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

The Situation in Mexico. From the Tribune.

There has been no difficulty for the last two years in predicting, except as to the exact zme, what would be the ultimate issue of affairs in Mexico. In the first place, those who were well acquainted with the intentions of pur Government, to say nothing of the temper our people, knew that it was not among possible things that an Austrian Prince, foisted upon Mexico by force of French arms, assuming to be an Emperor in despite of the will of Mexican people, who had long ago chosen a republic as their form of government, should be recognized as Emperor of Mexico by the United States. We should have deserved the contempt of the world had we recognized him. In the second place, Maximilian himself, partly by the great wrong he committed, and partly by an excellent thing which he did, lost the support of both the great parties in Mexico. and was, in consequence, absolutely without support, except by French bayonets.

The two great parties in Mexico, for the last generation each in turn in the ascendancy, have been the party of the Puros (Liberals) and the party of the Church. Maximilian incurred the life-long hatred of the first when he accepted Napoleon's invitation to become an Emperor on American soil. He had but the Church to fall back upon. When he first arrived that party was jubilant. A scion of a royal house, usually considered as devoted to the interests of Rome as any other in Europe. the general expectation was that he would restore to the Mexican Church what she deemed her outraged rights - the same to recover which she had waged, under the leadership of Miramon, a three-years' war. The dignitaries of that Church, especially after Maximilian's visit to the Pope, made on the eve of his departure for Mexico, had made sure that one of his first imperial acts would be the rescinding those famous "Laws of Reform passed under Juarez's rule, in 1850, by which nearly \$300,000,000 of landed property that had been accumulating for centuries in ecclesiastical hands, including half the City of Mexico, was, to use the Mexican phrase, secularized; that is, confiscated and sold for the benefit and behoof of the Government. They were doomed to a bitter disappointment. Maximilian, in spite of their remonstrances, formally ratified Juarez's action in the premises, and they lost all they had hoped for from the new comer. Thenceforth Maximilian had no longer a party in Mexico. He was placed in the same situation that John Tyler once occupied, with scarcely a "corporal's guard" left. His fate is sealed now. By this time, doubtless, he is a prisoner, a fugitive, or a corpse. We hope it is not the latter. His death, in cold blood, as a Mexican prisoner, would be, as Fouché said of the Duke d'Enghein, "worse than a crime; it would be a political blunder." Alive and spared, the dethroned usurper would excite little interest, and less sympathy; shot or hanged, the murdered Emperor would become

But what is to be the result when he passes from the scene? wise reconstruction, peaceful consolidation, or chronic anarchy? Many prophesy the latter; we are very much given, we Angle-Saxons, to looking down somewhat superciliously on all races but our own; and it is an easy and convenient cross-cut to the future to predict that it will be but a repetition of the past. Why, when the foreigners are gone, and the Mexicans once more possessors of their country, should they not fall to quarrelling again among themselves, with the old exhibition of partisan rivalries, civil brawls, plans (as they call their political platforms) by the dozen, and pronunciamentos appearing as regularly as a quarterly magazine, but often at shorter intervals?

There is an old legal maxim that with the cessation of the cause for a law, the law itself should cease. We admit that the general rule in Messico throughout the past has been anarchy and civil strife. But what was the chief cause of this? An answer, which we believe to be a true one, came up at the time Maximilian disappointed the last hopes of the Church, in a curious way. When, in 1864, the imperial decree ratifying Juarez's confiscation of the Church lands appeared, the Archbishops and Bishops of Mexico met in council, and issued a solemn protest against the measure, denying that the Emperor had any right in the premises, and stigmatizing his action in this matter as nothing better than high-handed plunder. The better to enforce their argument, and to show that this ratification was as much opposed to the public sentiment of the nation as to law and religion, and that the hearts of the people were with them, they declared that all the wars of the country, for the last quarter of a century, had originated in defense of ecclesiastical rights. The annual income of the Church, from the lands confiscated in 1850, was from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 a year; that was more than double the annual revemues of the Mexican Government-a revenue amply sufficient to carry on war, and employed, as their own incautious admission shows, for that very purpose. This ill-used wealth is gone. The property so stubbornly fought for is lost forever. The cause having ceased, may we not expect that what used to be the rule in this matter will cease also? Let us wait and see, refraining from sinister prophecies of evil. These people have fought stubbornly, not only for their independence, but for a radical platform of principles, of which no nation need be ashamed. Here are the items which compose the creed of the Juarez or Liberal party:- I. A Constitutional Government. 2. Freedom of religion and of the press. 3. Nationalization of the surplus church property. 4. The abolition of Fueros, that is, of military and ecclesiastical tribunals, as they existed under the old system, according to which military men and ecclesiastics were amenable to their own tribunals only. 5. Reduction of the tariff. 6. Free immigration. 7. Popular education.

When Juarez was Governor of the State of Oajaca, one of his first acts was to establish public schools in every district of the State. All this looks well. It gives promise of better things in the future. That promise may not be fulfilled. If we speak encouragingly, and hopefully, we may aid in its fulfilment. if we persist in declaring that no good thing will ever come out of Mexico; if we cast contempt on the efforts of these people because they are still behind us in the race of civilization, we are doing what in us lies to chill their courage and retard their progress.

The Code of Honor Down South.

From the Herald. Now that the war of the Rebellion is over, and the best generals of the bubble Can federacy, Lee, Wade Hampton, Beauregard, Joe Johnston, and others, have quietly set led

down-some teaching young gentlemen moral philosophy, some cultivating sweet potatoes, and some managing railroads, and all apparently very glad to be at peace and very willing to be reconstructed-we find the old fireeating and pistol-shooting spirit that prevailed among a certain class of Southerners in the good old days when a colored man had no rights under the Constitution again breaking out. Every day we hear of duels in some o the Southern States, chiefly among editors, which probably accounts for so many of them being bloodless. It might be supposed that South had enjoyed enough fighting to satisfy one generation, and we suppose some of them have; for we notice that the principals in these duels were never heard of during the late war. But we recommend these belligerent Southern editors to keep cool, and take pat-tern by the North. Here we have our controversies in the press freely enough; but never a duel. In some cases the political editors go so far as to call each other liars and cheats and forgers, which is in very bad taste; but in the end they all manage to get along easily and quietly without burning pow-der. If the Southern editors had taken part in their own war, and shared in the hard knocks of the Rebellion, they would be less eager now to show their valor by standing opposite to each other at "a gentlemanly distance, not too near," and firing pistols with their eyes shut.

More Vague Reports on the European Difficulty. From the Times.

It was not unreasonable to hope that we had got some degrees outside the realm of speculation in estimating the bearings of the European difficulty.

A late cable telegram would seem to disappoint whatever expectations of that sort may have been formed. Four days ago there came the distinct assurance that the assent of the rival powers had not only been obtained to the proposition for a Conference, but that the essential points which were to form the basis of a settlement had been formally outlined and definitely agreed to. France was not to enlarge her present boundaries; the fortress of Luxembourg was to be dismantled; the political condition of the Duchy was to be ascertained and settled by the assembled representatives; and the powers represented were to charge themselves with the task of giving effect to the provisions of the treaty, and maintaining these provisions

inviolate. This view of the progress made towards a pacific adjustment was amply confirmed by a dispatch from London which reached New-York early last Tuesday morning. On the previous day Lord Stanley made the official statement, in the House of Commons, that the proposal for a peace conference had been accepted by both France and Prussia. Yet immediately on the back of this came the bewildering announcement that the silence of King William of Prussia, in presence of the Diet, was causing uneasiness throughout Europe; and yet another telegram the same day repeating, in effect, the statement as to the ominousness of the King's silence. there comes, in spite of the foreboding character of these despatches, the news that the day for the meeting of the Conference had been fixed, followed almost instantly by the telegram, published on Friday, giving the 7th instead of the 12th of the present month as the opening day-an assurance, one would suppose, sufficient to dispel any doubts as to the ona fides of either of the contestants in submitting their case to a European council. Not so, however. Those not entirely hardened in their indifference to any and all kinds of olitical news reported by the cable, can hardly help being more or less confounded to read again this morning that an uneasy financial feeling has once more broken out, both in London and on the European continent, as to the prospects of the Conference; and that no less authority than Lord Derby throws discredit on the reported basis of settlement, while struggling to uphold his faith in the possibility of the Conference being able to reach a pacific solution of the difficulty.

Where these vague despatches about an 'uneasy financial feeling''-a phrase stereotyped till it has become peculiarly offensive— originate, it is impossible to say. What we know is that their very vagueness tends more or less to excite the money market here. That was at least the temporary effect on Friday. And as long as the public mind can be kept confused by throwing everything bearing upon the European problem into the region of conecture, financial uneasiness will continue to be felt. If that is the real object aimed at in dubious despatches, they serve to some extent the purpose intended.

Parliamentary Triumph of the English Reformers.

From the Herald. The Atlantic cable reports that a division took place in the English House of Commons on the Reform bill last Thursday night, on the question of an amendment proposed by the Liberals, when the Government was defeated by a majority of eighty-one votes. This result, encouraging as it is to the advocates of the popular cause, is not vital as involving the official existence of the Derby Cabinet; and the Premier has exhibited his usual official tact in accepting the amendment, and thus avoiding an embarrassment perhaps unforeseen, and, consequently, unprovided for. The test vote on the measure was taken on the occasion of the second reading, when Mr. Disraeli's propositions were sustained against the arguments of the Gladstone-Bright phalanx by twenty-one votes,

The effect of the Liberal triumph in the House has induced a movement on the part of the Government towards a compromise with the people; for we learn by another telegram that the outdoor demonstration of the leaguers which is to take place in London to-day will not be interfered with, although the Home Secretary had previously "warned" the people against it.

The Political Situation.

From the World.

The country is on the edge of the great quadrennial maelstrom of the Presidential election, and our politics will presently be drawn into the whirl which sweeps everything towards that vortex. It bids fair to be a very different canvass from that in 1864. For many reasons, the activity of the Republican party will be soonest developed; and the Democratic party, if wise, will await the action of its opponents before disclosing its plans or deploying its forces. We have, as yet, no Presidential candidates in training; the Republicans have several. We do not, as yet, know whether the Southern States will be permitted to take part in the election; it is in the power of the Republicans to allow or to prohibit them,

since the present Republican party will run one candidate or two, and the tactics proper for us to pursue might be essentially varied by a schism in that party. It is our policy to take the utmost advantage of their mistakes, rivalries, and intestine quarrels-a policy which requires us to practice for a long time to come a "wise and masterly inactivity," accompanied with great vigilance and wari-

The Republican party must confront two difficulties, both of which tend to bring it early into the field. The first of these is, that march of events is depriving the party of available issues; the second, that the scramble of competing candidates and their eagerness to head one another off, are unfavorable to postponement. The war, as a political issue, is dead; negro suffrage, as soon as the Southern States have reorganized, will be either dead or a source of disintegration, since no question will then remain but its extension by Federal authority into the loyal States. The Republican party, when called upon to tell what they intend to do for the ensuing four years, will have no ready answer, because there is no policy on which they are agreed. To go into the Presidential election seated on a dead horse, with their face turned towards the crupper, is a kind of campaign which no party would wish to court. It is only by an early beginning that the Republicans can succeed in constructing a platform that does not look merely to the past. The fact that Chase, Stevens, Sumner, and other conspicuous leaders are trying to put the party in advance of the ongressional policy, betokens a consciousness that the ground is rapidly sliding from under them, and that Southern acceptance of the Reconstruction acts will otherwise leave it

without any living issues. When the party meets in a National Convention it will encounter this dilemma-either it must construct a platform consisting of dead issues, or it is liable to be split asunder by an abortive attempt to make Sumner's policy the party creed. If there were tolerable unanimity in favor of any candidate, this difficulty might be got over; but rival and conflicting ambitions will rather magnify than belittle differences, inasmuch as the adoption of the old or the new platform will determine the fate of particular candidates.

The situation is entirely different from what it was in 1864, when Mr. Lincoln was able to dictate his own nomination. The reluctance of the country to make a change of administration in the very crisis of the war, cut the sinews of all other candidates. It insured the unity of the party, and made the Convention a mere registering body to authenticate a nomination demanded by the party sentiment. But since the death of Mr. Lincoln the Republican party has had no recognized head. Mr. Chase has lost his ascendancy over the banking and commercial interests by going into the Supreme Court. Mr. Colfax has apparently as good a chance for the nomination as the Chief Justice. Simon Cameron, between whom and Chase there is an inveterate feud, has recovered his political status, and if any intrigues of his can prevent Chase's nomination, they will not be wanting. Cameron will try hard for the nomination himself, and his triumphant skill in circumventing Stevens and Forney in the contest for the Pennsylvania Senatorship, proves that his hopes are not absurd. He is at least powerful enough to prevent the vote of Pennsylvania being given for any other Republican candidate, and his chance for the nomination is perhaps as good as that of either Chase or Colfax. Wilson, Butler, Stanton, Banks, and several others are longing, and will soon be intriguing, for the nomination. Their rivalries are likely enough to set the party by the ears, more especially since its vital issues will presently be obsolete, and the contest be a squabble among the heirs of a dying party for the distribution of its

Poor Old Spain.

From the Herald. We have an ominous whisper through the Atlantic Cable that there has been a rising among the republicans at Catalonia, in poor old Spain. We are disposed to believe the report, and that it means something much more serious than is conveyed in the cloudy allusions to these rising republicans. No Government in Europe, not even that of "the sick man of Turkey," has so completely gone to seed and dried up as the effete monarchy Spain. During the last half century, and for a longer period, but especially since American colonies, from Peru to Mexico, began to set up for themselves, Spain has experienced all the changes, from the magnificent De Soto, equipping fleets and armies under her standard, to the gallant, proud, reckless, vagabondizing Don Cæsar de Bazan, flaunting in his rags, and astonishing friends and enemies with his rash adventures and his narrow escapes. A republican conspiracy in Spain! Oh, how can such a thing exist in that country, where the spies, soldiers, inquisitors, jailors, and execuioners of Church and State have watched the footsteps of man, woman, and child, day and night, for hundreds of years! The question is suggestive; but that "poor old Spain" is on verge of a radical revolution, Church and State, we have abundant evidence. Unless specially provided for in the approaching London Conference of the great powers, the revolutionary elements of Spain, in some terrible and contagious outbreak, will be apt, before the end of the year, to render another conference necessary to avert the disasters and dangers of a Continental war.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GERMANTOWN HALL.—
JOHN B. GOUGH
will deliver a Lecture at the above Hall, on
FRIDAY EVENING. May 10.
Subject—PECULIAR PEOPLE."
under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRIS
TIAN ASSOCIATION. A portion of the proceeds
will be given to ald the Industrial Home for Giris.
Admission, 50c, Reserved seats, 75c, Tickets for sale
at Parker's Book Store, and at Eberly's Drug Store,
Main street.

5 45t

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKPANY will be held on TUESDAY. May 7, at 12
o'ctock, M., at No. 255 bouth SIXTH Street.
4 16 20 22 27 M 4 6 8t rps.
J. MULFORD. 4 16 20 23 27 M 4 6 6t rp*

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 2, 1867.-THE Members of "The Corporation for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen in the Communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Commonwealth of Pernsylvania," are requested to meet in the Vestry-room of Sr. PETER'S CHURCH, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of May, at coclock.

JAMES M. AERTSEN, Secretary,

AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPANY, No. 147 S. FOURTH Street.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office on TUESDAY, 7th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M. An election for SEVEN DIRECTORS will also take place.

5 8 44 H. G. LEISENRING, Secretary.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—BOILS, primples, Tumors, ETC.—The pernicious mostrums advertised as Chanchic are corrosive, mineral and vegetable extracts, which not only destroy the skin but lay the basis of innumerable facial disorders and even partial paralysis of the nerves. Without the baneful consequences, HOLLOWAY'S OINT-MENT will perform all the cures which the others boast, but fall to effect.

Sold by all Druggists.

64 amfast

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH-WAYS-OFFICE. No. 10s S. FIFTH Street.
WAYS-OFFICE. No. 10s S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA. MAY 2, 1867.

Scaled Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways intil it ordick M., on MONDAY, the 6th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Jefferson street, from Randolph to Lawrencestrects, to be built of prick, circular in form, and with a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches and with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The undersanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the Contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for two years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger

sewer in good order for two years after the sewer is naished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed alongate of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or niteriers with the safe passage of cars thereon; and no chain for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May Sth. 1898.

All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinates of May 25th. 1890. If the Lowest Bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,

52 st Chief Commissioner of Highways.

HEALTH OFFICE—
PHILADEPHIA, May 1, 1867.
In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Health, adopted April 2, 1867, proposals will be received at the Health Office until 12 o'clock M., the 10th instant, for the removal of such nuisances as may be directed by said Board of Health within the prespective districts, to wit:—

First District, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, and 26th Wards.

Second District, comprising the 6th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 18th, 14th, and 18th Wards.

Third District, comprising the 20th, 21st, 22d, 24th and 25th Wards.

Fourth District, comprising the 1sth, 17th, 18th, 19th, 22d, and 25th Wards.

Said proposals to specify the price per cubic foot for cleaning Privies, the price per day for use of horse and cart, with driver, and the price per day for each laborer employed.

Said contract to continue until December 31, 1867.
Bids for the cleaning of Privy Wells will be received from licensed cleaners only.

Address

HORATIO G. SICKEL,

5 1 10t

AMERICAN ACADEEMY OF MUSIC. HEALTH OFFICE-

AMERICAN ACADEEMY OF MUSIC.

JOHN B. GOUGH

will deliver Two Lectures, under the auspices of the
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 9.

CURIOSITY.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 18.

HABIT.

The Sale of Tickets for the First Lecture will
begin on Tuesday Morning, the 7th instant, at Ashmend's Book Store, No. 7M Chesnut street.

No Tickets will be sold or engaged before that time.

A portion of the proceeds will be given to aid the
Industrial Home for Girls.

Price of lickets same as at previous lectures. 5 4 4t

Price of tickets same as at previous lectures. 5 4 4t NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

signed to the
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS,
for a contract to pave Hancock street, from Norris to
Berks streets; and all persons interested will present
any objections they may have to such improvement, any objections they may have to such im on or before 12 o'clock MONDAY, May 20. The following-named persons have signed an agreement for the paving of the street aloresaid:

Joseph Roates, Hugh O'Donnell, J. H. Sibben & Co., Warner Justice, J. S. Smith, J. N. Moore, J. L. Haines, Pooley Howard, E. Marks, Mark Devine.

NOTICE-THE NEW ORLEANS RE-PUBLICAN solicits the patronage of all loyal men in the North who have business interests in the South. Having been selected by the Clerk of the House of Representatives under the law of Congress pussed March 2, 1867, as the paper for printing all the Laws and Treatles, and all the Federal advertisements within the State of Louisiana, it will be the best advertising medium in the Southwest, reaching a larger number of business men than any other paper. Address MATHEWS & HAMILTON, Conveyancers, No. 707 SANSOM Street, or S. L. BROWN & CO., New Orleans, Louisiana. OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILBOAD

COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Casa on and after May 30.

They have also declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., based upon profits earned prior to January 1, 1867, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Stock on and after May 30, at its par value of Fifty Dollars per share—the shares for Stock Dividend to be dated May 1, 1867.

Scrip Certificates will be issued for fractional parts of Shares: said Scrip will not be entitled to any Interest or Dividend, but will be convertible into Stock when presented in sums of Fifty Dollars.

Powers of attorney for collection of Dividends can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S, THIRD Street.

54 200.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND FRANKFORD PASSENGER RAIL WAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD BOAD. 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 effice on the loth cay 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, 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 TUESDAY MORNING, the 7th day of May next, at hali-past 16 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 P. M. of the same day.

4 20 14t

OFFICE OF THE WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2003; WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1667.
The Coupons of the Warren and Frankin Railway Company, due May 1, will be paid at the Banking House of JAY COOKE, & CO., Philadelphia.
51
H. P. EUTTER, Treasurer.

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

PHILADELPHIA, 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.

order of the Board of Directors. 7W JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier. NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUB-PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1867. LIC. Applications for the unalletted shares in the increase of the Capital Stock of this Bank are now being

received and the stock delivered. JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashler. 5 8 tf NATIONAL BANK OF THE RE-PUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1847.

The Board of Directors have This Day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., clear of taxes, pay-able en demand. By order of the Board. 5 1 ct.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL 133 The Directors have declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT, for the last six months, clear of taxes, pay able on demand.

B. B. COMEGYS. Cashler.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COM-PANY.-TREASUREE'S OFFICE, CAMDEN, N. J. April 26, 1867. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FUUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of national tax, payable at the Office of the Company, in Camden, on and after the fourteenth day of May prox. and after the fourteenth day of May prox.
GEORGE 1. BUBBINS, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE TIME FOR RECEIV ing answers from holders of Gas Loan who are willing to exchange them for City Six per Cent. Loan, free from tax, is extended to the 20th inst, Respectfully, B. P. GILLINGHAM, Chairman, b 56t. 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 tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of Bod Dyes. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genume is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and abould be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York.

DRY GOODS,

229 FARIES & WARNER.

NORTH NINTH STREET.

HORT THE ABOVE BACE, BARGAINS! BARGAINS All-wool Tweeds, Boys' wear, 75 cents, Meltons, for Boys' Wear and Ladies' Sacques, 55

nta.
Double-width Cloth, all-wool, \$2.
Spring Shawls, from anchon, \$3.
Double-width All wool Delaines, 58, worth 75 cents. Spring Balmorais, \$128. Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc. Apron Bird-eye, Rursery Diaper, etc.

DOMESTICS :

DOMESTICS !

WHITE GOODS

Bleached Muslims, best makes, lowest prices. Bleached Muslins, best makes, lowest prices, williamsville, Warnsutta, Eay Millis, etc. etc. Best Unbleached Muslin, yard wide, is and 20 cis, Yard-wide Domet Flannel, 37% cents. Super All-woof Flannel, 30 cents. Ballardvate Flannels.
Calleoes, warranted fast colors, 12%, 15, 18, and 20c. Glinghams, 22 and 25 cents.
Yard-wide Spring Callcoes, 25 cents.
Bargains in Huckaback Linen Towels, 25 cents.

WHITE GOODS: Soft finish Jaconets, 25, 37%, and 50 cents.
Victoria Lawns, 31, 37%, 45 50, and 50 cents.
Nainsooks, Undressed Cambrica, Swiss, etc., Shirred Muslins, fine white Brilliants, etc., Pland Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37%, 50, 55, 60, and 55 cents.
White Plouss, from auction, 50 cents.
Fine Corded Piques, 62% and 75 cents.
Ladies' and Gloves, at reduced prices.
Lanen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37%, 45, 50, 56, 62%, and 75c., Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 13 cents
Marseines Quitts from auction, cheap, etc.

FARIES & WARNER, 2291] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

DRICE & WOOD, N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

HAVE JUST OPENED 5000 Linen Fans, at less than importers' prices. Ladies' and Children's Berlin Thread and Silk

Ladies' and Children's Berlin Thread and Silk Gloves.
Ladies' And Children's Buff and White Gloves.
Ladies' Kid Gloves.
Ladies' And Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Misses' Linen Hdkfs, 7, 8, 10, and 12½ cents.
Worked Edgings and Insertings.
A good assortment of Bonnet Ribbons.
Black Veivet Ribbons.
Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skiris, best quality steel.
Choice shades Alpacas.
Fine quality ali-wool Delaines.
Black Silks, very cheap.
Plaid Silk Poplins.
Scotch and American Ginghams, fast colors,
American Calicoes, fast colors, 12½, 16, and 18½c.

WHITE GOODS WHITE GOODS!

White Piques, from 50c, up to \$1'12\forall a yard.
White Organdy Lawns and figured Swiss Muslins,
Soit fluish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks,
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins,
Plaid Nainsook Muslins, very cheap,
Stripe Nainsook Muslins,
Hair-cord, Stripe, and Plaid Muslins,
Marseliles and Honeycomb Quitts, LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Best makes Shirting Linens. Bleached Table Linens, 75, 90, \$1'12½, \$1'25, \$1'5 up o \$2.50 per yard. Power Loom Table Linens, 68, 75, 90, and \$1. Colored Table Linens, 37%, 50, 55, and 75c. Napkins, Doylies, and Towels.

PRICE & WOOD, N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets. N. B.—Just opened, one case % wide Bleached Muslin, 125c. One case nearly yard wide, 18c. The above are better goods than have been sold a those prices since 1861.

AT THORNLEY'S!!!

BEAUTIFUL GOODS. FASHIONABLE GOODS, DECIDEDLY CHEAP GOODS SILE GOODS.

DRESS GOODS, LINEN GOODS, DOMESTIC GOODS WHITE GOODS,

GOODS FOR MEN. GOODS FOR BOYS GOODS FOR CHILDREN

IN FACT, THORNLEY'S,

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING

GARDEN STREETS, Is a good place to buy DRY GOODS, because you are sure to get the worth of your money, and alway a large Stock to select from. "ONE PRICE CASH STORE,"

THE FIVE STORY WHITE BUILDING. [3 1 3m8p Established in 1853.

RE-OPENING OF MYERS'

"New Mourning Store." This Store has just been opened with a well-selecte

STOCK OF MOURNING GOODS.

AT POPULAR PRICES.

Also, the largest and handsomest assortment of MOUBNING MILLINERY, Ever offered in this city, manufactured expressly NO. 1113 CHESNUT STREET.

A. MYERS,

Lately of New York

NDIA SHAWLS

GEORGE FRYER, 916 CHESNUT STREET, HAVING A LARGE STOCK OF

INDIA SHAWLS

On hand, will offer them for the next three weeks at greatly reduced prices, less than ever offered Ladies in want of this article will do well to pur chase now, as great inducements will be offered.

OPENING.

NEW CLOAK STORE, NO. SIS ARCH STREET, Between Eighth and Ninth Streets, South Side.

The latest Spring Styles, in every quality of Cloth, at very low prices. Ladies in search of NEW SPRING SACQUES should uspect our designs and assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

DAVIS NEW STORE, THE ARCH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM,

No. 818 ARCH Street, 3 18 mwfim CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS OIL CLOTES, AND WINDOW SHADES,

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT.

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction—
Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c, 87c, \$1, \$1°25, \$1°37, and \$1°30. Ingrain Carpets, wool filing, \$6c, 80c, and \$5c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only \$1°76. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c, to 75c. Rag Carpets, \$6c, to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 35c, to 85c. Floor Oil Cloths, 56c. Window Shades, \$1 to \$2. Plain Window Holiand, \$6c. Window Shades, \$1 to \$2. Plain Window Holiand, \$6c. White Marking, 37c, to 56c. Red Marking, \$6c, to 56c. Red Marking, \$6c. Window Shades, \$1 to \$2. Plain Window Holiand, \$6c. Woolien Druggets, \$1 to \$1°30. Stair O d Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintaes, 12c. to 26c. De Laines E5c. Muslins, 14c. to 25c.

CHEAP STORE, [1980]

N. E. Corner Eleventh and Market Streets.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES M'MULLAN.

SUCCESSOR TO J. V. COWELL & SON.

HAS IN STOCK AND RECEIVING DAILY A LARGE SUPPLY OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

The factlities he has for supplying his customers

with the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST RATE are unsurpassed. He has now a full line of LINEN SHEETINGS, at

reduced prices. Also, PILLOW-CASE LINENS.

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPRINS. TABLE DAMASK by the yard. TOWELS AND TOWELLING by the yard.

MARSEILLES, LANCASTER, HONEYCOMB and ALLENDALE QUILTS. FLANNELS, greatly reduced in price. SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS. FURNITURE CHINTZES AND DIMITIES.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS. TOILANET by the yard. WHITE GOODS SELLING OFF CHEAP. RICHARDSON'S LINENS always a specialty. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for,

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

14 20 smth3m

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. E. M. NEEDLES & CO. AT THEIR

NEW STORE, N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut

WILL OPEN ON WEDNESDAY MAY I.

BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS, BLACK LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, WHITE LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, entirely new designs, at LOW PRICES.

No. 1101 CHESNUT SUGSL. TRE & LANDELL

Fourth and Arch Sts. HAVE THEIR SECOND OPENING OF SPRING

GOODS TO-DAY.

NEW CHENE DRESS SILKS.

NEW PLAID AND STRIPE SILKS.

SELECT COLORS PLAIN SILKS.

BISMARK AND AMHER-COL'D SILKS.

MAGNIFICENT NEW ORGANDIES.

PLAIN FABRICS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.

LLAMA LACE AND PUSHER POINTS.

WHITE LLAMA AND GRENADINE

BHAWLS. N. B.-BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS WITH THE FRINGE ON ALL FOUR SIDES, SCARLET AND BLACK CENTRES, INDIA STYLES. 16 WINSIN

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHAMPACNES.

HOCKS.

CLARETS.

SAUTERNES.

FAVORITE BRANDS, LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE,

BY BECENT ARRIVALS FROM LONDON

PORT WINES, SHERRY WINES, MADEIRA WINES, VERY OLD BRANDIES,

THE FINEST SELECTION.

OLD WHISKIES.

OLD WHISKIES, SOME EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE LOTS.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL, WINE MERCHANTS.

1 19 mw@mrp NO. 1310 CHESNUT ST.

Old Roye Whishies

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO., Nos. 218 and 220 S. FRONT Street.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS TO SUIT

Two Thousand (2000) Barrels Free OLD RYE WHISKIES Ranging from THREE to TEN years of age.

ALSO, Six Thousand (6000) Barrels in Bond,

DISTILLED IN 1865 AND 1866.2 Liberal contracts made for lots TO ARRIVE, of the year's manufacture. 29 mwf4m4pe

FLORIST AND

Preserver of Natural Flowers. A. H. POWELL, No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eight.

Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. of. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistle substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeon Patented August 18, 1862; May 28, 1865; May 1, 186 Address

No. 639 ABCH Street Philadelphia, Pamphlets free.