THE NEW YORK PRESS.

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

Errors Corrected.

Perhaps it is always the wiser course to leave misstatements and misapprehensions to the slow but sure correction of time. If you show that a charge is without foundation, you are held to admit that the offense would be a grave one if it were well founded; when that may be just what you would most strenuously deny. Usually, the refutation of one falsehood will serve as a pretext for uttering two or

three new ones. Thus, when I returned from Richmond. I found the press ringing the changes on the alleged officious, superserviceable, utterly needless interposition of those Republicans who signed Jefferson Davis' bail-bond. That, according to many, was the most aggravating feature of the case. I was so good-natured as to explain that the fact was the reverse of what was thus asserted-that Gerrit Smith and I went to Richmond and signed that bond because the counsel at whose request we acted deemed it important that we should do so -felt that the Democratic or Southern names they could so abundantly proffer would not answer so well-that some Republican names were, if not absolutely requisite, at least exceedingly desirable. Thus the charge of "rushing to the rescue," "thrusting themselves in," "seeking

notoriety," etc., was utterly baseless.
"Oh, this is no excuse, etc. etc. etc., clamor dozens in chorus. Why, gentlemen ! it was not offered as excuse, palliation, or anything of the sort; but simply to refute your assertion that this notoriety had been sought or courted by these bondsmen.

So with the story that there were congratulations, etc. etc., on the part of those bondsmen-that I had held a secret conference with Davis, etc. etc. I never had any conference or communication at all with him, save a few words of thanks on his part in a crowded hall, and a civil response from me. I had never seen him to know him before, and never had had any sort of communication with him.

Those who talk of this matter as concerning only or mainly Jefferson Davis, take a very narrow and shallow view of it. No individual is of sufficient consequence to justify a hundred newspaper paragraphs. But Jefferson Davis in jail, awaiting a trial for treason which no urgency, no importunity on the part of his counsel could procure for him, stood as the representative, the hostage, the scapegoat, of several millions of our people, who, it had been decided by force of arms, rightfully were and must remain a part of us. It did not, and does not seem to me desirable to brand the crime of treason-of felony-on the brows of these three or four millions of our countrymen. May: it did not seem wise or well to try thus to brand them, whether the attempt was or was not likely to be crowned with success. There may be honest difference on this point to-day; but who can believe that there will be any such difference five years hence?

I felt confident that the bailing of Davis in part by Northern Republicans would exert a pacifying, reconciling influence at the South, and was willing to incur some personal obloquy to this end; but I already realize that it has done far more good than I anticipated. From every part of the South but Texas, I have already trustworthy assurances that it has been generally hailed as an overture to conciliation-an earnest of Northern goodwill and kindness. There is still an implacably Rebel faction in the South which persists in grumbling and sneering; but this faction is daily melting away; while a great and increasing majority of those who have been Rebels are inclining towards a prompt and hearty compliance with the terms of the Military Reconstruction act, and are anxious to return to loyal self-government at the very earliest day. Of the many radicals who have returned from the South within the last ten days, I have not met the first one who did not hail the liberation of Davis as fraught with healing influences, and of beneficent promise to every part of our country. Some journals have talked of my "com-

plaining" of adverse criticism and the imputation of unworthy motives. I beg leave to assure them that I complain of nothing, deprecate nothing. Let every one free his mind as to him shall seem good. There never yet was an act so useful and noble that a mean soul could not conceive a base motive for it. The fitting answers to such detractors are given by silence and time.

Those who are waiting for some defense explanation, or apology from me will wait forever. My action in the premises has done more good than I expected, and at less personal cost. I may never again have an opportunity to do so beneficent an act, but should I have, I shall certainly be encouraged by this experience to improve the opportunity.

The Jeff. Davis Bail Bond-Seeds of a Revolution. From the Herald.

Seven years ago, when Jefferson Davis and his Southern colleagues arrogated to themselves the right to withdraw from the confederation of States and break up the Union, on the principle of the absolute sovereignty of the individual States and the natural right of revolution, they found a certain set of coadjutors in the North who aided them in the preliminary movements which produced the bloody four years' war of the Rebellion. These accessories before the fact were distinct from the Copperhead Democracy, whose political affinities put them in direct sympathy with

the Rebels, and induced the latter to count with confidence upon their active co-operation. The assistance to which we allude came frrm a different source—from Greeley, Chase, and Stanton, who were strongly identified with the opponents of the South, and recognized as ders in the anti-slavery party of the North. These men justified secession, and their action was the more dangerous because of the services they had rendered in the cause of universal freedom, and on account of their prominence in the Republican party. While the Democrats tremblingly hesitated to fulfil the expectations they had held out to the South, Greeley and his associates openly concurred in and supported the Southern arguments in favor of the right of secession. They declared that if a majority of the people of a sovereign State decided to withdraw from the Union, they had the power and the right to do so, and

protested against compelling the allegiance of any State by the power of the bayonet. The secession they had justified came upon us, and was followed by the terrible war which involved so much loss and suffering upon the nation. The people of the loyal North resolved that the Government should not be destroyed, and their voice was so unanimous that the radical Northern advocates of the right of secession were compelled to give way. The drawn up in great haste, and adopted as a

Copperhead Democracy, it is true, continued to make a feeble effort to paralyze the power of the North, and to aid the Rebel arms; but their sympathy was unproductive of any real benefit to the Southern cause, and exhausted itself in a foolish declaration in the Chicago Convention that the war was a failure. Gree ley, Chase, and their associates became the flercest denouncers of treason, and insisted not only on putting down the Rebellion and preserving the Union, but on dictating to the army and managing its campaigns.

But now that the war is over, instead of acting on the principle upon which it was carried on, the right of the nation to crush a rebellion and punish the traitors who created it, these same men have associated themselves with a very singular set of persons in securing the release of Jeff. Davis, the representative head of the whole Rebellion, on straw bail, and his escape from punishment. Chase, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, has quietly suffered the great culprit to slip through his fingers, while Greeley has united with Gerrit Smith, Ben Wood, John Minor Boots, and others in a curious hotchpotch called a bail bond, in order to effect the liberation of the ex-leader of the Southern Confederacy from jail.

Here is a proceeding liberating the greatest criminal this country has ever seen on similar sort of bail as would be required in a case of petty larceny. As a legal event it is most singular, and shows the extraordinary skill with which one of the greatest lawyers of our State has managed to make the same men who got up and justified the Rebellion come together again on a common ground, and declare that it was only a venial offense, and deserving no more severe punishment than might be awarded to petty larceny. But in another view the act of Greeley, Chase, and their associates is creating great excitement all over the States, and laying the groundwork of a sweeping revolution. Every one may be willing to give Greeley, Ben Wood, Gerrit Smith, and John Minor Botts all the credit for humanity they may desire; but it is clear that the Republican party regard this act of one of their prominent leaders in a

very serious light. It stultifles the whole war for the suppression of the Rebellion, and leaves the conviction on the public mind that the three thousand millions of dollars and the half million of lives which it has cost the North have been thrown away to no purpose. It makes the loyal people ask themselves why there should not be a blotting out of the penalties of the war in the North as well as in the South. It suggests the question, if the Rebels of the South, who brought this war upon the country, are to be granted universal amnesty, and the negroes of the South are to be endowed with the right of suffrage, why should the loyal masses of the North, who have fought and suffered to preserve the Government, be subjected to bear the heavy burden of the war debt, and to see their hard earnings wrung from them by the hundreds of millions every year by the tax gatherer? Why, in short, should the Southern leaders—the real criminals in the wicked Rebellion-be protected and released from all punishment, and the Northern people-the victims of the treason-be compelled to bear all its pains and penalties?

More of the Fenian Nonsense.

It is not altogether easy to comprehend the purport of the recent telegrams we have been receiving in regard to the fate of the Fenian convicts in Ireland. The extraordinary announcement was made the other day that one of the prisoners whose sentence had been commuted to imprisonment for life, was, on second thought of the British Premier, to be hung after all. This statement was sufficiently absurd not to mislead any one above the intelligence of a subscriber to the Fenian fivetwenty loan. On Monday there came a variety, not of facts, but of opinions as to the intentions of the British Cabinet-all of a sort more or less confounding. On Tuesday again we had to make room for further speculations; first, as to the determination of the Queen's advisers in regard to the ultimate disposition of the convicts; next, as to the views of the press of England and Ireland, and, after that, as to what Mr. Adams might do if certain other

things should be done. If there were any danger of a Fenian, either of high or low degree, being hung in Ireland or elsewhere for taking to the pastime of rebellion, it would be proper for us all to get perhaps, more or less sentimental over these cable reports, unintelligible as they are. But as no one of ordinary sense believes that the convicted Head Centres are in greater danger of being hung than Jefferson Davis' friends are of having to pay the forfeit of his bail, we can restrain our anxieties for another occasion. The mail will bring us some translation of the wild story of a prisoner who was let off with imprisonment for life, being ordered back to the scaffold by the Queen's principal adviser. At present it is only translatable, thus far, that it is transparent nonsense-almost as transparent, in fact, as the stories we get here of every second Irishman's house in New York having been turned into a Fenian

arsenal. It ought to be nearly time to get rid of all this rubbish. The industry of the country is in none too forward a state. The taxes weigh heavily upon us all, employers and employes producers and consumers. We shall have all the fighting we want for the next decade, at least on the plains; or, if we should have to take an extra turn outside of the Indian Territory, our people will insist on choosing their own time to open the quarrel. They will not accept the responsibilities of a declaration of war by a set of swindling adventurers, whether they come from Ireland or anywhere

Disfsanchisements Under the Reconstruction Act.

From the Tribune. The interpretation given to the Reconstruction act by Attorney-General Stanbery is practically as important and authoritative as if it were pronounced by the Supreme Court, since no appeal can possibly be taken from the action of the military commanders, who will be guided by the opinion just published. It therefore merits a very careful consideration; for upon this basis the entire work of reorganization will proceed. The opinion of Mr. Stanbery on all matters other than those relating to disfranchisement is not likely to be the subject of dispute, and need not be reviewed at length. He holds that the decisions of the Board of Registration are final; that every applicant for registration must be twenty-one years old when registered, but need not have been one year in the State until the election, and that none but citizens of the

United States can vote. The disfranchising clauses of the act, added to the original Sherman amendment by Mr. Shellabarger, were doubtless intended to have a broader operation than the rules of legal in-

compromise, without the banefit of debate, I not in the order of nature that her sovereigns which might have drawn attention to their should retain the outlying islands. The have been corrected in the Supplemental not, which was framed with more deliberation, it is not easy to explain, unless by supposing that Congress was so anxious to show good faith in adhering to the act of the previous session as a finality, that it preferred to leave a defect uncured rather than expose itself to the charge of vacillation. However this may be, it is cer-tain that both acts profess to exclude from the right of suffrage all "who may have been disfranchised for participation in the Rebellion," and yet that no one is so disfranchised in any of the States affected by this act otherwise than by other clauses of the act itself. This is very clearly stated by Mr. Stanbery; and the exception which he suggests may exist in Virginia was, we are very confident, abrogated in 1865. This clause is, therefore, substantially a nullity.

The remaining text of the two statutes themselves is the only authority for excluding from the polls any one who formerly had a right to vote. The oath prescribed by the Supplementary act declares in effect that the applicant for registration has never engaged rebellion against the United States, nor given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, after having been a member of a State Legislature, or an executive or judicial officer of a State, or after having taken an oath as such, or as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, to support the Constitution of the United States. The Attorney-General holds that this oath does not exclude members of a State Convention as such, that body being entirely distinguishable from a Legislature. In this he is perfectly right, and we only regret that he could not have so instructed Mr. Johnson in 1865, and thus have saved the latter from the error of assuming, as he did, that electors of a Convention must necessarily have the same qualifications as electors of a Legislature.

The State officers who, in Mr. Stanbery's judgment, are disfranchised, are only those who, in a proper sense, are officers of the State, and not mere officers of a municipality. He does not cite any authority for this proposition, but there is a very respectable decision directly in point in the 3d of Harrington's (Delaware) Reports, in which it was held that provision in the Constitution forbidding clergymen from holding office did not extend to municipal offices. Mr. Stanbery may find it desirable to refer to this case (the State agt. Wilmington) in preparing his opinion upon the questions he has reserved. Militia officers, and persons who have held offices of a purely non-political character, such as notaries, State directors of public institutions, etc., are held not to be disfranchised by the act. But the officers of the United States, of every species and grade, civil or military, executive, legislative, or judicial, are held to be within the statute, though whether mere commissioners to take acknowledgments, or similar officials, are within this class, Mr. Stanbery does not say. They are so few, however, that the ques-

tion is unimportant. Participation in the Rebellion, it is held, must have been voluntary, in order to disfranchise, and must have consisted of something more than mere co-operation in preservthe usual forms of local government. Judges, sheriffs, county clerks, mayors, etc. etc., are not to be considered as engaging in rebellion, or even as giving aid and comfort to Rebels, by performing the ordinary duties of such offices during the Rebellion. The result of the Attorney-General's interpretation of the law is to reduce the scope of the disfranchising clauses to very narrow limits. Unless those who hold the policy of exclusion and disfran-chisement to be necessary can persuade Con-gress to amend the law in July, which is very mprobable, they will have to accept pretty nearly the programme of impartial suffrage which the Tribune has constantly advocated. The people of the South, both white and are now relieved from a widespread misapprehension as to the extent of disfran-

We trust that all classes will be encouraged thereby to pursue the right path, which is clearly that of loyalty to the Union, combined with forbearance towards each other. There has been rather too much reliance placed upon disfranchisement as a means of securing majorities for loyal men. It seems to us an undesirable source of power, and while in particular States it has been, and perhaps still is, a necessity, it ought not to be universally required. It cannot last, and has an unhealthy effect while it does last. We hope to see large Union majorities secured in the South, not by the exclusion of classes from the polls, but by the free action of the whole people. We expect to see political privileges abused by large numbers of malignant men; but they would not be excluded by any conceivable interpretation of the law; while their evil tempers would be only aggravated by restrictions which, they would be conscious, were aimed at them, but fell short of the mark.

Capture of Maximilian - Dominion of the Old World in the New.

From the World. It now lacks nine years of a century since the whole American Continent, from the Arctic Ocean to Cape Horn, was subject to European domination. It is quite possible that before a full century from the Declaration of Independence has elapsed, every claim to such dominion in every part of America will have been extinguished. The failure of France to establish a throne in Mexico merely demonstrates the futility of any reactionary movement against the tendencies which have well-nigh emancipated the continent. The great work of independence is steadily progressing in the order of nature, and the fall of Maximilian will probably accelerate its completion by convincing all the powers which retain colonial claims in the Western hemisphere of the impossibility of a permanent tenure. Russia has just given up hers for a satisfactory compen-sation; Great Britain, in establishing the "Dominion of Canada," asserts in words an authority which she is preparing to relinquish in fact, and it is rumored that she is negotiating with our Government for the cession to us of her American possessions on the Pacific coast. Everybody sees that the consolidation of the Provinces must result in their early independence; and with the new confederation independent, Great Britain would find her strip of coast on the Pacific a troublesome incumbrance always ready to drop, like a ripe pear, into the lap of the United States. It is therefore quite credible that her statesmen are willing to follow the example of the Czar, and transfer, at a good price, what she cannot expect long to hold.

So far as our country is concerned, there are,

of course, objections to increasing our colos

sal national debt; but the Russian purchase

has cost less than three days' army expenditures at some periods of the war, and it is far better to spend money in buying territory than in slaughtering American laborers, and abridging the productive power of the nation.

When Europe shall have been completely excluded from the American continent, it is

Why the error should not islands are natural appendages of the continent in the Supplemental act, with more deliberation, it is political system. It is as contrary to fitness, that the American islands should belong to the political system of Europe, as it would be for the British islands to be included in the political system of America. Outlying islands are a sort of satellites to their continents; they should go with them politically, as they do geographically. The reason why European dominion has greater longevity in the islands than on the mainland is, that the wars by which the English and Spanish colonies won independence were land struggles, none of the colonies, at the time of achieving their freedom, having had a naval force capable of coping with the mother country on the ocean. None of the American islands is large enough to become an independent country, and the naval superiority of Europe has kept them subject to the original claimants. The United States is the only American power that has ever had a considerable navy; but with the exception of the Bermudas there are no islands near our coast belonging to any power with whom we have ever been at war, and at the time of our last war with Great Britain we were not strong enough on the ocean to seize these. Our proximity to the Bahamas is the result of our subsequent acquisition of Florida. We have peacefully extinguished, by purchase, the European title to large areas of territory adjacent to our own, but we have taken no active interest in any of the American islands, except Cuba. To this our Government long ago asserted a reversionary claim by declaring that it should never pass from Spain to any other sovereignty than our own.

We have made one or two unsuccessful at tempts to purchase it, and we suppose no American doubts that it will ultimately be ours. The abolition of slavery in the United States, Russia, and Brazil, betokening its speedy extinction everywhere, is favorable to our early acquisition of Cuba. Spain cannot long resist the universal tendency of the age, and with the example of Jamaica before her, she cannot expect the island to continue profitable after the emancipation of the negroes. It is probable, therefore, that altered circumstances and prospects will abate her reluctance to sell it. But when we have acquired Cuba, and when Mexico and the South American nations come to have navies, manifest destiny will speedily displace the island dominion of Europe in this hemisphere.

There is no hazard in predicting that the whole American continent and neighboring islands will be emancipated from European control; but is it equally clear that republican ideas of government are to predominate in the independent New World? This is a question to which no thoughtful person would assume to give a dogmatic answer; but all the main tendencies, so far as they are yet disclosed, point towards the universal prevalence of repub licanism. We do not overlook the existence of monarchy in Brazil, the incipient tendency to kingship in Canada, nor the great strides towards centralization in the United States But all these are abnormal. They are against the predominant current of American ideas. The Brazilian monarchy is a consequence of the original absurdity of making that vast territory a satellite of an insignificant patch of the Spanish peninsula. It is a relic of that subjugation to Europe, from which the American continent is not yet quite free.

"Now half appeared The tawny lion, pawing to get free His hinder paris; then springs as broke from And rampant shakes his brindled mane."

In like manner, the Canadian monarchy, if there should be one, will be a mere navelmark left by the peaceful severance of the umbilical cord which binds that vast country to Britain. Mischievous as some recent tendencies are in the United States, they do not bear in the direction of monarchy. The nullification and almost complete prostration of executive influence, and the supremacy claimed for the elected representatives of the people, point rather to the absolute tyranny of political majorities than to the despotism of an individual. We have not and never can have on this continent (certainly not in the next century or two) an aristocracy of birth and blood, which, in the Old World, forms one of the chief supports of a throne. Our aristocracy on this continent is an aristocracy of wealth, and the equal division of estates prevents the building up of great families. The openings for enterprise on a new continent enable parvenus to eclipse our oldest houses. The levelling political tendency also, stronger at this moment than it has ever been before, is an active force operating for the perpetuity of republicanism. The very principle which called for the

severance of this continent from political dependence on Europe, contains the essence of the republicanism of which America is the natural home. We commenced our Declaration of Independence by proclaiming human equality, meaning no more by this fruitful dogma than that men on the Western Continent rightfully owe no more subjection to men on the Eastern, than men on the Eastern Conti-nent do to those on the Western. But if the dogma be true as a justification for throwing off the Old World yoke, it is equally true as a ground for disputing the control of one class, order, or race of men over another the same country, or, at all events, this is the chief practical use which has been made of it. From which it appears that the germs of republicanism were deeply planted in the very fact of separation, and that one of the supposed logical consequences of continental independence is institutions founded on equality of political rights.

REMOVAL.

EMOVAL A. & H. LEJAMBRE, Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS We No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET, UP STAIRS.

A. S. ROBINSON

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET, Is in receipt to-day of an involce of FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,

ETC. ETC., Which are now open for examination.

"Peace and War,' by G. Doree." "Last Rose of Summer," "Cromwell and Family," "Romeo and Juliet," "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art.

A. ZIMMERMAN'S MOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

(LATE P. LAKEMBYER'S), S. W. COH. CARTER AND EXCHANGESTS.

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Carpetings, Canton Mattings, Oil Cloths. Great Variety, Lowest Cash Prices.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

NO. SOT UMESNUT STREET, (Below the Girard House).

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEACUE HOUSE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, held March 12, 1867, the following Preamble and Re tions 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 entrusted, 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 Beard 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, vis.:-

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 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 JANUARY, 1868. and no communication having the author's name attached, or with any other indication of origin, will be 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. After 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 pro perty 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.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION HARTISBURG, April 16, 1867.—The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdic House," in Williamsport, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State cauvass.

As heretofore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and caual in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

assembly.

By order of the State Central Committee.
F. JORDAN, Chairman. GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY, Secretaries. 520 316

UNITED STATES ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,

FIRST DISTRICT PENNSYLVANIA. No.

224 8. FOURTH Street.—Notice is hereby given that
the Annual Lists, Valuations, and Enumerations, consisting of incomes for the year 1866, articles comprised
in Schedule A, and Special Taxes for the year expiring May 1. 1888, made and taken in this District in
pursuance of the provisions of the United States * xcise Laws, will be open for examination on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1867, and remain epen until
Thursday, June 13, 1867.

Appeals relative thereto will be heard and determined by the Assessor during the above period be-

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. All appeals must be in writing, specifying the particular cause, matter, or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and must further state the ground or principle of inequality complained of. Sworn testimony 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 for the tax, as penalty of not less than ten nor more than five hundred collars will be imposed for each offense.

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JOHN W. FRAZIER, Assessor.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E. D.

OFFICE, NO. 424 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 1867.

The INTEREST IN GOLD, on the FIRST MORT-GAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAIL-WAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, DUE JUNE 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupon therefor, on and after that date, at the Banking

DABNET, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, New York. WILLIAM J. PALMER.

THE OFFICE OF

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

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

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILEOAD 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 Cash on and after May 20.

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 20, at its par value of First Boilars 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. 288 S. THIRD Street.

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OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA. May 25, 1867. The Board of Managers have this day declared a dividend of THREE FER CENT., or ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF per share on the Capital Stock of this Company, clear of United States and State taxes, pay able on demand.

SOLOMON SHEFHERD,

2 28 68

Treasurer.

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

The Annual Meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in the City of ST. LOUIS, on MONDAY, the 8d day of June next, at 3 o'clock in the alternoon of that day, for the ELECTION of THIRTEEN DIRECTURES for the ensuing year, and for the tensuing year, and for the tensuing year, and for the tensuing year. 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 May next, and will be opened on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June.—Dated St. Louis, April 25, 1807. 5 to 181* By order, H. C. BRYANT, Secty.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. - THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL

A General Meeting of the Stockholders of The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philade, Parmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philade, Ph By order of the Board of Directors. 5 28 1 Ju. Cashler.

REMOVED.

OUR BEDDING STORE IN REMOVED

FROM THE OLD STAND TO

No. 11 South NINTH Street.

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MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC. SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS

RONNETS

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FLOWERS,

FEATHERS, RIBBONS, BRIDAL WREATHS

OBNAMENTS,

FRAMES ETC. ETC. ETC

NOW OPEN.

THE ABOVE SPLENDID STOCK

MILLINERY GOODS,

AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

MAD'LLE KEOGH,

No. 904 WALNUT St., WHOSE ELEGANT SHOW ROOMS have already

been visited by numerous purchasers; and she respectfully announces that she is constantly receiving NEW STYLES, and selling always at LOW PRICES.

MOURNING MILLINERY

RECEIVES AT HER ESTABLISHMENT MOST SPECIAL ATTENTION, AND THEREFORE SHE OFFERS THE BEST

MOURNING BONNETS IN THE CITY.

MAD'LLE KEOGH.

411 thatusm] NO. 904 WALNUTSTREET.

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