### THE NEW YORK PRESS.

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

The Threatened War between Prussia and France - The Situation from an American Standpoint. From the Times.

Why should the prospect of a war between Prussia and France cause uneasiness and excitement in the business circles of this country? why should values and prices be affected, or why should gold quiver and the finances be disturbed? What ground is there for believing that war would produce any such derangement in our commercial and monetary affairs as to justify this preliminary sensibility in view of its threatened approach?

Last summer one of the greatest and most important wars of modern times broke out between two of the great European powers (we refer to the war between Prussia and Austria)-a struggle in which two armies of the strength of a quarter of a million of men apiece fought out victory and defeat on the field of Sadowa-a war in which one of the proudest empires of the world was humbled and dismembered, and in which fundamental changes were wrought in the map of Europe. And yet, though besides the two main combatants it involved Italy, and came near involving France, it had hardly any perceptible influence from beginning to end on the business or financial relations of America with Europe. Our Government bonds held in Europe, and held mainly in Germany, where hostilities were carried on, instead of going down during the progress of the war, went up fully five per cent.; and gold in this market, instead of going up during the war, went down fully five per cent. These remarkable and memorable facts are worthy of being recalled at this moment, and certainly should not be overlooked by those whose fears are constantly wrought upon by the speculative and sensational despatches that are daily received from

We know well enough that a war between Prussia and France would be a different affair from last summer's war between Prussia and Austria. But we see no reason to suppose that the difference would necessarily be of such a character that the former must produce disastrous consequences in this country. In some respects it may be harder upon us, but in others it assuredly looks less threatening than did the war a year ago. The coming war (if thus we may speak) is likely to cover more time than did the war of last year; but there are many reasons to doubt its being a long war. It will take no time to bring the opposing forces in front of each other, and it will be against the precedents as well as the necessities of the day if it take any great time to bring about such trials of strength as must soon demonstrate whose must be the triumph. Recent history furnishes very striking examples of how peoples not less brave than the French, and quite as determined as the Prussians, have very readily succumbed before that which they saw it was futile to resist; and we have even seen how men not less long-headed than Napoleon, and with quite as penetrating a vision as Bismark, may be quickly brought to acknowledge accomplished facts, when they discover it is impossible to refute them. This is preeminently the genius of modern times, and the last three great wars in. Europe give proof that it has had more than one opportunity of displaying itself.

It is altogether unlikely, if a war breaks out between France and Prussia on the Luxembourg question, that it will involve either of the other three great powers of Europe. So far as that matter is concerned, it may be considered assured that neither England nor Russia will take part on either side. We have heard (through the newspapers) of active efforts being made by both Prussia and France to secure an alliance with Austria, and we have heard, now of the success of one and now of the other. But we see as little reason to believe that Austria would allow herself to be used by France as by Prussia, and it must be remembered that the policy of Von Beust is altogether against permitting Austria to be dragged into war at this time on any account. Several of the lesser States might be forced to participate in the quarrel, but as regards Europe at large a duel between France and Prussia alone would be more in keeping with the logic of the times.

Such a war during the coming summer-a war of boundaries between two contiguous States-should not, in the nature of things, produce any overwhelming effect upon the fortunes of America. If other matters like the "Rastern Question" were to arise simultaneously with this, we should doubtless feel a greater revulsion; but the present uneasiness is caused solely by the probabilities of a war between France and Prussia, concerning the Fortress of Luxembourg; and if we travel beyond that, we get into a region of political speculation where all is dubious, and in which the value of nothing whatever is established.

Neither our commerce, our finances, nor our general business can be said to be at all seriously threatened by the impending Franco-Prussian war-if, indeed, it really be impending. Our relations with England, which are more important than those with all the rest of Europe, would not be interrupted. Our commercial exchanges with France would only be affected in so far as the industrial economies of France might be diminished. The German holders of our bonds, in whose hands they appreciated during the great war of last summer, would not throw them away in case of another war this summer. Nearly all our cotton crop of last year is now marketed, and we may expect that the war, if it come, will be over efore we have another crop ready for market. In fact, in whatever light the question is studied, we cannot see that, as things now stand, there is any necessity for overpowering apprehensions on our part in case France and Prussia should try the value of the Chassepot rifle and the needle-gun.

# France and Prussia.

From the Herald. Our cable news for the last few days relatfing to the Franco-Prussian difficulty has been in the last degree exciting. The Luxembourg question, which has towered into huge proportions, has been the all-absorbing topic of discussion. In all the money centres-in Paris, in London, in Frankfort—stocks have been rising or falling, according as war appeared more or less imminent. One telegram informs us that war is inevitable and that the money market is dull. The next telegram encourages the hope that peace may be preserved and that the money market is more buoyant. Thus day after day has suspense

been maintained and anxiety deepened. As the case now stands it may be thus stated:-The Emperor Napoleon is determined

that Luxembourg shall be a French fortress, at least that it shall not be Prussian; Count Bismark is determined that Luxembourg shall be a German fortress under Prussian control. at least that it shall not be French; and the other great powers, anxious to preserve peace jointly, propose a plan by which the difficulty may be got over and peace preserved. What that plan is we have not been told. We only know that while Napoleon is willing to accept the proposed arrangement Bismark disapproves of it. Peace, on Tuesday, was almost despaired of, and on the London Stock Exchange the tendency was to financial panic A late cable despatch announces the arrival in Paris of Marshal McMahon, Duke of Magenta, from Algeria, and that all furloughs are to be ended and the reserves drilled. Negotiations had not been broken off, but war preparations on both sides were being hurried forward with all possible rapidity. So the matter now stands. Our next telegram may bring us the intelligence that the difficulty has been got over, or that the two largest, best disciplined, and best equipped armies of modern times have met in mortal conflict, and that war is raging on the ancient battle-field of Europe.

In the absence, however, of positive evidence to the contrary, we are unwilling to believe that the mediation of the other great powers will be in vain. The ostensible question at issue is not of sufficient importance to justify a war which, if once begun, is all but certain to sweep, conflagration-like, over the length and breadth of Europe, and to prove more disastrous than blissful in its consequences. All fire is destructive, but all fire is not purifying. It is the same with war. Some wars benefit while they destroy; but some wars are destructive only. There is no doubt a question of right involved in the Luxembourg affair; but in the interests of mankind at large it is a matter of comparative insignificance whether the fortress shall continue to be the property of the King of Holland, or remain in the hands of Prussia, or be handed over to France. The inhabitants of the duchy are the parties most immediately interested; but war, if it be commenced, will neither be begun nor carried on in their interests: nor will their wishes in any way be advanced by the result, whatever the result may be.

What chiefly lends interest to this question and invests it to a certain extent with worldwide importance, is the bearing which it has on the relative chances of success of the two great political schemers of the age. The game, which is yet far from concluded, has been long and keenly played. How it is to end it is extremely difficult to say. The probabilities are so numerous that he would be a bold man who should venture to tell beforehand on which side victory was to lean. If Prussia and France should go to war on this Luxembourg question, it may hasten the final issue. If this difficulty is got over and peace maintained for the present, the issue may be delayed, but the diplomatic struggle will not the less continue. Prussia and France have openly assumed the attitude of antagonists; on both sides feelings have been embittered and passions roused; nor, so long as Napoleon and Bismark preside over the respective nations, do we see how a collision is to be ultimately avoided. War alone can determine the relations which new Germany and old France are to sustain to each other. Sooner or later war will be felt to be a necessity. But this Luxembourg matter is not a casus belli which public opinion will sanction for the present or history justify in the future.

We conclude as we began. We are unwilling to abandon the hope that peace may be maintained; but it will not surprise us to learn at the earliest moment that the first shock of arms has been felt. It may, we think, be safely doubted whether either Napoleon or Bismark is, in present circumstances, personally desirous of war; but a necessity is laid upon both the one and the other which neither is able to master. Napoleon has the Exposition on hand, and peace is necessary to its ccess. Bismark has the consolidation of Germany on hand, and peace is necessary to its success. But the proud spirit of the French people is roused, and refuses to submit to further insult; the German populations are united as one man against the allenation of one inch of the territory of the Fatherland; and it is by no means impossible that the interests of the Exposition will have to be abandoned by the one and consolidation plans given up by the other, in obedience to the force of deeply roused popular feeling. A compromise, and therefore peace, is still possible: but the possibility does not appear to increase as time

# Errors Excepted.

From the Tribune. The Commercial Advertiser ("T. W.") fully admits the accuracy of my statement as to his rage excited by Mr. William C. Bloss' rebuke to the spirit of caste displayed at a church communion in which he participated. His explanation of it is:-

"We were opposed then, as we are now, amaigamation. In this we differed with Mr. Bioss, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Tilton, and Mr. Greeley. Beyond this boundary, we have no 'prejudice

-Here we have a key to what is meant by 'amalgamation''-at least, to what "T. W." means by it. It is "amalgamation" to protest against dividing off, in the house of God, worshippers according to their color. If so, the Roman Catholic Church practises amalgamation; for that Church knows nothing of a votary's color, treating blacks and whites ex. acflyfalike. If that is amalgamation, we uphold it. If a white man chooses to have colored children, we prefer that he should marry their mother. But we would advise whites and blacks alike to have wives and children of their own race exclusively. We firmly believe this to be best, and yet we should hesitate to impose on others by a criminal statute conformity to our own tastes in the

"T. W." is still bitter, by spells, against "the fell spirit of Abolition," his detestation of which impelled him to resign the editorship of the Journal in one of the dark hours of the war. He now says:-

"The Abolition wickeoness did divide the No.th. The 'Peace Democracy' carried elections in New York, New Jersey, etc., alarming Union men everywhere; so much so, indeed, that in 1863 ultra-Abolition speakers were kept

out of Maine and Connecticut. -Then the Editor of the Tribunc is not 'ultra-Abolition," for he was not "kept out" of Connecticut in the memorable struggle of March, 1863; and among the most persistent and popular canvassers for the Republican ticket in that struggle was Anna Dickinson.

There were several more such. -T.W. quotes from the Tribune, March 23, 1863, as follows:-

"But it has seemed on our part desirable to strengthen the new movement towards earnest, active, unconditional loyaity in the opposition ranks, by convincing Democrats of the fact that the war is waged on the part of the Government simply and in good faith for the restoration of the Union; that the emancipation policy is a necessary incident of that war, and that the Rebels are subjected to pertis and loss because they are traitors, and not because they are slaveholders. Slavery in this country is, we trust, approaching its end, which Jeff. Davis

has done more than Lloyd Garrison, or any other avowed Abolitionist, to hasten. There are cilizens, otherwise well informed, whose party princises impel them to believe that this is a war for the pigger rather than for the Union; and that prejudice weakens the arm of the nation. We seek, therefore, to dispel it, and we trust not without success."

-That was our view from first to last-it is that which we expect to hve and die in. The war for the Union was not offensive but defensive-the Rebellion was simply slavery demanding and fighting for an increase of its It became necessary to strike at the effect (Rebellion) through the cause (slavery); and we early and earnestly urged the adoption of that policy. We insisted that this was not perverting the war for the Union into a war or the negro, but, on the contrary, converting the negro into a potent weapon of defense for the Union. The Copperheads contested this view vehemently, with some aid from zealous but maladroit Abolitionists, and still more from T. W., who perversely adopted their view of the matter, and whose occasional bulletins went the round of their journals as fast as issued, serving them most effectively. It seemed a sad pity to see whatever ability and influence he had put to such a use.

-T. W. proceeds:-"But where was Mr. Greeley's friendship for 'negroes' while he was defending secession; when he said that slave States had a right to go out of the Union; when he bid them "God speed" in the irefforts; when he endeavored, by severing the Union, to consign millions of slaves, and their millions of offspring, to the shackle and the ir sh 'forever and ever'?"

-T. W. knows better than all this; knows that the right we have ever upheld is that affirmed by our fathers in the preamble to their Declaration of Independence, when they declared that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed,' and that this consent they have a right to withdraw. We cannot renounce the doctrines of the American Revolution in deference to any political exigency. But we deny that Rebels were "the people" or even the States of the South-we insist that the Rebellion was the fruit of conspiracy, violence, and terrorism, overbearing and suppressing the real judg-ment of a majority of the Southern people, who would have voted it down at any free and fair election prior to the inauguration of hostilities. Fort Sumter was cannonaded and reduced expressly to "fire the Southern heart," and thus prevent the imminent collapse of the Southern Confederacy.

Were we unwise in presenting our view of the fundamental question? Consider that, the moment Mr. Lincoln's election was assured, the North was summoned to make new concessions to the slave power, or fight for the Union. To our amazement, T. W. was found backing this demand-nay, urging that the Republicans should consent to run the slave line clear across the continent, and concede all our territory south of the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min. to slavery forever! To do this was to insure the ultimate conversion of all Mexico and Central America, with Cuba, into additional slave States of our Union. To this fearful concession-to any concession that would give slavery another foot of free soil-we were intensely hostile. Yet stocks were falling, business paralyzed, local elections going heavily against us in Northern communities that had just given large maorities for Lincoln, and all industrial interests shrinking from the prospect of a vast civil war. If a poll could then have been had on the question, the free States would have given a popular majority for the Crittenden compromise. It was our task to stem this headlong torrent, and save the nation from committing a gigantic crime. We did this, perhaps not so wisely as another might, but with such wisdom as we had. We said in substance, "Not another inch of free soil to slavery-rather let the South go, if there be no other alternative." Let those who did better (not T. W.) take credit for their superior sagacity or courage.

T. W. continues:the Union and sympathy for the slave when, in the dark day of the war, he demanded from the Government 'Peace upon the best attain-able terms?' We all know that the 'best attainable terms' were an acknowledgment of the 'Southern Confederacy,' with slavery and the slave trade!

-It is a lie with circumstance that we ever demanded "peace on the best attainable terms." The article whence these words are wrenched was a plea for calling out additional forces, reinforcing our armies at all points and striking quick and heavy blows at the forces of the Rebellion. In this way we believed signal successes might and would be achieved-as they were. We added that if, having put forth our utmost strength, we found it insufficient to wage successful war,

we would then make peace. Why not?

—It is as well to let T. W. get all this foul stuff off his stomach. Here is the last of it:— "And even at a later day, while on the eve of a glorious triumph of our arms, Mr. Greeley rushed to Canada, cuddling with traitors for a disgraceful peace, finally closing his craven and cowardly labors by imploring President Lincoln to offer four hundred millions of dollars to Slavery, for peace, at the moment that Grant, Farragut, Thomas, and Sheridan were striking down both Rebellion and Slavery with their swords."

-Mr. Greeley only "rushed to Canada" when President Lincoln directed him to do so, and then sorely against his will. His "cuddling with traitors" required a second urgent request from Major Hay, the President's Secretary and special envoy. Up to the hour of Hay's arrival on the ground, I had had no interview, and only the most formal correspondence with any Rebels whatever. Their overture came to me unsolicited and unexpected; I forwarded it to the President, but made no response to its authors till directed to do so by Mr. Lincoln. It is a special lie that "implored" the President to offer \$400,000,000 for peace, though I did suggest to him the wisdom of offering to pay that amount, in case the Rebellion were given up and the Union restored, as a compensation for the slaves of loyal slave-owners, not of the Rebel States exclusively, but of all the slave States. Had that proposition been made and accepted, the national debt would have been far less to-day than it is, to say nothing of the saving of many thousands of precious lives, along with the hundreds of millions' worth of property destroyed in the last months of the war. And the offer I suggested, had it been made and refused, would have weakened the Rebellion more than any Union victory did. That Rebellion was long kept alive by assertions that all overtures were rejected, all efforts for peace repelled at Washington-that general confiscation and military execution were the inevitable fate of the South in case she laid down her arms. I believe several lakes of precious blood might have been saved by seaonably and thoroughly dispelling these delusions, and that Abraham Lincoln struck the Rebellion a more deadly blow in Hampton Roads than any of his generals ever did in the H. G. field.

# Value of City Property.

From the World. Seldom, if ever, have there been so many transactions in real estate as at the present time. The list of transers now daily published in the World, shows that these transactions are not confined to a single district of the metro-

prices, too, are paid for houses and lots in EF, localities where one would suppose that the value of property did not materially increase from one year to another. In Chrystie street, for instance, we notice a sale of a house and lot 25 by 100, for \$34,000; while the northeast corner of Delancey and Ludlow streets, 19 by 75, is valued at \$50,000. Purchasers and seliers of property in this city, by carefully reading these lists of transfers as they daily appear in this journal, will at once ascertain the true value of property all over the city. In this connection it may be stated that -no doubt with an eye to future improvements for business purposes -houses in Grand, Wooster, Greene, and Sullivan streets seem to be in demand, while present owners, well aware of the constant march of trade towards that section of the city, are not at all disposed to part with their old "rookeries" at bargain. Thus, a house and a lot in Wooster street, between Houston and Prince streets, is disposed of at \$20,500, and one in Grand street at \$19,000. Of course, the vicinity of University place, Union square, and the Fifth avenue commands the very highest prices of real estate in the market. Thus, we noticed the transfer of a house and lot in Fourteenth street, near University place, 45 by 106 feet, for \$300,000; and, at the same time, one in Seventeenth street, near Fifth avenue, for \$65,000. For the next ten years at least, if not for a longer period, Union square is to be the heart of the city. There and in its adjacent streets, the retail shops, the places of amusement, the great restaurants, the club-houses, and the prominent hotels will centre, and at least onethird of the people's money will be expended in that vicinity, either for ladies' bonnets and dresses, or for gentlemen's dinners and wines, and music for both. In previous articles we have shown that among the go-ahead caterers for amusement and fashion there is just now a perfect furore to be located somewhere near the quare; but our list of transfers at the same time demonstrates the fact that, with all this moving up town of all sorts of business, good prices, nevertheless, continue to be paid for down-town property; \$20,500 is the price of a house and lot in State street, near Whitehall, and \$34,500 was paid the other day for a house and lot in Duane street. Fashionable residences up town, of course, easily command high prices, and \$79,000 for the southwest corner of Madison avenue and Fortieth street is considered by real estate brokers a "moderate sum." This being the case, the sum of \$75,000, which was paid the other day for the northwest corner of Nineteenth street and Fifth avenue, must be considered quite "moderate." We take these prices at random from the list of transfers, as printed daily in this ournal; and as they are official, we cannot go behind the figures, even if there is an apparent

discrepancy, as in the above instance. There does not appear to be much of an increase in the value of Harlem and Yorkville property just now, and there probably will not be until our Albany or city Solons agree upon some sort of a steam railroad which will convey residents there, in a reasonable time, to their business in the lower part of the city.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE,—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-PANY (pursuant to adjournment had at their annual meeting) will meet at Concert Hall, No. 1219 CHES-DAY, the auth day of April, A. D. 1867, at 16 o'clock A. M., and notice is hereby given that at said meeting the Act of Assembly, approved March 22d, 1867, entitled 'An Act to repeal an act entitled 'A further supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania applement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania froad Company, authorizing an increase of capita tock and to borrow money, approved the twenty jest day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty six; and also to authorize the Pennsylvania Italirond Company by this act to increase its capital stock, to issue bonds and secure the same by mort-gage:" approved the twenty-second day of March, A.D. 1867; a proposed increase thereunder of the capital stock of this Company by 360,000 shares, and the issue of the same from time to time by the Board of Directors and the proposed exercise by the said 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 mort-gages for the purposes in the said act mentioned and within the limits therein prescribed, will be submitted to the Stockholders for their action in the premises. By order of the Board of Directors.
EDMUND SMITH,

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA
AND FRANKFORD PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2403 FRANKFORD ROAD.
PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1887.
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 instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the 19th
day of May next. 1867.
By resolution of the Board of Directors,
4 25 12t JACOB BINDER, President.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL
AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1897.
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 TURSDAY MORNING, the 7th day of
May next, at half-past 10 o'clock, after which an Election will be held at the same place for Officers of the
Company for the ensuing year. The Election to close
at 1 F. M. of the same day.
420 14t

OFFICE CATAWISSA BAILBOAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 9, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared on account of the Dividends due the Preferred Street. account of the Dividends due the Preferred Stock-loiders, THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the ar value thereof, payable on and after the 25th.
The Transler Books for the Preferred Stock will be losed on the 20th, and remain so until the 25th.
4 10 tuthstml M. P. HUTCHINSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TIOGA IMPROVE MENT COMPANY, No. 16 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, April 2, 1867. The annual meeting of the Stockholdere of the TIOGA INTROVEMENT COMPANY for election of President Directors, Secretary, and Treasurer, will be beid at No. 16 FHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on TUE-SDAY, the Seventh day of May, 1867, at 12 M. 4 11 th 8 to 16t GEO. H. COLKET, Secretary.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY. A Special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Library on TUE-DAY, the Sah inst., at 5 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. GRANGER,

415.1st Recording Secretary protein.

CAMBEIA IRON COMPANY .- AT A Meeting of the Directors of the Cambria from Company, held on April 18, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., a DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., a DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., tree of State tax, on the Capital Stook thereof, was declared, payable at the Office of the Company.

No. 400 CHESNUT STREET, on and after the 1st of May proximo, to Stockholders of record at the close of this day, or their legal representatives.

JOHN T. KILLE, Scoretary.

Philadelphia, April 19, 1867. 4 20 stu-151\* NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS are requested to call and get the

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.-THIS BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS
splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world.
The only frue and perfect Dye—Harmless, Rehable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tings.
Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of Rad Dyes. Invigorales the hair, leaving it soft and teantiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A.
BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfects. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. ( m

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.-CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its fading out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashlonable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1123 BROAD WAY, N. Y. AS juths iMI SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

THE SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF receipt of the following sums for the above Fund

SPECIAL NOTICES.

H. Horstman & Son. ch, Richards & Co. ohn Lucas & Co. Itizens of Norristown, Ps., by Mr. Charles Paul's School, Concord. N. Is Calvary Church, Germantown, I Melloy & Smith... Austin & Obdyke. acobstown Baptist Church, N. J..... 50°0 104 0 142°2 250°0 250°0 100°0 25°0 25°0 mes R. Campbel & ell. Gardner & Co. 

B. Lippincott & Co... Marker & Son. e & Walker.

illiam C. Sprunce. 

ohn's Church, Salem, Wayne county ..... sundry subscriptions, \$10 each...... Sundry subscriptions, of \$5 and under.... unt previously acknowledged ...

JAMES M. AERTSEN, Treasurer, S. E. corner of DOCK and WALNUT Sts., Phila. April 24, 1867. OFFICE OF

THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

APRIL 23 1867.

317:0

\$44,240'31

Notice to Dealers in Petroloum.

NOTICE is hereby given to all DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, and all others who store or keep for sale PETROLEUM, or any of its products, within the limits of the CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, that they must forthwith obtain a LICENSE from the MAYOR (if they have not already done so) in accordance with the requirements of the ACT OF ASSEMBLY of the State of Pennsylvania, approved March 2, 1865, entitled "An Act for the better security of the CITY OF PHILADELPHIA from dangers incident to the refining or improper and negligent storage of PETRO-LEUM, BENZINE, BENZOLE, or NAPTHA."

APPLICATIONS for LICENSES to be made to WILLIAM C. HAINES or J. HUTCHINSON KAY. MAYOR'S CLERKS.

By order of the Mayor.

# ALEXANDER W. BLACKBURN,

MAYOR'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That all Horses, 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 piece of land therein, will be taken up and disposed of as provided by ordinance of March 1, 1855.

By order of the Mayor.

H. G. CLARK, High Constable.

MAYOR'S OFFICE. PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1887. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the ordi-

nance 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.

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

SAMUEL J. BAYARD,

8 29 Secretary C. and A. R. and T. Co.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE BEPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA. March 12, 1897.

In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars (\$1,000,000). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares 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 sold, applications for which will be received irom persons desirous of becoming Stockholders.

By order of the Board of Directors, 3 15 7w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashler. NEW LONDON COPPER MINING

COMPANY.

The Angual Meeting of the Stockholders, for Election of Directors, will be held on THURSDAY, May 2, at No. 122 S. FRONT Street, at 4P. M. 51MON POEV, Secretary.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

NEW ATTRACTIONS FOR THE LADIES.

MAD'LLE. KEOGH

No. 904 WALNUT St., Begs leave respectfully to apprise her patrons and

Constantly Increasing Business. She'has again been compelled to purchase additional adjoining properties with the view of rendering her

**ELEGANT MILLINERY EMPORIUM** 

STILL MORE ATTRACTIVE AND COMMODIOUS. To this end, and AT GREAT COST,

She has entirely REBUILT, REMODELLED, AND RE-FITTED HER FASHIONABLE AND SPACIOUS ESTABLISHMENT, NO. 904 WALNUT STREET, In every part,

A SUPERB AND ATTRACTIVE SHOW-ROOM MAMMOTH DIMENSIONS,

UNEQUALLED BY ANY IN THE CITY. Has been fitted up in a style REGARDLESS OF COST,

THE COMFORT OF CUSTOMERS. And enable her to display advantageously THE RECHERCHE STYLES OF GOODS Which she begs to state, will this SURPASS ALL FORMER EFFORTS. She having added such

PECULIAR FACILITIES To those already possessed, as to enable her to per-SUCH CHARMING STYLES OF BONNETS, HATS, ETC.,

As she feels satisfied will insure the gratification of all who have so generously heretofore confided to ACKNOWLEDGED JUDGMENT

GENERALLY ACCEPTED GOOD TASTE.

THE SPRING STYLES

RICH, RARE, AND RECHERCHE, Comprising all the choicest and most acceptable fea-

THE BEST PARISIAN AND ENGLISH MODES. ANOTHER NEW AND USEFUL FEATURE

of the establishment will be the addition of a MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

Especially set apart for the sale of SILKS, GLOVES, HANDK'FS, COLLARS, JET JEWELRY, VEILS, SCARFS, ETC. ETC. This Department will be under the especial superin-

tendence and direction of MR. H. MYERS, (Late of the New Mourning Store, No. 920 Chesnut street), whose long experience in this branch of business, enables him to guarantee to all who visit MLLE, REOGH'S EMPORIUM, Mourning Goods of the richest quality, at

MORE MODERATE RATES than they can be had elsewhere in the city, THE MOURNING DEPOT, heretofore a feature of great and gratifying success with Mille, Keogh, will also this season be GREATLY ENLARGED AND UNSUR-PASSED by any similar establishment in the Union.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES will be received and offered on the arrival of EVERY STEAMER,

4 11 thatu 3m

MLLE. KEOGH. No. 904 WALNUT Street.

107 EIGHTH STREET 107 RIBBON STORE

FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH STREET.

JULIUS SICHEL

Has just opened a fine assortment of MILLINERY GOODS for the ensuing Season, consisting of NTRAW BONNEYS AND HATS, the latest hapes and styles.

RIBBONS in all colors, widths, and qualities: the Bonnet Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Crapes, all quali-French Flowers, a superb assortment in the lates Velvet Ribbons, black and colored, in all widths and qualities.

The best French and New York Bonnet Frames always on hand.

Bounet Ornaments, 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 suit the times.

JULIUS SICHEL, NO. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, W FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH. P. S. No trouble to show goods,

AMBER, PEARL.

CRYSTAL AND JET TRIMMINGS.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, SOLD FULL WEIGHT, AT

RAPSON'S 40 Im5p] 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

STRAW BATS, FRAMES

STRAW BONNETS,
BONNET RIBBONS,
FRIMMING RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
SILKS,
VENVETS,
LACES, ETC. ETC.
PARIS FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTS.
All of the latest and most approved styles, and a

All of the latest and most approved styles, and at the lowest prices.

Please give us a call.

Country orders promptly and accurately attended to.

WEYL & ROSENHELM,

No. 725 CHESNUT Street.

MOURNING MILLINERY. ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS, AT NO. BOA WALNUT STREET. 827 6m MAD'LLE KEOCH.

MRS. R. DILLON, M KS. R. DILLUN, Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLI-N.E.Y.

1 addes', Misses', and Children's Straw and Pancy
Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also. Silks. Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers.
Flowers, Frames, etc.

FOSTER'S RESTAURANT

NO. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK, PHILADELPHIA

Oysternand Mealertallhousa