

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

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

Nominating Candidates.

From the Tribune. The Philadelphia Loyal League have wisely and in good time offered a premium of \$500 for the best essay that may be tendered...

These offers will doubtless elicit several good essays; yet we wish the field of inquiry had been made yet broader. "How shall those citizens who desire to vote for competent, upright legislators and rulers, and none others, achieve their end?"

Each of us is now virtually compelled to vote for candidates in whose integrity and capacity we feel no confidence. There may be a very good name at the head of our ballot, with two or three more scattered through it; but of three-fourths of those named thereon we either know nothing or no good. How shall we mend this?

Our advice, briefly, would be— 1. Let us elect by popular vote fewer officers than now, leaving more to be appointed. 2. Let us discard, for the most part, the swindling machinery of "Regular Nominations," and call by public requisition upon fit persons to stand as candidates for elective offices.

A requisition is a very simple matter. It reads:—"To—, Esq."

The undersigned, residents and electors of the District of Columbia, respectfully request you to stand as the Republican (or Democratic, or conservative, as the case may be) candidate for Representative in Congress (or State Senate, or Assembly) at the ensuing election.

Of course, there may be two or more rival requisitions; but almost any one might determine, by a simple scrutiny of the names attached to each, which of them was the more responsibly and worthily signed, though it should have the fewer names appended to it.

Usually the weaker candidates would be withdrawn or quietly dropped, leaving the field clear on either side to the man who ought to be supported. But admit that the stronger party in a district would sometimes lose the day through a plurality of candidates in its interest, we insist that the evil would be far less serious than that now endured from the rottenness or incapacity of the candidates forced upon us by "regular nominations."

Congregation of Crowned Heads in Paris—What is to Come of it?

After fifteen years of apparently fruitless labor, Napoleon has at last been successful in gathering around him the crowned heads and leading princes of Europe. The parvenus of 1852 commands something more than respect in the haughtiest and most exclusive courts of Europe.

The French people have reason to be proud of the present condition of their country, and proud of the name of Napoleon. The first Napoleon was fonder of whipping than feasting the potentates of Europe. The present Napoleon has tried the whipping process, too, and he has not been unsuccessful. We should not be surprised if he tried it again; but meanwhile, all things considered, it is more convenient to act as their host. A number of royal visitors have already arrived. In a few days more it is expected that the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, with the Emperor, the Emperor and Empress of Austria, the Sultan of Turkey—were not told whether with or without his harem—are all at one and the same time to be the guests of the Emperor, and, of course, to visit the Exposition and the other lions of Paris. The assemblage of royal and imperial persons will not be the least attractive of the many attractive sights which Paris at this season will present.

What is to be the result of this illustrious gathering? It certainly has a peaceful and hopeful aspect. In all probability it will pave the way to a final solution of the Eastern question. One other thing might be done. Napoleon has never yet been formally crowned. For fifteen years the world has waited to hear of his coronation. We can see no reason why it should be longer deferred. Let him invite the Holy Father to meet his royal friends at the Tuilleries, and let the occasion be seized for getting this business over. A more fitting opportunity can hardly occur. It will be an awkward thing if history has to record of Napoleon the Third, the acknowledged eldest son of the Church, that he was never anointed with the holy and consecrating oil.

Speaking at the South.

From the Tribune. The Express, copying our urgent solicitation that our members of Congress shall go South and address the people, asks:—"Why don't Mr. Greeley set the example?" Answer.—I, Mr. Greeley has been, and (he hopes) is done some good. So he is assured at once by the positive testimony of those who heard or read his speech at Richmond, and the negative testimony of those who won't hear or read it, but how instead, "Stop my paper!" They would not be so afraid to hear if he had said nothing to the purpose.

2. He is a delegate elect to our State Constitutional Convention which meets at Albany one week hence, and will probably remain in session for the next three months. He does not feel at liberty to neglect the duties thus devolved upon him.

3. The need at the South is of men who can speak authoritatively of what Congress desires, purposes, and will do. Mr. Greeley cannot so speak. He was nominated for Congress last fall in an overwhelmingly Democratic district, and beaten by 10,000 majority in the ensuing election, because the Democrats feared he would be too hard upon the Rebels. His name was then taken before a strongly Republican Legislature, as a candidate for United

States Senator, and he was there still worse beaten, because the Republicans feared he was inclined to be too easy with the Rebels. It is thus settled beyond cavil that he cannot speak for Congress; hence, he took care not to do so at Richmond. He is left free to speak his own mind, and to stand on his own platform; which is, as it for two years notoriously has been—universal amnesty, with impartial suffrage.

The Fall of Maximilian—Final Break-down of the Mexican Empire.

From the Times. Maximilian has at last fallen into the hands of his enemies. The news is official, and undoubtedly authentic. Though we have heretofore been justified in the doubts we have frequently expressed about the accuracy and authenticity of a large portion of our Mexican news, there is no reason whatever to dispute the truth of the despatch from President Juarez, announcing the fall of Queretaro, and the capture of the Emperor and his principal Generals on the 15th inst. The source of the despatch, as well as its form and character, place it above suspicion. If confirmation were needed, we have it in the later despatch from the Commander of the Liberal army to the Mexican Minister of War. Escobedo reiterates in detail the statement of President Juarez, and gives the additional information that Maximilian, his Generals, and his army, "surrendered unconditionally."

The statement that Juarez had ordered "Maximilian and all his Generals" to be shot comes less directly, and with less show of authenticity. It is attributed to Escobedo, but does not come over his signature, and is not incorporated in the despatch which emanated from him some days after the Imperial capture. At all events, we shall discredit this part of the news until we have further light thrown upon it by official or trustworthy despatches.

The assertion that the Imperialist surrender was unconditional is of the highest importance in many respects. In itself it is calculated to give credibility to the report of Maximilian's execution. As we showed recently, Maximilian has been fighting for three months past, not with the hope of establishing his imperial dynasty in Mexico, but with the view merely of securing better terms than had been held out to him by his adversaries. All that was offered to him and his officers was death, whether they made a voluntary surrender or were captured in the straits of war.

He entered into negotiations again and again with the object of altering this, and he has been ready to capitulate at any time since the French left, on the simple condition that his officers and himself should receive "honorable terms" from President Juarez. It was impossible, however, for Maximilian to obtain a favorable reply to any of these propositions.

As regards the Imperialist Generals, Miramon, Mejia, and others, who are reported to have met the fate which their fellow Imperialist prisoners recently met at Puebla, the Mexican President positively refused to concede them honorable terms, or any other terms than such as are due to traitors. And as regards Maximilian himself, we understand that Juarez was not willing to give his word even to our Government that he would be treated as a simple prisoner of war.

A Philanthropist in Trouble.

From the World. It did not need the folly of the Loyal League to show that Mr. Horace Greeley has again sorely tried the temper of his party friends. He has done an act which, so far as it has any significance, is of a creditable character. Mr. Jefferson Davis having been wantonly kept in prison for more than two years, without any intention of bringing him to trial, Mr. Greeley became one of his bondsmen, and possibly contributed to his present release from confinement. In other words, he acted simply in furtherance of public justice, and in relieving the whole nation from accumulating further disgrace in the denial of the plainest rights of the alleged offender. For this, Mr. Greeley is so hotly assailed that he has found it necessary to enter into a personal defense over his own initials. He has offered a semi-apology, by denying that he was purely a volunteer in offering himself as surety for Davis. He has asserted that he did so at the request of a leading counsel for the defense. So far, Mr. Greeley has detracted from the merit of this good deed, in order to appease, if possible, the radical resentment which howls on his track. True, he has done so in a style which plainly shows his contempt for his grovelling and malignant pursuers—a contempt which was again let loose in his letter to "the narrow-minded blockheads" of the League Club.

But we wonder if it never occurs to Mr. Greeley to inquire seriously into the real cause of the vindictive spirit of his assailants. Why is it that a man, whatever his position and character, can do an act of justice, or even benevolence, to an opponent without encountering a storm of abuse? The answer is short and obvious. It is to be found in the prevailing and habitual animus of the political party which Mr. Greeley's talents as a journalist have so largely contributed to build up. Pretending to be the party of freedom, it really is the most despotic and intolerant political organization of modern times. From the first day of its existence it has been animated by the determination to rule or ruin, and has constantly labored to blast the character of every citizen who dared to protest against its lawlessness and violence. To irritate, however faintly, the spirit and example of Jesus Christ, evokes the charge of treason, and to utter a word in defense of law and constitutional liberty is sufficient to warrant the accusation of being a Rebel. To the prevalence and ferocity of this spirit the Tribune has immensely contributed. Its daily habit has been, for years, to stigmatize pure and patriotic men as traitors, for no other offense than protesting against the reckless and lawless acts of its party. It is to-day the open and shameless advocate of military rule over peaceable communities, and takes no pains to conceal its exultation when military commanders promulgate orders that eminent citizens at the South shall not discuss the policy of refusing to sanction at the polls the new government which is being forced upon them at the point of the bayonet. With perhaps the single exception of the long imprisonment of Davis, and the military massacre of the alleged assassins of Lincoln, it has applauded or justified the worst misdeeds of its party. It is no wonder, then, that its editor-in-chief is assailed in the fashionable superlative style which prevails among Republicans whenever he dares to evince his respect for law, or justice, or moderation. What right has he to be tolerant, or just, or merciful? Who authorized him, a great advocate of Republicanism, to assume an attitude of decency and fair dealing towards an opponent, much less towards a "traitor"?

While we are ready to do ample justice to Mr. Greeley's humanity, and even policy, in contributing to the release of Davis, while we commend his vigorous revolt against wearing the chains at whose forging for others he has so often assisted, we at the same time must acknowledge the consistency of his accusers. It was an act hostile to the whole policy and spirit of the Republican party. To imprison without law and execute without trial, cannot afford to surrender without a struggle. And certainly it could not permit Mr. Greeley to do an act so consonant with law and justice, as to assist in the balling of Davis, without expressing his indignation and asserting his prescriptive right to charge the noble dereliction to base and criminal motives.

It will be three years next month since Maximilian and Carlotta entered the Mexican capital as Emperor and Empress, with a degree of pomp and circumstance never before witnessed in Mexico. They have been three years of struggle and storm for him, as terrible as ever fell to the fortune of any ruler. His destruction will be a memorable warning to European powers never again to attempt domination on any part of the American continent.

The South in 1867.

From the Tribune. The population of the fifteen former slave States was a little over 12,000,000 in 1860, and is nearly the same to-day. The heavy waste of war has been made up in part by immigration and in part by natural increase. Several States may have even fewer inhabitants than in 1860, but Texas has many more, and we think there has been a gain also in Tennessee, whose two principal cities—Memphis and Nashville—have grown very considerably. Assuming the present population of those States (including Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware) at 12,000,000, we estimate that it may be divided politically as follows:— White Unionists who never faltered.....2,000,000 Black Unionists who never faltered.....2,000,000 Original Unionists who became Rebels.....2,000,000 Original Secessionists now loyal.....2,000,000 Impassible Resisters.....2,000,000

—This last class never wavered, and numbers, and even more venomous than any. It derives power and consequence from its partial identification with the five millions who have been Rebels, but are Rebels no longer. Every act done, every sentence uttered at the North, which confounds those who have been with those who still are Rebels, is girt to the mill of those who are at heart as much Rebels to-day as they ever were, and who are fully determined never to be anything but Rebels.

This body of malignants are as ready to-day to burn negro school-houses, insult the female teachers therein, and assault negro camp-meetings, as they ever were. They are the instigators of New Orleans massacres and Mobile riots. The country can have no solid peace till they are suppressed or driven out. They cannot be won over to loyalty, no matter by what means; but they may be isolated, and so exposed to discipline or reduced to insignificance. Whoever and whatever tends to confound these with the far greater number of ex-Rebels, wrongs the latter while strengthening the former.

The five millions of ex-Rebels make far less noise than the two millions who are at heart Rebels to-day. They are hard at work, trying to earn bread for their families, restoring their burned buildings, and doing their utmost to efface the hoof-marks of savage and conflagration. We seldom hear from them, save in the statistics of the crops, annually grown, or of houses and labor rebuilt. Still, they are a part of the American people; and it is not wise nor well to confound them with the Pollards and Semmeses, who aspire to speak for the South. They may have been comrades four years' back; they are quite otherwise now.

The true men of the South—those who have renounced, as well as those who never harbored the idea of dismembering and humbling the Union—need to be assured that their representatives will be welcomed to seats in Congress and their States restored to self-government whenever they shall in good faith have fulfilled the conditions prescribed in the Military Reconstruction bill. To this end, we again urge that thirty to forty of the ablest and wisest Republicans in Congress be sent down to explain the views and set forth the kindly feelings of the great mass of the Northern people. The result cannot fail to be beneficial.

Jefferson Davis.

From the Round Table. The London Times, in quoting an article from these columns (March 30), on The South and its Leader, refers to it as indicating a certain reaction in the minds of our intelligent classes from the extreme bitterness with which Mr. Davis had previously been regarded, and as a sign of their disposition to judge in a more temperate spirit the motives of the great but unsuccessful attempt of which he was the head and front. There can be little doubt but that the protracted and, so far as the public are permitted to judge, the unjustifiable confinement of Mr. Davis without a trial has touched the generosity of the community in a considerable degree, and that numbers who reprobated and still condemn his course have been moved to indignation by a line of treatment against which the very worst of criminals would have an irrefragable right to protest.

We were aware at the time the article referred to was penned that some such action was contemplated as that which has now been carried into effect. We were also aware that the convictions expressed in it would bring us some censure. But we were persuaded that the honor of the country was compromised by the course which the Government was pursuing, and were satisfied that it was our duty, by whatever humble means that lay in our power, to urge it to a different one. Opinions as to the nature and extent of Mr. Davis' responsibility to the laws or the culpability of his action might reasonably differ; but there could be no rational difference of opinion respecting the legality or the justice of his unexplained and untried imprisonment. In the absence of technical justification, we look for extraordinary circumstances touching public safety, or the like to find warrant for a course which, in such exceptional cases, may be defensible if not legal. No such circumstances could be found. The present release of the prisoner shows that they could not be found. The trial of Mr. Davis and the subsequent carrying out of his sentence, whatever that might be, would have been, a year ago, regarded by the public with complacency. The longer he was held untried, the longer was public feeling against himself modified by condemnation of the mysterious conduct of the Government. It was thought, and the thought with many grew, as time wore on into conviction, that the Government through its officers had been placed in a false position, and that it was to shield itself rather than to further the end of justice that the unreasonable postponement was due. As a consequence, the public eye glanced from the prisoner to the Government, and from the Government to the prisoner, until a widely felt if not often expressed persuasion obtained that the imputed guilt of the latter was in some measure condoned by the unwarrantable method of its expiation.

Had Mr. Davis been tried by court-martial and shot, his first capture, the bulk of Northern opinion would probably have justified such a process, as it could easily have been made to appear that the national safety demanded it, whatever might be said of the letter of the law. But with delay passed cooled, and it began to be perceived that Mr. Davis was not an ordinary criminal, not the leader of a riot, a house-burner, or a murderer taken red-handed, but a political prisoner amenable to different consequences; standing vicariously for many millions of people, whose punishment or acquittal must be morally identical with his own; and in the opinion of many even in the Northern States, defensible even by the strictest construction of the Constitution he was charged with violating.

It is now felt by the sober and reflecting that, both with regard to justice and to ultimate cordial reconciliation of the lately contending sections, it was a most fortunate circumstance for the whole country that the Confederate chief escaped the fate which many bitter partisans invoked for him; and we feel confident that when the strictness of South of his enlargement is fairly tested, it will be acknowledged, putting his rights or wrongs as an individual entirely aside, to have been a salutary thing for the nation.

The outcries of lamentation and vituperation with which a part of the press has accompanied the release of Mr. Davis and his journey northward, are contemptibly womanish and weak; and the apprehension of his peculiar opponents that Mr. Greeley would gain too much political capital by placing his name on the captive's bail-bond, is equally so. It is one of the worst features of our political life, that no possible action, however pure, chivalrous, and noble, can be performed by an individual of the least prominence, but that it is straightway bespattered with the foulest abuse and attributed to the most despicable of motives. It is small wonder that the influence of newspapers should wane when their writers suffer party feeling so completely to overshadow all sense of truth, decency, and generosity. The criticisms upon the course of Mr. Greeley are of a piece with the slurs directed at those who have dared to show Mr. Davis attention or compassion. Even his counsel, Mr. Charles O'Connor, than whom a purer and more elevated character does not exist in the community, has not entirely escaped assaults which are disgraceful to those who have made them. Why such demonstrations should have been made we are at a loss to conceive. There certainly has been nothing to justify them. It would have been impossible for Mr. Davis and his slender party to have travelled towards Canada—whether he goes to see his children—more quietly, more unobtrusively, or with a more direct desire to evade his contract desire to avoid observation, than he has done. But it would really seem as if some of the newspapers wished it otherwise, with the hope that the populace might thereby be incited to insult or mob him. All this is so small, so frivolous, and so spiteful, as to be anything but creditable to the community. It is natural that those who have lost friends in the war should have no love for Jefferson Davis, but that is no good reason why they should be incited to insult him. There are empty hearts at the South as well as at the North, and the officers who directed the Federal armies travel through it in every direction without meeting, so far as we have heard, an unkind word or look; and Southerners are not people to restrain their feelings solely through fear of consequences. Undoubtedly there were dreadful deeds—deeds of barbarism, of spoliation, of wanton cruelty—perpetrated during the war; but does any dispassionate man really believe that they were perpetrated by any one side if they were sincere, if we are to live in fraternal and, in any case, if in the memory of these things is ever to be buried at all, is it not nearly time to set about it? We profoundly deprecate the agitation of these subjects, and sincerely wish that all among us could have exhibited under recent circumstances a little more generosity and a good deal more dignity.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Keon finished their farewell engagement at Manchester on the 11th inst.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union League of Philadelphia, held March 12, 1867, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:— Whereas, in a republican form of government it is of the highest importance that the delegates of the people, to whom the sovereign power is committed, should be so selected as to truly represent the body politic, and there being no provision of law whereby the people may be organized for the purpose of such selection, and all parties having recognized the necessity of such organization by the formation of voluntary associations for this purpose, and

Whereas, there are grave defects existing under the present system of voluntary organization, which it is believed may be corrected by suitable provisions of law; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, that the Secretary be and is hereby directed to offer eleven hundred dollars in prizes for essays on the legal organization of the people to select candidates for office, the prizes to be as follows, viz:— The sum of five hundred dollars for that essay which, in the judgment of the Board, shall be first in the order of merit;

Three hundred dollars for the second; Two hundred dollars for the third; and One hundred for the fourth. The conditions upon which these prizes are offered are as follows, viz:— First, All essays competing for these prizes must be addressed to GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary of the Union League of Philadelphia, and must be received by him before the FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT, 1867, and no communication indicating the author's name attached, or with any other indication of origin, will be considered.

Second, Accompanying every competing essay, the author must enclose his name and address within a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Union League, and the awards have been made, the envelopes accompanying the successful essays shall be opened, and the authors notified of the result. Third, All competing essays shall become the property of the Union League; but no publication of rejected essays, or the names of their authors, shall be made without consent of the authors in writing. By order of the Board of Directors, GEORGE H. BOKER, SECRETARY.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1867.—The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Meridian House" in Williamsport, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Governor, and to elect a State Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass. Resolutions, the contents of which are composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly. By order of the State Central Committee, F. J. JOHNS, Chairman, GEORGE W. HAMBERSLEY, Secretary.

UNITED STATES ASSESSOR'S OFFICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual List, Valuations, and Enumerations, computed for the year 1866, articles contained in Schedule A, and Special Taxes for the year expiring July 1st next, will be open for examination at the office of the Assessor, on WEDNESDAY, June 13, 1867. Appeals relative thereto will be heard and determined by the Assessor during the above period, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. of each day. In cases of objection, or of this respecting which a decision is requested, and must further state the ground or grounds of objection, and the relief sought. No money will be required. Any person, firm, company, or corporation, exercising or carrying on any trade, business, or profession, upon which a special tax has been imposed by law, without payment thereof, are reminded that, besides being liable to the tax, a penalty of one per cent. shall be levied on the amount of the tax, and a fine of five dollars will be imposed for each offense. JOHN W. FRAZIER, Assessor.

THE OFFICE OF

The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company, "Inman Line."

Has been removed from No. 111 WALNUT Street, to No. 411 CHESTNUT STREET.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1867. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THE GREAT PACIFIC COAST RAILROAD COMPANY, on the Capital Stock of this Company, clear of United States and State taxes, 100 cents on demand. SOLOMON SHERIDAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23, 1867. The Board of Managers have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF per share on the Capital Stock of this Company, clear of United States and State taxes, 100 cents on demand. SOLOMON SHERIDAN, Treasurer.

NOTICE—ST. LOUIS, ALTON, AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company will be held at their office, in the City of ST. LOUIS, on MONDAY, the 31st day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the election of THIRTEEN DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business which may be brought before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 4th day of June—Dated ST. LOUIS, APRIL 25, 1867. H. C. BRYANT, Secy.

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 redness of the scalp. Natural Black Brown. Resists the ill effects of Ind Dye. Investigates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is BOTTLED BY W. L. B. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 31 BARLEY Lane, New York.

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus." PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus." PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus." PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus." PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus." A most exquisite, delicate, and fragrant perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON, New York. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

CARPETINGS, CANTON HATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, GREAT VARIETY, LOWEST CASH PRICES. REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON, NO. 567 CHESTNUT STREET, (Below the Girard House).

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, MAY 15, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, held March 12, 1867, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:— Whereas, in a republican form of government it is of the highest importance that the delegates of the people, to whom the sovereign power is committed, should be so selected as to truly represent the body politic, and there being no provision of law whereby the people may be organized for the purpose of such selection, and all parties having recognized the necessity of such organization by the formation of voluntary associations for this purpose, and

Whereas, there are grave defects existing under the present system of voluntary organization, which it is believed may be corrected by suitable provisions of law; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, that the Secretary be and is hereby directed to offer eleven hundred dollars in prizes for essays on the legal organization of the people to select candidates for office, the prizes to be as follows, viz:— The sum of five hundred dollars for that essay which, in the judgment of the Board, shall be first in the order of merit;

Three hundred dollars for the second; Two hundred dollars for the third; and One hundred for the fourth. The conditions upon which these prizes are offered are as follows, viz:— First, All essays competing for these prizes must be addressed to GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary of the Union League of Philadelphia, and must be received by him before the FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT, 1867, and no communication indicating the author's name attached, or with any other indication of origin, will be considered.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1867.—The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Meridian House" in Williamsport, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Governor, and to elect a State Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass. Resolutions, the contents of which are composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly. By order of the State Central Committee, F. J. JOHNS, Chairman, GEORGE W. HAMBERSLEY, Secretary.

UNITED STATES ASSESSOR'S OFFICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual List, Valuations, and Enumerations, computed for the year 1866, articles contained in Schedule A, and Special Taxes for the year expiring July 1st next, will be open for examination at the office of the Assessor, on WEDNESDAY, June 13, 1867. Appeals relative thereto will be heard and determined by the Assessor during the above period, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. of each day. In cases of objection, or of this respecting which a decision is requested, and must further state the ground or grounds of objection, and the relief sought. No money will be required. Any person, firm, company, or corporation, exercising or carrying on any trade, business, or profession, upon which a special tax has been imposed by law, without payment thereof, are reminded that, besides being liable to the tax, a penalty of one per cent. shall be levied on the amount of the tax, and a fine of five dollars will be imposed for each offense. JOHN W. FRAZIER, Assessor.

THE OFFICE OF

The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company, "Inman Line."

Has been removed from No. 111 WALNUT Street, to No. 411 CHESTNUT STREET.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1867. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THE GREAT PACIFIC COAST RAILROAD COMPANY, on the Capital Stock of this Company, clear of United States and State taxes, 100 cents on demand. SOLOMON SHERIDAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23, 1867. The Board of Managers have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF per share on the Capital Stock of this Company, clear of United States and State taxes, 100 cents on demand. SOLOMON SHERIDAN, Treasurer.

NOTICE—ST. LOUIS, ALTON, AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company will be held at their office, in the City of ST. LOUIS, on MONDAY, the 31st day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the election of THIRTEEN DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business which may be brought before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 4th day of June—Dated ST. LOUIS, APRIL 25, 1867. H. C. BRYANT, Secy.

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 redness of the scalp. Natural Black Brown. Resists the ill effects of Ind Dye. Investigates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is BOTTLED BY W. L. B. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 31 BARLEY Lane, New York.

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus." PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus." PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus." PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus." PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus." A most exquisite, delicate, and fragrant perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON, New York. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

REMOVED.

OUR BEDDING STORE

IS REMOVED FROM THE OLD STAND TO No. 11 South NINTH Street. R. L. KNIGHT & SON.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—THE

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. A General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on FRIDAY, the 25th day of June next, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration and deciding upon amendments of the Third and Fifth of the Articles of Association of the said Bank.

SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCK-

HOLDERS OF NEGRO OIL COMPANY, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 31, at 8 o'clock, at No. 1028 MARKET STREET. N. M. FERNALD, Secretary.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING BONNETS, AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET. MAD'LE KEOCH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, & C.

105 H. A. FLEISHER & CO., 105 Successors to Bamberger Brothers, DEALERS IN HOSIERY AND STAPLE TRIMMINGS, GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES, LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S UNDERSHIRTS, ETC.

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,

No. 525 ARCH STREET, FURNISHING GOODS, LINEN SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, HATS, FINEST WOOL AND MERINO UNDERCLOTHING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, No. 514 CHESTNUT STREET, FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL," PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY, PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at VERY SHORT NOTICE. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DEIGNS