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THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH .- PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1867.

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EDITORIAL OPINIONE OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UFON CUBRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE SVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Rumors of War in Europe. From the Times.

The warlike despatches from Berlin, published a few days since by several of our Intemporaries, are not confirmed by later teleframs from that quarter. To say nothing of he unlikelihood that a note from Count Bisnark to the Emperor Napoleon, demanding is reasons for arming, and asking the immeliate ceseation of warlike preparations, should be divulged before it reached the French Cabinet, it is marvellous that such a demand, if made public, should not have had an unfavorable effect upon the money market. Financial circles are notoriously sensitive, and are not supposed to have a penchant for war. Yet since then consols have advanced and the stock markets were generally firm. This, in the face of news which must have been known if correct, is a most remarkable circumstance. It cannot be that credited warlike news has lost its effect upon speculators; and yet the substance of the Berlin despatch must have been known in Europe long before night through inquiries sent from this side. It is also passing strange that recent despatches contain nothing confirming the report.

There are other grounds for discrediting the despatch. We will not undertake to say that Count Bismark has not sent to Napoleon a peremptory request to disarm or fight, but only that such a step would be very unlike the policy hitherto pursued by the great Prussian statesman. Even on the supposition that he wished to make war on France, we cannot believe that he would commence by deliberately insulting the whole French people, and orcing all parties to make common cause with the Emperor. However divided on questions of domestic policy, Frenchmen are always united upon France. Among no people is there a stronger sense of obligation to country. The leaders of the opposition in the Corps Législatif base their attacks upon the Imperial policy on the ground that it has been injurious to France, and that it leads to the aggrandizement of Prussia. The people of France are divided on this question, and are, moreover, dissatisfied with the Emperor's scheme of military reorganization. As it would be for the interest of Count Bismark to foment these differences, it is hardly credible that he should deliberately take a step which would at once unite all parties, silence M. Thiera and all the rest of the opposition, and send every Frenchman an eager volunteer into the ranks of the army.

The reported summons to disarm would be tantamount to a demand that France should confess herself defeated before drawing the sword. Such coercion is sometimes exercised by powerful States upon weak ones, but rarely upon an equal. The boy who declared that he wouldn't take any sauce from fellows smaller than himself, acted on the principle that governs most nations when they want to fight. Thus England tamely submits to the Lamirande insult from France, but is terribly bellicose towards Spain. Besides, Count Bismark has always kept in mind, in dealing with foreign nations, that "forewarned is forearmed." "Up to the very beginning of the late war, he contrived to puzzle not Austria only, but all the rest of Europe, in regard to his designs; and when the time came for striking, the blow fell without a moment's warning.

The military movements alluded to in connection with this rumor could doubtless be explained on other grounds than that Bismark is preparing for war. Rastadt was an old fortress from which the Prussian contingent was withdrawn at the commencement of hostilities between Prussia and Austria. That contingent is now sent back, probably in accordance with an agreement with Baden, in whose territory the fortress stands. Prussia is already in full possession of Luxembourg: and the people of that Duchy are said to be strongly opposed to being sold to France. Under these circumstances we see no reason to doubt that the steadiness of the European stock markets is to be accepted as an indication that the reported demand of Prussia upon France is untrue, and that the class of persons most likely to be well informed in regard to international relations are confident of the preservation of peace.

Georgia can work to their best advantage. It unfortunate that any of Mr. Sharkey's brethren should feel themselves shackled by the consciousness of this terrible dectrine. No community can proceed prosperously when troubled by a conviction that it has a right to be lazy when it ought to work, Labor under such circumstances becomes as penal as breaking stone, with the accompaniment of ball and chain, and thus the delusion of State rights may be a moral slavery of the worst sort. State Rights are

the old chivalrous gauds, and trappings, and dandyfsms with which the South became vain enough to rebel; but our no account can it afford to wear such braveries now. Better work in plain homespun than mope like the lazy cavalier in his garret. State Rights are not going to appreciate labor and property, and rebuild the fortunes of the South. hearty acceptance of the situation certainly will, and so think the shrewdest, men of that section. One can do without title to sovereignty when all the kingdom he owns is a farm, and all the treasury he has is what he earns. Under these conditions, we submit that it is better to dig potatoes than to be noisy over State Rights.

Governor Jenkins, of Georgia, follows ex-Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, in a legal protest against what he considers the unconstitionality of the Reconstruction act. Both of these gentlemen became Governors by a process in direct opposition to the Sharkey doctrine of State rights, the open and indiscrimi-nate violation of which by President Johnson enables Mr. Sharkey to set up the contrary with the greatest show and pretense. As an index-mark, the people will not be slow to earn the significance of such a straw as Mr. Sharkey. He is a Union man of long sufferng, one who found nothing to do in the Rebellion, and, we fear, has been rather useless out of it. He belongs to the extra-class of politicians-the gentlemen who are now acting the part of political resurrectionists. It is not a live business: it is only bringing the corpse of State rights to the dissection table. We are no wise alarmed. If the Supreme Court delivered a decision like an earthquake, so that even Mr. James Buchanan should be wakened, we are not sure that it would produce any more than a very dreadful shaking of dry bones.

Probable War in Europe-The Dynasties and Their Debts in Danger. From the Herald.

Our latest telegraphic news from Europe shows good reason for the war panic, of the existence and prevalence of which we had been previously informed. The situation is sufficiently alarming. It will not surprise us if the next message should inform us that hostilities between France and Prussia have actually commenced. Plucky as ever, Count Bismark is fully prepared and not unwilling to stake the future of the new Germany which he has so recently called into. existence, and which as yet is by no means consolidated, on the chances of a war with France. Should it come to an actual collision, it is impossible to predict where or how matters will end. It is not France or Prussia, it is Europe which is in danger. Disorder, in fact, is general. At no previous period since the birth of the States system in Europe, has there been such general and complete disorganization as exists at the present moment. For some generations, with the exception only of the period of the first Napoon, a species of family compact gave at least the appearance of unity to the various European nations. That unity is no more. Disorganization is the order of the day. Not only are nations not agreed with each other, they are not agreed within themselves. Internally and externally disorder reigns. Among the various powers entente cordiate there is none. Within the limits of the various States, contentment there is none. At the present moment, what European power of the first class can be said to be in alliance with any other of its peers ? If we except Russia, what power can be said to have peace and contentment reigning within its borders? Take England, with her Fenianism and reform; France, with her factions and her army reconstruction schemes; Prussia, with her newly acquired but still grumbling provinces; Austria, with her various and conflicting nationalities; Italy, with her eternal Church question and chang-ing ministries; Spain, with her stupidity and her struggling but dying Bourbonism, to make no mention of the unfortunate sick man of the East-and say which of the European States is at rest within itself. For all this disorder there is but one possible cure-the nations, one and all, must be made self-forgetful. Their thoughts must be directed outwards. Nothing can so effectually accomplish this result as war. The needed ventilation can be found through no other channel. If we may udge from the war clouds which now loom portentously on the horizon, the requisite emedy may soon be applied. In the midst of all this disorder and confusion it is felt to be a relief to allow the mind's ye to rest on the composure and dignity of Russia and the United States. Like rocks in mid-ocean, they sit serene and lofty, unaffected by the surging billows which roll n foam and fury all around them. Busy with numerous internal improvements, Russia, with one foot on the Baltic and the other on the Black Sea, looks hopefully towards Constantinople, and sees, in the not distant future, the day when she will sit in pride on the shores of the Bosphorus, and when her flag will float in triumph on the waters of the Mediterranean. The big pear which she has long been anxious to pull is ripe, very ripe. If Russia will but have patience, it will soon, we promise her, fall into her hands. The United States, on the other hand, so far from being on the verge of inancial ruin, and about to break in pieces from its own weight, as some of our Old World friends would fain believe, startles the world more than ever by the dash and boldness of its enterprise. Not only not contented with a territory which certainly is large-some think too large-but eager to obtain and able to utilize more, we propose to purchase from our big neighbor Russia that immense tract of territory on the North American continent which has formerly acknowledged her sway. "What will we do with it?" some engerly ask. "Use it," we answer, "and turn it to good and profitable account." Thus the United States grows, and must grow more and more, until the entire North American continent, with all that properly appertains to it, comes under her authority. Our neighbors, how-ever, need take no alarm. We have no intention of imitating the barbarous examples of the past, by making might the test of right. We wish to held our land by a nobler tenure. We discard all idea of conquest. We mean to maintain and extend the great Republic on a grander principle. What we want we are willing to pay tor; and what we do acquire; we mean to acquire by honest means, and to retain on fair and honorable terms. It is fitting and proper, necessary for the times, and worthy of our history, that we should read to the world some such noble There is one reflection which is irresistible from this view of the political affairs of the

Old World and the New-security and confidence are certain to gravitate westward. The old dynasties are docmed, and the day is not far distant when their debts must be repudlated. A revolution similar to that which swept over France in 1789 threatens at an early day to devastate the entire European continent, the adjacent islands of Great Britain, and Ireland not excepted,

PROVIDENCE.

Sermon Delivered by Rev. J. A. Seins, D. D., at St. John's Lutheran Church, Last Evening.

SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEOBATH.] The Young Men's Christian Association have, for some time past, requested the orthodox ciergy of our city to deliver Sunday evening lectures, under their auspices; and since the inauguration of this system there has not been one lecture that has ever failed to draw a large congregation of God's people, and from their nature and deep interest, connected with the subjects and the manner of their delivery, the youthful classes have been gathered in, when otherwise they would not have set foot within God's house. Last evening, by the request of this Association, the Rev. J. A. Seiss, D. D., of St. John's Lutheran Church, on Race street, above Fifth, delivered a sermon, taking as his subject, "God's overruling Providence, whereby He guideth and shapeth events to His will and for His giory." At the opening of the services the large edifice was filled, and throughout the evening services, and the delivery of the sermon, the congregation was rapt in attention, and impressed by the truths which fell from the speaker's lips.

The preacher took for his text;-

word that then was, the centre of its authority and power. Wheresoever the children of men dwelt his kingdom extended, As Daniel has said, "He was ruler over them all !" And in addition to his earthly greatness, he was also vested with the spirit of prophecy. He, like most men blest with worldly glory, constructions for and the bissing of the sometimes forgot God, and in his pride and vanity did wickedly. For this he was miracu-ously rebuked and severely punished. Having who would not worship his image, he cast them into a furnice heated to whiteness; he was made to see them preserved in one heated with the seven-fold, and saw them come out with not a thread of their garments singed. It was o marvellous and expressive a miracle that he it bound to acknowledge the hand of God in , and confessed to all his vast empire that the d of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego was e only God, and that He alone was to be worshiped throughout his realms. It was to this and such-like marvelous manifestations of the Divine power of the Godhead that he referred in the text:---"Signs and wonders, great and mighty, which the high God hath wrought towards me. But we are not to suppose that this was an include spect realistic to the second sole.

isclated case in relation to suppose that this was an isclated case in relation to these deeds. It is a mistake to look apon God's doings with the people of the world as if the same Divine interierence in the affairs of men was no longer what it then was, Jehovah's hand is just as really at work now in what is transpiring every day as in the wonders that Nebuchad-n+zzar experienced. What it did then, He loes still for the same ends. Those miraculous does still for the same ends. Those mirrachious interventions often related in the Scriptures were not meant simply to excite the wonder of those who saw them or of the after ages; but in illustration of Divine government, from which to learn how things are governed and conducted continually. They were simply to show how God is dealing with men all the time. Ordinarily we see things coming after-wards in a uniform and settled order, and we forget that God has charge in its coming, as in

deeds rare and miraculons. We see Him putting forth the divine hand to call saul to the kingdom, David to the throne, Isaiah to the prophet's chair, and Jonah to be missionary in Nineveh — just that we may know and see how the same hand is employed in seeking and setting up every earthly ruler, and in commissioning every preacher of rightcousness who appears in the world. We may be slow to learn the great lesson, and still slower in taking it to our hearts, but it is nevertheless true that God is in everything. Men devise, but God disposes. His hand is in the election of a President who is to rule, as the election of a President who is to rule, as much as it was in the calling of Moses from the burning bush. His providence has as much charge of the meal-chest of every family as in the cruse of the widow at Scrapta, or in the feeding of Elijah by the ravens in the moun-tains. He is as much in the troubles and dis-tresses of families and nations now, as he was in the miraculous judgments which afflicted the King of Egypt, or in the hand that wrote Belshazzar's doom upon the wall of Babyion's royal banquet house. As much in every vineward and every harvest much in every vineyard and every harvest field as in the miracle of Cana, or in the produc-tion of the manna which raised into the camp of the pilgrim Hebrews. As much in the pul-sations of each heart as in that il/e-thrill which brought dead Lazarus from his grave. As much in every death as in the stroke which smote down Nacab or Ananias, or in the charlot of fire which took up the ancient prophet in triumph from earth. As much in every cir-cumstance in life as in the hand which took up Ezekiel by his bair from Kedar's banks, or preserved the Hebrew children in Nebuchad-nezzar's furnace. Neither can it be matter of material moment for us to understand to what intent and with what moral purpose God has thus dealt with men. Of the effect it has there can be no doubt. It is agreeable to reason, and it is affirmed and reaffirmed in revelation. It is traceable in all human history, and is manifest in every one's own experience, if man will look closely. Indeed, from the very nature of things, it cannot be otherwise. God is with everything that He has made, even in the most everything that He has made, even in the most minute particulars—numbering the very hairs of our heads, and in suffering not even a spar-row to fall without His will. The exact pur-pose which God has in particular circumstances of His more marked dealings with us, we are not always able to understand. They doubl-less are manifold, complicated, and, in some de-gree, inscrutable. "Who hath known the mind of the Lord? Unsearchable are His judgments, and His ways past inding out." But we are and His ways past finding out." But we are not left in total ignorance. Since the fall in Eden, it has ever been one of the greatest fail-Eden, it has ever been one of the greatest tail-ings of mankind to excel is outward things, without due regard to the spiritual and divine. People are prone to rest contented without penetrating sufficiently into the things of that invisible and hidden world from which out-ward things take their rise and shape. There is need that God should discover to man, and discourt man to himself. and out of these disdiscover man to himself; and out of these dis-coveries to lay afresh the foundations for a spiritual and pious life. To effect this is, pernaps, the first and sublimest design of God's varied dealings with men. It is plainly traceable in all the great transactions to which the Scriptures refer t was in them that the eternal soul and spirit of things broke from its sutward covering, and threw off in part the mask of secrecy to show the duty unto man, and demonstrated cur true relations to Him. For this the dry rod in Moses hand because a secret of the secret of t Mores hand became a moving serpent; the river furned suddenly to blood; the dust became living and animal; the clouds were transmuted into magazines of death and destruction; the air shock putrefaction from its dewy wings, and the majestic sea became obedient to man; the Mount shock like a thing of life; and from its mount is deare and to man; the Mount shook like a thing of life; and from its summit a fiame gave out its great builder's words; the dark fock gave out cool streams in the desert; the bover-ing clond guided the pligrim hosts, and the very sun stood still at the command of Joshua, and the moon in the valley of Ajalon, so that all who saw could know that there is a God in nature "whose signs are great and whose won-ders are mighty." What God did to them by interfering with the regular order of things. He is every day, every hour chacting events as wondrously as ever He did to the pligrim Hebrews by repulsing Pharcah, or to the won-dering Nebuchadnezzar. We sometimes wish that we could see a miracle; that we could witness a repetition of some of those great exhibitions of the Godhead that the andent world beheld. We think it would help our faith, it would settleour doubta, confirm our piety, and make our devotion stronger. But what are all the miracles of

Moses' time compared with the ten thousand forms of life which spring up all around? We are astonished at the doings of death among the cattle and ancient people of Egypt, and yet more people and arestures dis every hour now than tell under all the plagues of that period of wonders.

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There is a contraining every day in the period of wonders.
Why should we think it the greater exhibition of the Godhead to obscure, eclippe, or stop the sun, than to give the sun power to roll its golden chariot through mid-beaven every day, without stopping, without variation? We sight that the age of miracles is past, and yet everything is foll of the power of miracles, preaching God as eloquently as in the same head elevely the power at the marriage at Cana, when the modest water saw its God and blushed." Yet every summer revives it ten thousand fold, and every ripening cluster exhibits the same result from the same hand.
We are struck with wonder to see the manifestation of life in a peculiar manner by the hand of Moses, or at the glory of Christ, and yet the same is occurring every dust rules from one at the rocks are struct with wonder to see the manifestation of life in a peculiar manner by the hand of Moses, or at the glory of Christ, and yet the same is occurring every dust rules from beneath our feet to move in our limbs and pulsate in our feet to move in our limbs of the rocks are

in our own hands. The dust rises from beneath our feet to move in our limbs and puisate in our bearts. The cold metals of the rocks are continuely taking vitality in our velus. Even clods from the field are daily being transmitted into brains to fead hosts and thrill the world. Every spring-time is a resurrection more mag-nificent than the calling up of Lazarus. We wish for minucles to show us God, and yet the age of minucles is forever here. We wint to see the arm of the Lord, by the strength of which, as in ancient days, it formed as it

which, as in ancient days, it formed as it would, when, if we but observe, we shall see that it is perpetually manifesting its power in and around us with no less energy, and with results as great and wonderful, as when it placed the stats, or brought creation from nothing-

Neither is there anything framed but with the view of declaring God's sternal power and Godhead. Every day the handful of sunbeams coolineat. Every my the Unknown of Sundeating cast around upon us from the Unknown speaks to us to lead our spirits off in grateful and ad-miring wonder of the "Great Father of light, with whom there is neither variableness nor shadow of turning." Every night is the open-ing of the Divine temple, with the beautiful stars set around its sublime altar, with baimy muste coming from celestial galeries to lift man's soul into communion with the heaventy worshippers in doing homage to the great Lord of all.

Sleep is a mere miracle of rest! It is the evening touch of God's fingers upon our eyes to shut us into the solemn realm of the spirit-world, to impress ideas of life apart from the gross things of the body and earth. So everything-hills, valleys, mountains, plains, for sts, seasons, his-tories, accidents, sickness, death, sorrows, joys, societies-everything has a voice for him who will listen to it, spelling out continually that awful monosyllable-God; and every heart-throb, if it will listen, will be found to echo it back again-"Gon,"

And ever and anon, from world to world, we hear the echoing shout returning-"Gop." forever from the mighty soul of things pulsates the same tremendous voice, speaking-God, Gon, Gon-forever and forever Goo! whose signs are great and whose wonders are mighty. As God has manifested Himself in the innu-merable forms of life, and in the providential power He exercises over us, man is equally inclined to deify nimself and usurp God's place. People first forget God or get Him out of their thoughts, and then seek to put themselves in His position. It was so with Nebuchadnezzar, and it is so general that to humble this vain and wicked loftiness of man is, therefore, the next great intent of the Almighty's Divine administration concerning us. It was so in the case of the ancient idolators,

in which we have an example of what is true in general. All history shows that it is God's purpose to bring down whatsoever exalteth itself unduly. Our Lord banished Adam from Para-dise but for the reason that he was proud, when Satan told him he was God. The floods swept over the world, leaving it almost tenantless, because the people refused to acknowledge a higher ruler than their laws. Why was it Shinar was made the scene of that

confusion which made the world a Babel of tongues but because they had sought to defy Goo, and build themselves a memorial which the Almighty floods could not wash away? Yet the minds of men could never learn the lesson, but continued banding themselves up in pride together, to set themselves up, and filling the world with boastful imaginings and false glories, all giving the glory one to another, and ex-halting self into the Creator of things and honors.

Hence came the fearful doings of God among the idols of Egypt and the people of Canaan, when Pharaoh lifted himself up, saving, "Who is the Lord, that I should obey His voice?" And from the guileless babes doomed to destruction one was picked out to smite the haughty biasphemer, and call down judgment after judgment upon him, till all the grandeur



Sharkey's Doctrine. From the Tribune.

The Supreme Court decided to consider separately the Mississippi bill of injunction against the President and General Ord, excluding the motion made in behalf of Georgia. The main ground taken by the Attorney-General is that the President cannot be made a defendant in any court; that he is, in his official capacity, answerable only to Congress for his acts, and that the Constitution, by giving Congress the power to impeach and try him, refuses that power to any other branch of the Government. After hearing the arguments the Court decided to hold the motion under advisement.

A well-known gentleman from Mississippi supposed to be a factotum and familiar of the President, appears as the ostensible head of the new opposition to Reconstruction. Mr. Sharkey has fixed his teeth in the Military Government act, and the Government must, at least, go through the ceremony of making him let go his hold. There is just a suspicion that Mr. Sharkey is biting a file; but we let that pass. We must bear in mind the ravenous affinity on the subject of State Rights existing not only between Mr. W. L. Sharkey and Mr. Johnson, but also between the ex-Provisional Governor of Mississippi and a few of the judicial old men of the sea who make up the inveteracy of the Supreme Court. Mr. Sharkey has evidently calculated his chances for presenting a respectable, if not a formidable, issue; indeed, he imagines that he is going to win. At the worst, he is bound to put the fate of State Rights to the test, "or win or lose it all." He is both desperate and sanguine; and is in the condition of a man who must either become a millionaire or go to State prison. That Mr. Sharkey can be sanguine appears from the fact that when Mr. Reverdy Johnson some time ago refused to undertake an application for a mandamus to compel the admission of Mississippi into Congress, he urged the matter, declaring that he had thoroughly studied it, and that it must result in success

Thus, like other superfluous politicians, the itinerant Mr. Sharkey is still floating his powerful mind in the spirituous doctrine of State rights. He wanders from Mississippi to Washington, and back again, and again forward, but will never give it up. Other man are accepting facts, and grasping them. Such facts are the shovel and the hoe, rice-fields and cotton-fields, labor and franchise; and the old lumber of State rights may well be thrown out in the wilderness, if only Alabama and took wings from the bright empire, and the waves of the Red Sea closed over the last of Egypt's glory. Pharaoh, Nebuchadnezzar, Cyrus, Alexander,

Creasar, and others of other kingdoms, have, one by one, come down from their high elevations like some great pines of the forest overthrown

by their own gigantic growth in struggling to reach as high as heaven. The reverend gentleman pursued this great theme of God's providential exercise of His power through all its varied phases in life, and the manifold wondrous events which have the manifold wondrous events which have come over this earthly abode, showing how His hand guideth all things and shapeth events, which will redound to His great glory as the sublime and holy creator of all. The preacher spoke also sof the manifestation of His will in every small occurrence of life at the present time, no less wonderful and seeming strange than in the days when miracles were the astonishment of the aucient monarchs. the astonishment of the aucient monarchs, showing that in life, in death, in health, in sickness, in poverty, or wealth, injoy or sor-row, all phases which are common with the existence of humanity at the present day, God is[continually shaping;them]as He sees best and in which, in the most minute particular, if examined closely the minerupous workings if examined closely, the miraculous workings are as wonderful as in days of old.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AN ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING AN ADJOURNED ANNUAL METRO-of the Stockholders of the PARKER PETRO-LEUM COMPANY will be held at No. 429 WALNUT Street (second story), on WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at which an election for directors will be held. W. MOONEY, will be held. 4.0.91

Secretary. NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1867. In accordance with the provisions of the National Stock of this Bank to one million doilars (\$1,00,000). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase 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-niders. Broder of the Board of Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors. By order of the Board of Directors. 3 157w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashler.

By order of the Board of Directors. JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashler. JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashler. IN DIFFERENCE STOCKHOLDERS OF the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-PANY (pursuant to adjournment had at their summi-meeting; will meet at concert Hall, No. 129 of HES-NUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia. on TUES-NUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia on TUES-NUT Street, and the proposed an act entitled 'A further supplement to the actincorporating the Fennsylvania Kalifoad Company by this act to increase of capital stock and to borrow money, approved the twenty-stock and to borrow money, approved the twenty-stock to issue bonds and secure the same oy mort-statistic of this Company by 100,000 shares, and the hasae of the source on 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 board of Directors of the powers granted by the said board of Directors of the powers granted by the said board of Directors of the powers granted by the said board of Directors of the powers granted by the said board of Directors of the powers granted by the said board of Directors of the powers granted by the said board of Directors of the powers granted by the said board of Directors of the powers granted by the said board of Directors of the powers granted by the said board of Directors of the powers granted by the said board of Directors of the powers granted by the said board of Directors of the powers granted by the said board of Directors of the powers granted by the said board of Directors of the powers granted by the said board

By order of the l	Hourd of	EDMUND SMITH,
4.025		Secretary,

403 CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSFORTATION COMPANY. OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 2, 1867. NOTICE. The Annual Meeding of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transports-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. SEAMUEL J. BAYARD. S29 Secretary C. and A. R. and T. Co,

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a recurrence of the sufferings to which I had so long been subjected. It was at this time that I commenced taking the PERUVIAN SYRUP. I continued taking it until I had used five bottles; since then I have had nothing of the kind. For years I was one of the greatest sufferers. Other medicines gave me partial and temporary relief, but this remarkable remedy, with a kind and intuitive sonse, went directly to the root of the evil, and did its work with a thoroughness worthy of its estab ished character."

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PROPOSALS.

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AVY CLOTHING. NAVY DEPARTMENT,

NAVY DEFARTMENT, EURRAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING. WASHINGTON, April 11, 1867. Proposals sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing," will be received at thils Bureau until two o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of May next, for seven thonsand five hun-dred pairs BLUE SATINET TROWSERS, the same to be of navy standard, and delivered at Brooklyn Navy Yard within sixty days after notification of the acceptance of a proposal, and there pass the usual inspection.

notification of the acceptance of a proposal, and there pass the usual inspection. For a description of the Trowsers and the packages to contain them bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy Yard, and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphiet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the source of Navy Yards

offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy Yards. Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more re-sponsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obli-gation within five days, with good and suffi-cient sureties, to furnish the Trowsers pro-posed: the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Paymaster, District Attorney, or Collector of the Unstoms. No proposals will be considered unless accompa-nied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evi-dence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the article, and has the license reguired by act of Congress.

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O FFICE PENNSYLVANIA BAILBOAD COM-

O PANY. PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867. Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Rafiroad Company. Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867. Lory proposal should be received and accepted pro-viously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishiment of a direct Line of sizesmanips between Fulladelphia and Liver-need.

Elank forms of proposals, with detailed informa-tion, will be sumilahed upon application to 27 to 1 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

D REER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 412 PRUNE: Street.-DREER & SEARS, formæriy of Goldamitb's Hall, Labrary street, have remo ved to No. 412 FRUME Street, between Fourth and Filth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelots, etc., in every varie sy. Also the said of fine Gold, Eliver, and Copper. Old Gold and Eliver bought. January 1, 18C.

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FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTEL

CHURCHES, ETC., FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This; machine is suaranteed; does not get out to order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes

a week. The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire reedom from danger, the ich spheres and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

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