# THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH .- PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1867.

## THE NEW YORK PRESS.

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EDITORIAL OFINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAT FOR THE EVENING THLEGRAPH.

## The Greatest Wonder of the Age-The Revolution in the South. From the Herald.

The Southern political tour of Senator Wilwon, of Massachusetts, inaugurated at Orange Court House, Virginia, on Saturday last, in his opening speech there to the blacks in behalf of the Republican party, and continued in his speech Monday evening, to six thousand Americans of African descent, marks a new chapter in the history of our political parties. The Republican leaders are becoming somewhat anxious as to the drift of the Southern negro vote they have created as a political balance of power; and Senator Wilson is but the pioneer of a host of Republican orators who will soon enter the Southern fields as reapers of this inviting harvest. But it is evident, from the letters of our attentive correspondents in all the Southern States, that the Republicans will not gain this Southern black vote without a struggle; that the sagacious leaders of the ruling Southern white class will make a vigorous fight to bring about a fusion of Southern whites and blacks, landowners and laborers, as in a common cause, and that to this end the late Southern white master will not hesitate to meet his black fellow-citizens, lately his slaves, on the platform laid down by Congress-the political equality of whites and blacks.

Of all the wonders of the nineteenth century the most astounding and the most gratifying is this wonderful revolution universally inaugurated in the South under the decisive reconstruction laws of Congress. A mighty revolution was effected by the late war for the Union in the total abolition of African slavery; for this was the removal of the foundations upon which the whole superstructure of the social, religious, and political institutions of the late slave States rested. Reconstruction, upon the basis of universal liberty and civil and political equality, thus became inevitable; but from the beginning to the end of President Johnson's half-way experiments it was made manifest that even for generations to come, so long as there were any reservations of discretion left to the ruling white class of the Rebel States, those States would be held back under the hope of a restoration of the old order of things-at least to the extent of a reconstruction on the old civil and political distinctions of race and color.

But Congress has solved the problem. From Virginia to Texas there is an active, earnest movement among the Southern whites in recognition of the civil and political equality of blacks. It is a revolution casting out those fixed ideas of two hundred years' growth -those ideas resulting from negro bondage upon which the Federal Constitution was founded, and upon which the Government has been administered for three-quarters of a century. Is not this great revolution in Southern ideas the most remarkable of all the revolutions in the history of mankind? In the Oriental nations, and in Greece and Rome, the transition from the restraints of slavery to the equalities of freedom was easy, because slavery was not marked by the enduring badge of color. The same may be said of the emancipation of the serfs of Russia. But American slavery, limited to the negro, and resting upon the religious belief of the negro's divinely appointed subjection as a slave to the white man, is a totally different thing. Still with us, even yet, in nearly all the Northern States, political distinctions against the negro, reulting from negro slavery in the South, more or less prevail. All these things considered, we can hardly believe the reports of our correspondents or the evidence of our senses touching this wonderful revolution in Southern ideas. Thus, for example, stands General Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, a disfranchised leader of the Rebellion, pleading the old abolition plea of "liberty, equality, and fraternity" to a meeting of blacks, who only the other day were his absolute slaves, and regarded by himself as divinely placed under his sovereign will and pleasure as their lord and master. Neither suffering nor policy could work such a change single-handed; but where helplessness, necessity, and sound policy combine, even those old Southern inborn ideas, inherited with a thousand negro slaves-ideas which have survived a four years' disastrous war for the sovereign rights of slavery, are vanquished and dismissed. General Wade Hampton represents the interests of the Southern landholders against Senator Wilson and the interests of the Republican party. As the contest goes on, the lines dividing the future political parties of the South will begin to appear, and the tendencies of the negro vote. At present it seems to be drifting to the Republican camp, and under some vague notion that confiscation is to crown the work of emancipation, but when this fallacy is dispelled, as it must be, the Southern negro will take a clearer view of his political policy, and will shape his course accordingly. Meantime it will be intensely interesting to watch the developments of this new political era in the South, and its reaction upon our political parties in the North.

vise Mr. Seward to go up and take a private view before deciding, were we not apprehen-sive that he would be frozen to death before he could be starved to death, and so be sent home harder even than he is now, to be exhibited in a glass case in the department. He would find an immense field for ingenuity, the only productive crop probable in those parts, and every facility for making mintjuleps except mint and peach brandy, sugar, poons, and other trifles. In his present botheration, however, we are glad to notice that he has the help of the newspapers, and may yet come out of his trouble with lucky felicity. Some of these journals are all for a Russian name—something ending in "ski," and dangerous to unsophisticated American One editor, of whose monarchical projaws. clivities we are ashamed, proposes to call the desert "after one of the Russian Czars," forgetting that the insult might be made a casus belli, or, at any rate, cost us the good-will of the Muscovite monarch, whose wrath might be extreme at finding that, though rid of the property, the fact of his previous ownership was to be historically perpetuated. Some are for calling this howling wilderness "Columbia," but besides being name general to the whole country, the Britishers have their "Columbia," and it would be cruel by an unnecessary repetition to distract the brains of the school-classes in geography, who, what with British Columbia, and Spanish-American Colombia, and our oldestablished Columbia, and the District of Columbia, to say nothing of "Hail Columbia, might be flogged within an inch of their blighted lives for making confusion worse contounded. No; another Columbia will never do. "Asiana" has been proposed, and if it could be always pronounced "Ass-iana," this name would have a moral bearing, and might be a useful reminder to future generations with plenty of money, and with a passion for collecting glaciers. "Asjana" is, no doubt, a clumsy piece of verbal joinery; but, perbarbarous regions deserve no haps, ter than barbarous titles. With respect to the highly respectable constellation so called, we would offer the name of "Ursa Major," out of compliment to the grizzlies, but as we are not certain that Mr. Seward will not be buying that whole cluster of seven golden stars before

he goes out of office, we refrain from urging our amendment. "Terra Incognita" would be good, if it were English, and especially proper, inasmuch as one man swears that the new purchase is a New-Canaan, with rivers of milk and with mountains of honey, while others aver that the little busy bee could not live in the neighborhood, to say nothing of the fodderloving cow. As we know rather more of Central Africa than we do of this mysterious land, we would postpone the baptism until we discover what the bantling is like, which will be when Mr. Seward has plodded his weary way up there, and hoisted the American flag upon the North Pole, to the intense delight of the frisky walrus and the meditative whale. Of course, he will make a speech. There will be nobody to hear it except the monsters of the deep, and of the ice-floe; but if St. Anthony preached to the fishes, why should not Mr. Seward hold forth to the bears ? Being the only inhabitants, he might promise these animals the right of suffrage, upon condition of their not eating him; and as he would not be in very good case after his meanderings, even the hungriest bears might prefer a vote to such victuals. We

should; but still it is a matter of taste. With the best intentions in the world, we believe that we have thrown no light upon this tenebrificous subject. The longer we look at it the darker it grows. There seems to be but one way of settling the matter, and that is to leave the territory altogether alone in its gloomy grandeur and sublime isolation, with the bears growling, and the wolves howling, and the icebergs cracking, and the aurora streaming, and Mr. Seward in nine frieze over-

good titles and permanent interests among | tions and demands, they will throw themselves into a war with as much enthusiasm as if it of dollars.

The other, and perhaps the main obstacles to success in mining, are inherent in the pur-suit itself, and will be so long as mining means "speculation" instead of "business." It is difficult, at the start, to get a really good claim. If the property has been opened and proved, it is held at a "fancy price." If it is indeveloped, its "indications" may be followed by thousand of dollars and years of labor, and prove barren in the end. But look at the numberless mines really rich in precious metal that have come to naught. Of over \$70,000,000 of silver extracted from Nevada mines not onethird returned to the capitalists whose money had paid for the property, the machinery, and the labor, and sustained untold "assessments." In California it has been the same. When the placers began to be left for the more enduring and steady quartz veins, many small but exceedingly rich claims were owned by combinations of two of three partners only. Then the expenses were directly and economically administered, the chances, and, indeed, the motives for peculation were wanting, and a combination of small capital and hard work brought a legitimate return of steady, sure (and often enormous) profit. Then began the companyfuror. The temporary productiveness of the mines brought about huge incorporations, vast stock capitals, inflated prices, and extravagant notions of prospective value. Single "feet" in some few mines, originally costing two or three dollars, paid monthly dividends of from \$300 to \$500, and commanded prices from \$500 to \$15,000. On the strength of these results, over excitement set in, undue speculation followed in new and untried mines, wild extravagance was the order of the day among the company officers; splendid offices, costly furniture, expensive "improved" machinery, and all the long list of follies brought their natural result. We need not look all the way to California for the effects. We are here in the same plight, and there is many a man who can testify to the truth of the foregoing picture.

A notable example of it is a well-known mine in Nevada, which, under the cautious and economical management of its four original owners, paid at the rate of \$20,000 per month. Of course it must be sold to a company. It was thus sold, and the company managed in two years' time to spend \$299,000 upon it, to take nothing out, and finally to so wind themselves up that the property passed out of their hands into the control of a few practical men who were able to buy up its bonds and get the whole thing into their own power. Within two months after the second change, the sensible administration of the few managers who were directly interested, produced a yield of \$67,000 from the "playedout" mine

The fault, generally, is not so much in the mines, then, as in the miners-or rather the mine-owners, who subscribe vast sums of money to be frittered away by incompetence and extravagance, or pocketed by downright peculation. Combined capital is one of the levers of the modern world, but it must be applied to mining, just as to every other enterprise, in a practical, economical, judicious, and business-like manner, or capitalists will ind that their money has been worse than wasted, and their falsely named "enterprise" will bring no return.

#### France and Prussia. From the Trimes.

We have at length an official statement from the French Government in regand to the negotiations with Holland respecting the cession of Luxembourg. On the Sth inst, the Marquis de Moustier, in reply to questions from several deputies, announced in the Corps Légis-

were for a chosen cause. Horace Greeley as a Hen.

From the World. It is rash to infer from the case with which

a man can walk the tight-rope on his toes that he is competent to edit the works of Lactantius. General Sheridan snatched victory from the jaws of defeat in the Valley o the Shenandoah, but it does not therefore follow that he could write a threnody on the death of the late lamented Lincoln fully equal in poetic merit to the ode of Dryden on Alexander's Feast. It used to be said of the Bos. tonians that their belief in the capacity of Daniel Webster would have made them acquiesce in his election to supersede Fanny Elisier as the leader of a ballet; and it is certain that, since the death of the great expounder of the Constitution, the same intelligent citizens have reached the point of thinking that Charles Summer could have made a better speech than he in reply to the oration of Colonel Hayne. When see the Republicans of New York nominating the author of the "Potiphar Papers" to a post which would have called out the best powers of Chancellor Kent, and proposing to pair Mr. A. J. H. Duganne with William M. Evarts in the revision of the fundamental law of a Commonwealth inhabited by four millions of the busiest and most prosperous of the Anglo-American race, we are forcibly reminded of the importance of recalling men to the simple pomological fact that apples do not grow on willow trees nor pears on pumpkin vines. That "some things can be done as well as others" is an ancient and fish-like, but perfectly respectable axiom; yet it is an axiom just as ancient and just as respectable, that it is perilous to call upon the cobbler for work unfamiliar to his last. Here, for example, is Mr. Horace Greeley, whose success as an editor cannot be properly questioned, and whose turnips, we believe, are, in the average, very fair specimens of the results of genius concentrated upon ruta-baga. But, no longer ago than the 15th of October, 1866, Mr. Horace Greeley dropped his pen and threw away his hoe, and, pluming himself upon some presumed faculty of incubation, made his bow to the public in the character of a hen. The nominations of the Republican party for the State Legislature of New York having, at that date, been made, Mr. Horace Greeley came out in the Tribune and declared them a great improvement upon the nominations of previous years. "Some excellent members of the last House," said Horace Greeley, "have declined a re-election; but many good men have been nominated in their stead, while most of the bad eggs in the last House have been set aside by their constituents." We then took the liberty of doubting whether the new-laid eggs over which H. G. thus cackled might not in the end prove to be addled, and, if not unmerchantable, at least unwholesome for consumption by the body politic. Six months have scarcely passed away, and we now behold the same H. G., with erected feathers and clucks of inexpressible indignation, driving into the horsepond of infamy the chickens hatched at Albany out of these identical eggs, over which so much maternal pride was then pre-maturely displayed. Of course, nobody is surprised by this save H. G. himself; but it may be of some use, even to Republican voters, to consider whether it is wise to accept, in a case of so much lasting importance the ovarian droppings of a hen whose legislative ducklings and goslings have so dismally disappointed the expectations of their fond but sligtly fatuous parent.

The Coming War.

SPECIAL NOTICES. MAYOR'S OFFICE. PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1867. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That all Horse's, Cows, Sheep, or any description of

cattle whatsoever, or Hog, Sow, Shoat, Pig, or Goat found going at large in any of the highways of the city, or in any of the public squares or parks thereof, or upon any uninclosed field, common, or plece of land therein, will be taken up and disposed of as provided by ordinance of March 1, 1855.

By order of the Mayor.

4 23 31

H. G. CLARK, High Constable. 4-23 31 MAYOR'S OFFICE. PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1867. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the ordinance prohibiting the washing of pavements between the hours of 7 A. M. and 7 P. M., from the 1st of May to the 1st of October, will be strictly enforced on and after the 1st of May, 1867. All officers of the police force are directed to prosecute all persons found violating the provisions of the ordinance. By order of the Mayor.

H. G. CLARK, High Constable,

MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1867. PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1867. A special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Library on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., in order that the Board of Managers may submit a report of their action in the purchase of

a new building, and for other purposes. JOHN C. GRANGEB, 41514t Recording Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND FRANKFORD PASSENGER RAIL. WAY COMPANY, NG. 2455 FRANKFORD ROAD. PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 23, 1887. All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the

All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the capital stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the sixth instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said sixth in-stalment has been called in, and that they are re-quired to pay the same at the above office on the 10th day of May next, 1867. day of May next, 1867. By resolution of the Board of Directors, 4 23 124 JACOB BINDER, President,

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL œ.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMFANY. PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1857. The stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE KOOMS, north side of CHESNUT Street, above FIFTH, on TUESDAY MURNING, the 7th day of May next, at half-past 10 o'clock, after which an Elec-tion will be held at the same place for Officers of the Company for the ensuing year. The Election to close at 1 P. M. of the same day. 420144 JAMES S. COX, President,

NOTICE .- ALL PERSONS ARE CAUcount from this date, without my written order, JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 4 22 31 Master of brig Iza.

NOTICE.-THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS are requested to call and get their 4 23 31

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS Q8 splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world The only true and perfect Dye-Harmless, Reliable, In stantaneous, No disappointment. No ridiculous tints The only true and perfect Dyenat. No rideulous tints, Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bod Dyes.* 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 Per-fumers. Factory, No. Si BARCLAY street, New York. 45fmw §

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseaces, Asthma, Influenza, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bron-

chitis, Predisposition to Consumption, etc., etc., This great remedy is too well known, and is performing too much good, to make it necessary to go into an elaborate discussion of its merits. Suffice it to say that it still maintains its supremacy in curing diseases of the most obstinate character, and that all who suffer from the above complaints, after having tested this remedy, seldom have occasion to resort to other appliances to insure a perfect restoration to health.

TESTIMONY OF

Above Market.

A MMONIATED PHOSPHATE.

NO. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, SH FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH. P. S. No trouble to show goods. 421m AMBER, PEARL. CRYSTAL AND JET TRIMMINGS. ZEPHYR WORSTED, SOLD FULL WEIGHT, AT RAPSON'S 49 1m5p] TRIMMINGS AND ZEPHYR STORE. N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND CHERRY. No. 726 CHESNUT STREET. We open to-day a full and splendidly as-sorted stock of FRENCH AND NEW YORK BONNET FRAMES FRAMES STRAW HATS, STRAW BONNETS, BONNET HIBHONS, TRIMMING RIBBONS, VELVET RIBBONS, SHIKS, VELVETS, LACES, ETC. ETC. PARIS FLOWERE AND ORNAMENTS, All of the intest and most approved styles, and All of the intest and most approved styles, and at the lowest prices. Please give us a call. Country orders promptly and accurately attended to. WE VL & ROSENHEIN, 329 im No. 726 CHESNUT street. MOURNING MILLINERY. ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING BONNETS. AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET. 827 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH. MRS. R. DILLON, NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET. Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLI-NL.KY. Indics', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles, Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 715 HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING. AINTINC. THOMAS A. FAHY, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER. (Late Faby & Bro.) No. 31 North THIRD Street. Above Market. OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop, City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 419 fmw FERTILIZERS.

JULIUS SICHEL Hasjust opened a fine assortment of MILLIN MENT GOODS for the ensuing Season, consisting of STRAW RONNETS AND RATS, the intest RINGONS in all colors, widths, and qualities: the Sounet Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Grapes, all quali-Freuch Flowers, a superb assortment in the lates Velvet Ribbons, black and colored, in all widths and qualifies. The best French and New York Bonnet Frames always on hand. Bounet Grnaments, Bugle Fringes, the handsomest styles; in fact, every article used in making or trimming a bonnet or hat. The above goods are all selected with the best care, and will be sold at the lowest market rates to solt the

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

**107 EIGHTH STREET 107** 

RIBBON STORE.

FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH STREET.

JULIUS SICHEL,

#### Christening Under Difficulties. From the Tribune.

How hard it is satisfactorily to name a baby is well enough known to Paterfamilias and his amiable lady. It is a matter of taste, an affair of diplomacy, a question of euphony, in which the party principally interested has, unfortnnately, no voice, and may be rendered miserable for life by the baptismal indiscretions of his begetters. As it is with brand-new infants, so it is with freshly acquired territory: and we are not at all astonished to hear that Mr. Seward is puzzled to determine by what name to call his glaciers, icebergs, and rockribbed acres. Congress will have to settle the matter; but a recommendation from Mr. Secretary would go a great way with both Houses. A good name, as the acute Shakespeare observes, is an immediate jewel; and however easy it may be to title a hamlet, and to call a house, a barn, a black-smith's shop, and a grocery, Rome or Athens, Carthage or Palmyra, the naming of a Territory is a matter of more difficulty. Voyagers have frequently bestowed geographical appellations which are mournfully suggestive, such as Point Famine, Deadman's Island, or Cape Fear; and why would not Billy's Hard Bargain be not only sounding but sensible ? or Fahrenheit's Despair, considering that no thermometers will be long enough for practical use in those realms of everlasting twilight? or Bear's Paradise ? or Orcus, since the Northmen's Hell is a cold one t or something suggestive of living on seals' meat and ice-water, if, indeed, there is any water there, even in the hottest season. We certainly should ad-

coats calling the elements to order and proclaiming American sovereignty.

#### Our Gold and Silver Resources-Why is Mining Unprofitable?

From the Times. There are some curious anomalies in the business of mining for the precious metals, and they are admirably illustrated in Mr. J. Ross Browne's report to the Secretary of the Treasury on the mineral resources of the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains. An approximate estimate shows the annual product of the Pacific slope to be in excess of \$100,000,000. California's share of contribution to this aggregate has been, for the last four years, about one-third of the whole amount, although in 1851, when the vast influx of prospectors and panners had brought the productiveness of her shallow 'diggings'' to its culmination, her yield was \$65,000,000. Since that time the placers, the source of two-thirds of the gold product, have steadily decreased in profitable working, and although the quartz interest has proportionably increased and is rapidly bringing itself into a condition of regularity and trustworthiness, yet the gold product of the State has grown less every year. We had a vivid ex-emplification of the importance of our annual gold crop during the commercial and financial risis in Europe last fall, when, within sixty days, San Francisco exported \$12,000,000 in hard gold and silver to sustain American credit and its English holders. Not only so, but there is a striking fact which it is hard to realize, that the product of precious metals for last year on our Western coast exceeds all the gold and silver in the National Treasury and in all the banks of all the States, although it was less than for many years before.

But, notwithstanding the impression wealth we get from conning over these statements, the production of all this bullion has not been a source of much profit to the men whose capital and labor brought it forth. Indeed, the proportion of California miners who have acquired fortunes is much less than that of Illinois farmers. This may to some extent, perhaps, be accounted for by the rise of real estate in the States east of the Missouri, but the same principle holds good in California itself. The internal revenue returns show that, outside of the cities, the majority of large incomes are rather in the agricultural than the mining districts, and this when the mining interests are far less pressed upon by taxation than the farming.

There have been various reasons for this strange state of affairs. The most obvious was the unsettled and shifting character of the mining population; and, in its turn, that was produced not only by the abnormal excitement of gold hunting and the mercurial disposition of the adventurers to rush in any direction after the merest rumos of a trace of gold, but also by the uncertain tenure by which they held their claims. No man could own his mine except by the imperfect and shaky title of custom and miners' regulations. Hence there was no desire to cultivate or improve the land, except just so far as was ab solutely necessary to sustain life and to make mining appliances effective. That difficulty has been now removed, and the law passed by Congress last summer will do more for. California and the mineral West, by providing

latif that the Government had brought to the consideration of this matter "thoughts only of conciliation and peace." France had not raised the question of her own accord. Attracted by the undecided position of Luxembourg, France made several unofficial communications on the subject to Holland, when the Dutch Cabinet indiscreetly let out the secret to Prussia. This gave the question an international character, and introduced elements which France would have been glad to keep in the background until the purchase could have been quietly arranged and actually consummated. Prussia answered the revelations of the Dutch Cabinet by an appeal to the treaty of 1839, and thus blocked the little game which the Emperor of France was so quietly playing. Upon this Napoleon assures the world that in casting his eyes upon the convenient Duchy he always kept in view the consent of Holland, the examination of the treaties of the great powers, and the wishes of the inhabitants of Luxembourg, who were to be allowed the privilege of deciding, by universal suffrage, whether they would be sold to France or join the North German Confederacy. As France is still willing to abide by these views, and to examine the question in concert with the other great powers, the Marquis de Moustier, speaking for his imperial master, believes that the peace of Europe cannot be disturbed.

This is the official view of the situation. We find, however, that the French papers, as a general rule, see the matter in a le favorable light, and are inclined to regard war as not improbable. La France admit that the time may come when the Emperor may be compelled to vindicate the national dignity against the obstinate refusal of the German States to grant the guarantees to which France may consider herself entitled. Another journal, which has never favored the annexation of the Duchy, takes the same tone. The question, it says, is no longer one of territorial aggrandizement, but one of national dignity and influence. France cannot afford to put forward pretensions and renounce them at the bidding of another power. do so would be to announce her own downfall from the first rank among nations to a lower position than Spain ever occupied. Having taken a positive stand in regard to Luxemshe must maintain it at all hazards. bourg, The Duchy must be evacuated by Prussia, or war must ensue. These are the conclusions reached by the French papers, up to our latest dates by mail, and they accord with the uncertainty and apprehension felt in the commercial circles of Europe. We have had intimations, by Atlantic Telegraph, of a plan submitted to the consideration of France and Prussia by the other great powers, to secure the peaceful settlement of the question. As Napoleon has signified his willingness to accept the propositions embraced in this plan, It is to be presumed that they afford him facilities for covering his retreat from a position where, except for this friendly assistance, he must either fight or surrender. It is apparent that France does not wish to fight, and that she will not fight, except for the pre-servation of her national dignity and her rank as a European power. The French care nothing for Luxembourg, but they care a great deal for glory and national honor; and if Prussia should persist in holding on to the Duchy in the face of Napoleon's representa-

From the World.

All the indications in Europe point to a war this summer between France and Prussia. The speeches in and out of Parliament, the newspapers, the state of trade, the stock lists, all furnish evidence that the conflict is considered inevitable. Not that the Emperor Napoleon wants to fight; he would avoid it if he could with honor. Personally, he is far from well, his army is not prepared, the French needleguns are not yet ready, and the Exposition is under way; but events will not wait. The French people are in a passion of wounded national vanity, while Prussia is insolent, imperious, and evidently determined to force a ight. Bismark seems to be of opinion that blows from without are essential to the consolidation of the great German power he has called into being. He insists that France shall not have Luxembourg, his King threatens the French Emperor in a speech from the throne, while the needle-guns swarm on either bank of the Rhine.

But if war takes place, what then? On which side will victory incline? The event alone can answer these queries. It is only certain that the French Emperor has had a run of ill-luck for the past two years, while ortune has favored his rival.

Russia also seems to be uneasy, and not unwilling to take advantage of the Luxembourg imbroglio to seize Constantinople. Some of the news we publish has a look that way. At any rate, 1867 promises to be memorable in the annals of Europe.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-FANY (pursuant to adjournment had at their annual meeting) will meet at Concert Hall, No. 1219 CHES-NUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia, on TUES-NUT Street, and the City of March 24, 1867, ep-tiled "An Act to repeal an act entitled 'A firther stock and to borrow money, approved the tweaty-inst day of March A. D. one thousand elipt hundred and sixty siz; and also to anthorize the Pennsylvania stock to issue bonds and secure the same by mort-and sixty siz; and also to anthorize the Pennsylvania stock to issue bonds and secure the same by mort-apital stock of this Company by Soc.ss shares, and to the issue of the same from time to time by the Hoard of Directors, and the proposed exercise by the said act of hesuing bonds and securing the same by mort-apital stock holders for the same by mort-stock and the Bonds and securing the same by mort-apital stock holders for the same by mort-stock bolders for the same by Mort-apital be using bonds and securing the same by the said act of hesuing bonds and securing the same by mort-stock the Bonds and securing the same by mort-stock holders for the same tree. The Mort Street at the same by Marth. Screet ary.

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CAMPEN AND AMBOY RAILEOAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. OFFICE, BOIDENTOWN, N. J., March 7, 1867. NOTICE. — The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transporta-tion Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Eordentown, on SATURDAY, the 57th of April, 1867, at is oclock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. EAMUEL J. BAYARD, 829 Secretary C, and A. R, and T. Co.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILAULIPHIA, March LL 1857. In accordance with the provisions of the National Contents act, and the Articles of Association of this hank, it has been determined to increase the Capital stock of this Hank to one million dollars (\$1,000,000), subarriptions from Blockhoiders for the ahares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be old, applications for which will be re-selved from persons desirous of becoming Stock-holders. By order of the Board of Director.

order of the Board of Directors. By ord 1167w

TESTIMONY OF ME. PATER SHAW. WEBT WINFIELD, N. Y., December 10, 1860. Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Son, Boston-Gentlemon:--During the winter of 1808 I was very musch out of health, afflicted with a severe cough, pain in the side and Lungs, and a general depression of health to such an extent as greatly to alarm myself and friends as to the result. During this time I tried several highly recommended remedies with little or no good result, and had concluded to try the effect of a Southern climate upon my health; but, before carry-ing this resolution into effect, I was induced by the urgent soitchation of your agent. Mr Humtley, to give Dr. Wistar's Balasam of Wild Cherry a trial. I did so, and to my great by found immediate and permanent reliefs by the use of only one bettle, and I am now in as good health as ever. I believe your Balsam one of the best remedies for Coughs, Coids, and all Lung Diseases, now in use, and con-scientiously recommend it as such. Yours truly. PETER SHAW. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & BON, No. 18 TRE-

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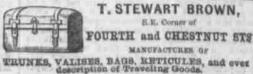
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