 CLOOPS with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT, Gold and Silver Watch Cases,

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

WATCHES. SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND SOLID SILVER-WARE

REMOVAL.

D REER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 412
OF Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed to
No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth
streets, where they will continue their Manufactory
of Gold Chairs, Bracelets, etc., in every variety, Also
the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper, Old Gold
and Silver bought,
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FERTILIZERS. A MMONIATED PHOSPHATE

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZED For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable

Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc. This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Price \$60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the

> WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemista, No. 724 MARKET Street.

> > HOOP SKIRTS.

628
LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT. 628
LE PETIT TRAIL for the Promenade, 2% yards round, the CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.
These Skirks are in every way the most destrable that we have heretofure offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Chisdren's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2½ to 4 yards in circumference, of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

wholesale and read, and low-priced New York made tion.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts. Plain and Trail, 20 aprings, 90 cents; 26 aprings, 91 as a prings, 91 as a prings,

FOSTER'S RESTAURANT, NO. 121 NOUTH THIRD STREET,

OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK, PHILADELPHIA

Oysters and Meals at all hours.

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