From the Tribune.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

ADITORIAL OPISIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

France and Prussia.

From the World.

The sensational telegrams which informed ns that Count Bismark had uttered a direct menace to France in the matter of the cession of Luxembourg have already been discredited, as at the time we bade our readers expect that they would be. The Prussian Premier, like the French Emperor, is evidently exerting himself to the utmost to avoid, if possible, a collision, upon the results of which, should it occur, no well-informed European statesman can venture to speculate with any confidence. Unfortunately, however, the real peril to the peace of Europe in the present relations of France with Prussia is to be found, not in the Cabinets of Berlin or Paris, but in the inflamed condition of the popular temper of Germany, on the one hand, and in the profoundest convictions and passion of the French people, on

the other hand. Were there no Prussian garrison actually in possession of the fortress of Luxembourg, it might still be doubted whether the German people, flushed with the apparent realization that long dream of "German unity" over which the Teutonic race has brooded for ages, would quietly accept the cession of a territory inhabited by two hundred thousand Germans to the empire of Napoleon. At a public meeting held the other day in Berlin, was unanimously "resolved," as we Americans would say, that Luxembourg belongs to Germany, and that it would be a derogation from German right to submit the question of its annexation to France even to a vote of the people of Luxembourg themselves. "Nationalities," it would seem, are just as capable of lawless ambition as dynasties or monarchs; and the Germanic enthusiasm, which has made so little of Danish claims upon Danish soil, and of Polish pretensions to Polish self-government, would not be likely to stickle seriously at dragooning Luxembourgers into allegiance to an Imperial Germany. But the fortress of Luxembourg is at this moment occupied by a Prussian garrison. This garrison holds the post, it is true, by virtue of an agreement between the King Holland, in his independent capacity as Grand Duke of Luxembourg, and the King of Prussia; and it can hardly be denied that the sovereign who possessed the power of inviting Prussians to mount guard in his castle, ought to be at liberty to transfer his preferences or his property to another Government. But whatever the rights of the Grand Duke of Luxembourg may be in the premises, possession, which is conceded to be nine points of the law in the case of private individuals, is substantially the whole law in the case of a great military monarchy representing the aspirations and the will of forty millions of Germans. To bourg, and turn over the city and the Grand Duchy to France, would un-questionably be regarded as a surrender and a humiliation. Whether the occupation of Luxembourg is really necessary to the consolidation of German unity is quite another matter, and of subsidiary practical importance. It is reported, indeed, that the Prassian War Minister has declared the occupation of Luxembourg to be a military necessity for the defense of the Rhenish frontiers of Germany; and this declaration, if it has ever been made, will naturally intensify the German feeling on the But we need not travel out of our own continent and our own history to learn that | moment. a popular feeling needs no such reinforcements to make it formidable. The old Germanic sentiment which Heine satirized by saying that the Germans would never agree to fraternize, even on the broadest republican platform, with the French, until due vengeance had been exacted for the blood of Couradin, of Hohenstauffen, murdered foully by Charles of Anjou in the thirteenth century, is pretty plainly in a blaze about Luxembourg. The Prussian Ministry may have agreed to refer the matter for consideration to the great powers which were associated in the settlement of the relations of Luxembourg to Holland and to Germany in 1839; and the great powers, if consulted, can scarcely deny that the sovereignty

good old rule:-"That they should take who have the power, And they should keep who can.

of the King of Holland in Luxembourg carries

with it the right to cede Luxembourg to

France or to any other State. But, as Lord

Palmerston did not hesitate at the time to say,

the so-called "public law" of Europe was

practically torn to pieces when the Austro-

Prussian forces advanced upon Denmark, and

Europe acquiesced in the prostration of the

rights of the Danish crown by the sheer weight

of the German arms. The civilized Europe of

the nineteenth century has reverted to the

If Germany abandons Luxembourg to France, it will be because Count Bismark doubts the issue of a conflict on this question with France. If France recedes from her pretensions to Luxembourg under her negotia-tions with the King of Holland, it will be because Napoleon doubts the issue of a conflict on this question with Germany. In the first case, the prestige of Count Bismark, which rests more entirely than that of any other ruler in our times upon a series of audacious and successful moves on the chess-board of politics, will suffer a very serious check, and a check which Count Bismark can the less afford to risk that he has a past of great personal unpopularity, and a civil policy obnoxious to all that is liberal in the German mind, with which to contend. In the second case, the influence of the Emperor Napoleon, which has already been sorely damaged both at home and abroad, will incur perils involving not only his own reputation, but that for which his own reputation may be justly supposed to be most valuable to him-the prospects of the dynasty he has labored so hard to found.

The actual situation in Europe, therefore, it will be seen, is a striking illustration of the incapacity of any man, be he never so highly placed and largely gifted, absolutely to con-trol the march of human events, or to shape the issues even of his own best-laid plans. In the light of pure reason it might be easy to demonstrate that neither Count Bismark, as the organizer of German unity, nor Napoleon, as the founder of an Imperial France, has anything to gain from the possession of this little Franco-German Luxembourg, at all proportionate to the risks which must be incurred by both in a war for winning it. Not less easy would it be to show. perhaps, that neither France nor Germany has any such interest in the mere territorial question as can be fitly named in comparison with those colossal interests of trade and commerce, of the fiscal and of the private weal, upon which a mighty war must inflict such terrible and far-resounding blows. If Prussian affairs can march upon Eastern doubted.

France armies more immediately and destructively available than those which France can at once summon into the field, the magnificent navy of France, on the other hand, can undoubtedly smite with sudden paralysis the vast commercial and manufacturing prosperity of Western and Northern Germany, and, by sealing the Baltic, cut off as it were in a day from the resources of Prussia a trade one single branch of which, as an English journal recently remarked, represents a full tenth of the whole commerce of Great Britain, while another branch crowds the wharves of the New World with German shipping and fills our markets with German Twenty years ago it would have been considered morally certain that such potent pleas for peace as these would be heard at any court in Europe high above all passionate or popular clamors of war. But the temple gates have been opened; the world has passed from a cycle of diplomacy and of argument into a cycle of popular impulse and of arms; and the chances to-day assuredly are that the year 1867 will close upon one of the bloodiest dramas even of this strange and troublous and turbulent age in which we live.

Votes versus Victuals-Which Will Win!

From the Times.

There are two classes of negroes at the South which just now attract attention. One class is composed of the "smart" men, who have glib tongues and quick wits; men who pray almost without ceasing and talk with fervid eloquence from the hotel steps and radical platforms. This class is not particularly in need. Their personal expenses are readily met by the demagogues who use their presence and their utterances for their own purposes. The other class is composed of men with families-men who need food, shelter, and raiment twenty-four hours seven days in every week. These and their little ones ask for bread and receive the ballot; they desire work and are invited to the hustings. The first class will be abundantly represented at the North this spring. Fat and sleek, clad in irreproachable alpaca sacks and shiny trousers, they will circulate about the anniversaries, sit on the platforms, make impassioned appeals, indorse the Knoxville Whig, and kindly receive any donations for the colored people of the South that the charitable people of the North may wish to make. The other class will brood over their sorrow, grow sullen with discontent, turn childishly from the boons of suffrage and equal rights, and long for the flesh-pots of the olden time.

The observation of our correspondents, the records of the Southern press, the official statements of army people and the Freedmen's Bureau, confirm the assertion of unprecedented destitution among the people of both colors at the South, and the growing dissatisfaction among a large proportion of the idle and famine-pressed freedmen. Unfortunately for the radical element, the issue has been clearly made between them and the best meaning of the Southern leaders, the freedmen being given to understand that the present and the future are beyond the control of their withdraw the Prussian eagles from Luxem- | late masters, the new element being the responsible power. Quick as children to note the facts of the hour, the negroes will not be slow to see that the speculators who occupied plantations during the absence of the owners, and, after several seasons of unprofitable work, abandoned not only the plantations, but omitted to pay the men, are not the ones to whom they are to look for sympathy or aid of

> The law protects the freedmen in their newly acquired rights; but to whom shall they look for employment? In this view of the matter, the ultimate direction of the negro vote becomes practically a question of

> It is claimed by the radicals, and loudly affirmed by the contented orators of African descent, that the vote will be cast with the radicals rather than with the conservatives; and in the class conservative they place everybody who does not adopt the extreme theory. The last census, after deducting ten per cent. for casualties in war and disfranchisements under the Sherman bill, shows the population and inferential vote, white and black, to

| 1 | be approximately as follows:— | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| l | White | White | Black | Black Vote. |
| ı | Virginia794,848 | Vote. 134.110 | Pop. 509,563 | 101,912 |
| 1 | North Carolina 631,100 | 100,498 | 361,022 | 72,304 |
| 1 | South Carolina 291,388 | 49,161 | 412,320 | 82, 194 |
| I | Georgia591,588 | 99,883 | 465,698 | 93,199 |
| ı | Florida 77,768 | 13,120 88,836 | 62,677 437,770 | 12,535 87,554 |
| ł | Mississippi 358 901 | 1200 | | |
| ١ | Arkansas | 54,698 | 112,239 | 22,252 |
| ı | Louisiana389,629 | 63,351 | | 70,074 |
| | Alabama | 65,846 54,698 | 437,404 | 87,481 22,252 |

....421,274 71,070 182,921 36,58 In this table the radical prophets find cause of great gratulation, for in South Carolina the negro vote is twice as large as the white vote; in Mississippi and Louisiana there is a large negro majority, and in the other States there is abundant evidence of the strength of the colored element. If indeed this element would unreservedly cast its strength with the radicals, they might well rejoice; but will it?

The Southern politicians were never sluggards in political matters. Scheming and managing are their normal political habits. The Southern press is unanimous for kind treatment, fair argument, free discussion, and immediate cooperation with the negro. Born and reared among them, the Southerners best understand their adaptable natures; they see their troubles, their anxieties, and their lack of friends and food, and to the uttermost extent we believe they will share with them, and in the end by gaining their affections gain their suffrage.

Reports and public meetings, auniversaries and tracts, bombast and flattery are all very well in their place, but a needy man will onger remember him who relieves his hunger than the one who complacently talks of the eternal verities and the "rock of everlasting

Pounding Children.

From the Tribune. The public sensibilities have recently been outraged by several well-authenticated reports of protracted, persistent, inhuman tortures inflicted on mere infants by their parents or guardians respectively-tortures which have repeatedly induced death. Some of the torturers were low, ignorant, drunken brutes, as might be expected; but others held respectable positions in society, one of them being a clergyman in fair standing. That some of the children of tender years, heedlessly "bound to service" by some asylum or other public charity, should be fearfully misused, though deplorable, is by no means amazing; but that a father should maul and maim his own little child, even to the extent of beating out its tender life, would seem so contrary to nature, such a libel on our race, as to be absolutely incredible. Yet the evidence that it has been done-not once only, but many times-not among savages in some dark age, but in this focus of Christian civilization in the year of the skilful administrators now at the head of grace 1866—is too direct and irresistible to be

Nor will it do to assume that the perpetrators of these horrors were moral monsters. Some of them, we know, are men brutalized, or rather demonized, by habitual drunkenness; but others were persons of good habits, fair moral character, and even of unexceptional church standing. The clergyman who killed his little son at Medina, N. Y., though mentally weak, had not previously been regarded as deprayed. Had he known enough to stop beating his child a little short of killing him, he might have lived out his own days under the mantle of respectability and in the unmingled odor of sanctity.

We deem him, with others of like unhappy fortune and evil fame, victims of a false con ception of parental rights and duties. They had been told that to "spare the rod" was to "spoil the child"-that it was their duty to constrain him to obedience at any cost. had failed to do what was required of him-he must be made to do it at any cost-and to effect this, the infliction of physical pain was his only resource. So he by turns beat and exhorted (or prayed), until the exhortations having proved ineffectual, the beating did its perfect work; achieving not subjugation, but leath. Can we wonder that the hapless parent regards himself as rather unlucky than prayed—as misjudging rather than criminal?

The great mass of parents have yet to learn that their displeasure with a child is no reason and no excuse for beating it. Nor does the simple fact that it has done wrong give them warrant to subject it to physical torture. Here, for instance, is a child of five to ten years, who, in the hope of thereby attaining enjoyment or escaping punishment, has told a lie. The father, naturally indignant, thereupon gives it a beating. What relation has the penalty to the offense? or, rather, what good result may be fairly expected from the beating? Can you rationally expect it to love and speak the truth because you have mauled Is it not far more likely to hate and loathe you? That child will be a good deal more apt henceforth to tell one lie to hide another than to abhor and shun lying al-

-"But may not a parent justifiably use force to restrain a child from evil doing ?" Certainly. If the child insists on throwing the hammer at the looking-glass, or doing any wanton, malicious mischief, the requisite force may be employed to constrain it into better behavior. But to restrain from evildoing is one thing; to inflict pain because evil has been done is quite another. Many a child has been hardened into inveterate depravity by chastisements inflicted under the mistaken notion that its evil propensities might thus be subdued and eradicated

We beg every parent who is prone to beating his child to recall the experiences of his own childhood, and consider what were the effects on his moral nature of any and every penal infliction he ever endured. doubt that so many as one in ten can fairly say that the parental beating to which he was subjected did him as much moral good as

harm: We are not pleading for indulgence. Every child should be taught to know the right and to do it. What we urge is, that the rod, the whip, the cudgel, are implements of parental discipline which have, on the whole, done far more evil than good-that more children have been confirmed and strengthened in wrongdoing than rescued therefrom by the infliction of physical pain. How many have been bludgeoned into idiocy or permanent mental infirmity by misjudging fathers, can never be known till the sea shall give up her dead. There are abundant means whereby a parent may evince his displeasure, his sorrow, in view of the faults of his child, without mauling it. Withdraw or withhold indulgences which you would gladly have accorded, had not your past confidence been abused-let your child realize that your loss of faith in its integrity inevitably subjects it to privations and restrictions-show that your love for it trains you, most reductantly to render it less happy because of its transgressions-but keep the lash for unreasoning brutes, and beware of employing it to deface and disfigure the image of God.

Our Bonds in Europe. From the Times.

With or without reason, gold tends upwards. and the war rumors from Europe are the immediate cause. For the moment, of course, the effect upon the prices of our gold-bearing bonds is favorable. The higher the market value of gold the higher the currency value of securities which yield returns in gold. It does not follow, however, that the rise of one will produce a continued rise of the other. The probability is the other way. Not only will the further advance in gold quotations be equivalent to a decline in the intrinsic worth of bonds, but even the market rates of the latter may be expected to fall. We see only the beginning now. By-and-by, if gold keeps on its course, we shall witness the return from Europe of large amounts of bonds; and being no longer able to settle our balances with promises to pay as the substitute for specie, we shall in all likelihood be compelled to draw heavily upon the Treasury reserve. If this stage be reached, the upward movement of gold and the downward movement of bonds and other securities held abroad will proceed with something like corresponding

This view is hypothetical, of course. Arguing by analogy with reference to the Prusso Austrian war of last year, we might, perhaps, predict confidently that the double disturbance of which we speak will not occur. There may be no stronger reason for its occurrence now than then. But it were unwise to conclude that because gold declined and bonds rose last year, therefore the same phenomena must be reproduced during a Franco-Prussian conflict. These matters are not governed by logic, or even by mercantile laws. They are in the best of circumstances arbitrary, and are subject to influences and contingencies

which it sometimes impossible to anticipate. Whether our finances suffer seriously or not, the noticeable fact is, that by refusing thus far to authorize the negotiation of a loan in Europe, and the issue of bonds with exclusive reference to the European market, we have exposed ourselves to the difficulty which many among us begin to dread. Our bonds have gone abroad in large amounts, but instead of being sent in a manner that would have removed the chance of their sudden return, they are in a shape which exposes us at any time to their reappearance in street. As a European loan, negotiated there, held there, and payable there, they would have been out of the way, so far as their bearing upon the price of gold is concerned. In their present form they are an instrument of speculation which may at any moment be used to our prejudice. The consciousness that they may be so used produces much of the nervousness which exists in financial circles. And the mere possibility enables gold gamblers to renew the unsettlement of values, and introduce a fresh uncertainty and difficulty into all business relations.

Fortune-Hunting.

The Bard of Stratford was a little wrong when he asserted that there was nothing in a name, as he admitted afterwards, when he declared a "good name" to be the soul's immediate jewel; and, perhaps, if he were living now, he would have something additional to say of its value in Wall street. We do not remember a time when by virtue of the family name numerous enthusiastic folks upon the strength of being Joneses or Smiths, Thompsons with a "p," or Thomsons without a "p," were not expecting to come into something comfortable in the shape of money wickedly detained by the British Chancery or the Bank of England. We once knew an excellent lawyer who seriously thought himself entitled to millions of pounds sterling, and who spent more time and money than he could vell spare in the unsuccessful endeavor to reduce his fairy gold to possession. It would be a melancholy business to attempt a computation of all the deferred hopes, blasted expectations, the flerce but fruitless struggles, and the wasted lives which are to be attributed to such dreamy and dreary delusions. Circumstances make them very common in this country, in which it is almost impossible to prove a clean and unbroken descent for more than five or six generations, Not long ago in Boston two hundred and fifty people held a meeting, all of them being named Church, to take measures for securing the snug little sum of \$55,000,000 said to belong to them as the descendants of Thomas Church of Plymouth, Mass. The property consists of \$20,000,000 in the Bank of England, and the balance in real estate "upon the River Thames. 11 The Churches went to work with great regularity. They formed a society. They adopted a constitution. They elected officers. They employed an agent. They raised a fund. Now begins the hope-soon will follow the weariness of waiting-when does the reader uppose that the money will begin to come in?

The main difficulty, as we have intimated,

in such cases as these, is to prove descent.

Family records and registers of birth in New

England are few, and even these have been kept loosely and with many mournful intermissions. Every lawyer there knows how hard it is sometimes to make out title to real property against adverse possession by proving a genealogy. In the course of years urnames undergo curious transformations, and there is many a Yankee who, to save his sonl, or even to make a little money, could not show who his great-grandfather was. Surnames are at the mercy of bad spelling and of local pronunciation. The name of 'Devoll," for instance, a common one in New England, was formerly written "Duell, and, no doubt, originally was "Du Val, and precisely the same name as "Vale, a frequent and respectable name in New York. How is descent, in the absence of records, to be proved when names are twisted about in this way ! So "Church" is one of the most frequent of surnames, having its equivalents in "Kirk," and even "Chappel," and entering into several compounds, such as "Churchill, "Churchman," et al. Analogous names are "Clerk," "Parson," "Priest," "Sexton," 'Bishop," 'Singer," et al. In the days of ecclesiastical greatness there were thousands upon thousands of servants who wrote or called themselves "of the Church," and who in time became Churches. It is jumping rather extensively to a conclusion to assume that because a man is now named "Church" he is entitled to \$55,000,000. There are scores upon scores of families of the name who have not a globule of common blood. No similarity of name can ever be safely considered as indicating affinity. We might as well suppose all the blacksmiths, glovers, carters, wheelers, to be first or second cousins, or all the Jacksons to be descended from one ancient original Jack. Thomas Church of Plymonth Mass 11 nn doubtedly had descendants; but how many Churches, of the thousands of that name, are prepared to prove, not by guess-work, or sur-mise, or any rule of probability, but by such evidence as an English Court of Chancery will accept, that they are in the direct line of descent from Thomas! That which satisfies them that the money should be instantly paid over to their agent, with interest since the lemise of old Mr. Church, may be very unsatsfactory indeed to the Lord Chancellor. Miss lite, in Bleak House, expected a judgment,

The truth of the matter is that, in cases like these, everything is shadowy and uncertain. It is by no means probable that there are seven millions sterling lying unclaimed and a begging for an owner in the Pank of England. It is by no means probable that real property in the heart of London valued at four millions sterling should remain so long in abeyance, and without the creation of a good adverse title by lapse of time. It is by no means probable that the American "Churches" have a better title than the English "Churches." s by no means probable that if suits were instituted any living "Church," or the son of any living "Church," would see the end of them. It is possible that some "Church" family may have a title; but we warn all of the name that the name is of little or no value, and that enormous estates are not transferred as a matter of course by English Courts to the first applicants.

out how vainly the readers of that useful story

The War Panic in Europe. From the Herald.

According to our latest telegrams the Franco-Prussian question remains unchanged. The other great powers of Europe have renewed their efforts to prevent the outbreak of hostilities. Napoleon is still willing to consent to a reasonable arrangement. Bismark, however, is obstinate, as before. When first the Luxembourg difficulty was mosted between the two powers, Bismark, we were told, threatened to throw the onus of the consequences that might follow on Napoleon. Napoleon, it is not to be doubted, now promises, without threat, but by dexterous management, to throw the onus of possible consequences on Bismark. The game runs nigh; the stakes become heavy; the moves on both sides are skilfully made; the world looks on with bated breath. Some go in for Bis-mark, some for Napoleon. We go in for neither. It is the excitement of the game, more than the result, of which we are enamored. At the same time we are not altogether indifferent as to consequences, nor are we in the least unwilling to confess that it will not surprise us if in the long run the very skilful Prussian Premier is caught napping by the wily, watchful, far-seeing ruler of France. Bismark has no doubt been an apt scholar, but he was somewhat late in taking his lessons; and it would scarcely be matter for wonder if the long-practised hand and eye of the master stood him in better stead in the great crisis which seems to be approaching than the skilful though comparatively inexperienced hand and eye of the public.

We look on this question from an entirely neutral and unprejudiced standpoint. We | 415141

have no special likings or dislikings either for France or Prussia, either for Napoleon or Bismark. We consider Napoleon, notwithstanding his many faults, to have been perhaps the ablest and most intelligent ruler of his day to have been, on the whole, a public benefactor; and it is our decided conviction that history will judge kindly, and grant him a lofty and honorable niche in the future temple of fame. We yield to none in admiration of the talents of Count Bismark. He certainly has not been without his faults. Yet he has done good service to the cause, not of Prussia only, but of the whole of Germany; and if the time should ever come, as come it must, and that at no distant day, when the unity of Germany shall be no mere poet's dream, but a realized and visible truth, the name of Bismark will be enshrined in the nation's living heart. We have no desire to see France shorn of her strength. We have ever been auxious to see German unity made an accomplished fact. It is neither, therefore, in a pro-French nor pro-German spirit that we write when we state that this Luxembourg question is too paltry an affair to justify a collision between two

such powers as France and Prussia. Napoleon, who has an eye to the future, as well as to the present, and who never allows himself to become indifferent to the judgment of posterity, rightly estimates the present crisis, and is willing to accept a reasonable compromise. Bismark, on the other hand, is too keen, and in his anxiety to clutch a possible present advantage he sacrifices a certain and infinitely greater gain in the future. The Germans are not better prepared for a defensive than the French are eager for an aggressive war. If the love of Fatherland is strong in the one case, the pride of military renown is strong in the other. Prussia is doubtless strong in herself, and has made herself stronger by the alliances she has formed with the other German States: but the new German machine which Count Bismark has invented is complex and unwieldy, and as yet untested by the terrible ordeal of war. France, on the other hand, is a powerful unit, not without war experience, and moves like a living frame, and with terrible energy, under the guidance and control of a potent central will. The Emperor, besides, by the cautious policy he is now following, is creating for himself powerful public sympathy among the people of other nations, and when delay is no longer possible and the signal is given to strike France will spring to the summons, and the name and dynasty of Napoleon will be found to be more popular than ever. We do not say that if it should come to blows France must win; but we do say that Bismark plays a bold and hazardous game in refusing all com-

The Mexican Savages Again at Work. From the Times, We had a shocking report yesterday of another massacre of Imperialist officers by the Mexican Liberals. While Puebla was under siege the Imperialists refused two demands for surrender; and after the capture of the place on the 2d instant, Porfirio Diaz refused to give any quarter to the officers who defended the city, and caused the entire body of them, from lieutenant upward, to be executed. Accounts differ greatly as to the number thus disposed of, one report making it twenty-nine, and another over a hundred. We should refuse to credit all this if we had not official confirmation from Liberals themselves of their vious massacres at San Jacinto and other places. The official journal of the Juarez Government, published at San Luis Potosi. has lately given an elaborate defense of the shooting of prisoners, with reference especially to the San Jacinto affair, but showing that this was rather the carrying out of a policy than an exceptional thing. Some of the prisoners do not even receive a soldier's death by the ullet, but suffer the most disgraceful execu-A recent report of Leon Guzman to the Liberal Government mentions the capture of several prisoners at Cerro de San Gregorio, and coolly adds:—"These are hung up on the road from Querétaro to Zelaya." Not only do the military officers carry out, but the civil officers proclaim the policy of execution. At a banquet recently given to President Juarez, at San Luis Potosi, by the Governor, the Foreign Minister cried out, among many other things of the same kind:-"It is war, war-war to the knife and no conditions." In fact, judging only from what the Liberals themselves say, we are compelled to credit the most horrible reports of barbarities that have yet reached us. We think that but a small proportion of the American people will be inclined to agree with those Congressmen and journalists who argue that these things should be allowed to o on without protest or remonstrance from us.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY (pursuant to adjournment had at their annual meeting) will meet at Concert Hall, No. 1219 CHES. NUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia, on TGES-DAY, the 36th day of April, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and notice is hereby given that at said meeting the Act of Assembly, approved March 12d, 1867, entitled "An Act to repeal an act entitled "A further supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Hallroad Company, authorizing an increase of capital slock and to borrow money, approved the twenty-first day of March, A. D., one thonasind eight hundred and sixty-six; and also to authorize the Pennsylvania Indiroad Company by this act to increase its capital stock to issue bonds and secure the same by mortgage;" approved the twenty-second day of March, A. D. 1867; a proposed increase thereunder of the capital stock of this Company by 300,000 shares, and the issue of the same from time to time by the Board of Directors, and the proposed exercise by the said loard of Directors of the powers granted by the said act of issuing bonds and securing the same by mortgages for the purposes in the said act mentioned and within the limits therein prescribed, will be submittee, to the Stockholders for their action in the premises, Ey order of the Board or Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors.
Et al UND SMITH,
Secretary

PHILADELPHIA. APRIL 18, 1867.—
TO THE HOLDERS OF CITY OAS LOAN.
Gentlemen: The municipal authorities have it in contemplation to take possession of the Gas Works and convert them into a Department of the city, be lieving that by the change the city will be benefited, and the heavy tax for Gas be greatly reduced.

It is believed that this cannot be done, however, without the consent of the holders of the original Gas Loans.

we respectfully ask you whether you will consent to xchange Gas Loan for City Six per cent. Loan, free oing this you will aid in bringing about a change By doing this you will aid to oringing about a change is the gas supply desired by the dilzens at large, and ill hold a security amply sufficient for your protocom, naving a market value several per cent. Higher lan that which you now hold.

An answer, addressed to the undersigned, Chairman r the Committee of Councils having the subject in harge, previous to the first day of May, prox., will nuch oblige.

Very respectfully, R. P. GILLINGHAM, 4 24 winitio THE COLORED PEOPLE'S UNION LEAGUE ASSOCIATION will celebrate the Passage of the City Passenger Car bill by a GRAND REUNION FESTIVAL, with Addresses, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Recitations, etc., at NATIONAL HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, 26th Instant. His Excellency Governor JOHN W. GEARY, Hons, MORTON MCMICHAEL (Mayor), M. B. LOWRY, J. N. KERNS, J. FREEBORN, Members or the Legislature, and other distinguished speakers, have been invited to address the meeting. Tickets, 25 cents. The citizens generally are invited to participate with us.

ANDREW F. STEVENS, Secretary.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY PRILADELPHIA, APPII 15, 1867.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Library on TUESDAY, the 20th 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,

Hecording Secretary pro tem.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA
AND FRANKFORD PASSENGER RAMWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD RAMWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD RAMPHILADELPHIA, APRIL 23, 1587.
All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the
capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet
paid the sixth installment of Five Dollars per share
thereon, are hereby notified that the said sixth installment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the 16th
day of May next, 1867.
By resolution of the Roard of Directors.
4 25124 JACOB BINDER, President.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL
AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHILA APPR 20, 1887.
The stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of
this Company will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE
ROOMS, north side of CHESNUT Street, above
FIFTH, on TUE-DAY 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 cosulng year. The Election to close
at 1 P, M, of the same day.

4 20 14t JAMES 8. COX, President.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.-THIS BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, The only true and perfect Dye—Harmless, Reliable Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous time, 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 Perfumers, Factory, No. 51 BARCLAY Street, New York.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 27, 1867.
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, 1867,
at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to
serve for the ensuing year.

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

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. NATIONAL SANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILLADELPHIA, March 12, 1867.

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 from persons desirous of becoming Stockholders. By order of the Board of Directors.

3157w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier,

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING

NEW LONDON,
COMPANY.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, for Election of Directors, will be held on THURSDAY, May 2, at No. 129 S. FRONT Street, at 4 P. M.
SIMON POEY, Secretary. MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

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 STRAW BONNETS AND HATS, the latest REBRONS in all colors, widths, and qualities; the est assortment in the city.

Bonnet Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Crapes, all qualitierand shades, French Flowers, a superb assortment in the lates Veivet Ribbons, black and colored, in all widths and The best French and New York Bonnet Frames The best French and New York Bonnet Frames always on hand.
Bonnet 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.

JILLITIES SIGNIEST

JULIUS SICHEL, NO. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, 100

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 49 1m5p] TRIMMINGS AND ZEPHYR STORE. N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND CHERRY.

No. 726 CHESNUT STREET. We open to-day a full and splendidly assorted stock of

FRENCH AND NEW YORK BONNET

FRAMES

STRAW HATS,

BONNET AIBHONS,

TRIMMING RIBBONS,

VELVET BIRBONS,

LACES, ETC. ETC.

PARIS FLOWERS AND GENAMENTS.

All of the fatest and most approved styles, and at the lowest prices,

Please give us a call,

Country orders promptly and accurately attended to,

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,

829 Im

No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

MOURNING MILLINERY. ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING BONNETS.

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET. MAD'LLE KEOCH.

MRS. R. DILLON, NOS. 223 AND 281 SOUTH STREET, Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLI-Has a handsome assortment of Spatial Atlantaking.

Nkky.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy
Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles,
Also, Sliks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers,
Flowers, Frames, etc.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C. F. HOFFMANN, JR.,

NO. 825 ARCH STREET, FURNISHING GOODS.

(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,) FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS. HOSIERY AND GLOVES SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MEBING S'SOMWOOD UNDERCLOTHING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, No. 514 OFFENDUT STREET, FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNASHINGSTORE PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS

made from measurement at very abort notice,
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS
GOODS in full variety,
WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FOSTER'S RESTAURANT

NO. 121 NOUTH THIRD STREET,

OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK, PHILADELPHIA

Oysters and Meshertelihous