### THE NEW YORK PRESS.

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

The Radicals Working their own Ruin.

Wendell Phillips wants to put a nigger on the Presidential ticket with General Grant. This is the latest limit of radical movementthe most advanced position of the most advanced man-and shows like a beacon the tendency and direction of revolutionary thought moving onward wave by wave. Mr. Phillips' nomination of a nigger for Vice-President is in our revolution exactly analogous to one of the most characteristic facts of the French Revolution, the crowning of an immoral weman as Goddess of Reason. The deification of the nigger, the apotheosis of that great cause of the war, is the necessary sequence of success; it is the necessary party result of the terrible contest that party leaders look upon as having been purely and simply a nigger war. Phillips sees this, and is consistent. Reasoning on the bare facts, looking at the matter purely in its logical forms, he sees that the inevitable next step for the party that has gone so far is to exalt the nigger to the highest pessible point of power and dignity; and, seeing this, he states it boldly and broadly, not debarred by any such trashy commonplaces as a sense of what it may be judicious, decorous, or even decent for his party to do. In the French Revolution all the surroundings of the event we have alluded to make it an eract parallel to this exaltation of the nigger. Each was the same defiance of commonplace propriety, the same natural next step of revolutionary movement.

The only thing that is impossible for a ravolution is to stop. Incessantly and inexorably to go ferward, working out its fate, is the law of its life. Attempts to stay revolution at any point short of its ultimate end only expose those who make them to be crushed under the onward-moving wheels. Revolutions of modern history have illustrated no point so distinctly as this. The great one that annihilated the whole ancient system of France bore at its opening the harmless appearance of a movement for reform; but, sweeping forward, it soon left the most advanced philosophical extremists far behind, and at its close was seen to have left nothing unchanged in the nation, and to have spared no person or party that had attempted to stay its course, until it fairly ran into the counter revolution of military despotism. Barnave had fulminated like the rest against aristocracy, against royalty, for the liberty of the people; but the day came when this extravagant Democrat ventured to say that the revolution was going too farventured to warn the country that it was destroying not merely royalty, but government; not privilege, but property; and for such wise warning Barnave, once a foremost man of the Revolution, went to the guillotine, as the aristocrats had gone so plentifully before. This is the history of nearly all the men of the French Revolution, its authors and abettors who at any time raised a voice against its dangerous tendencies. They who nrged one series of executions were the victims of the next. With the Girondists went down the attempt of a great party to stay the movement. Thence there was no restraint. It was only a question for how trivial an opposition a man should die. Camille Desmoulins, a Jacobin, was guillotined for proposing a committee of clemency - a committee empowered to set at liberty persons who were merely "suspected" of evil intentions. The great crime of the age was to attempt to modify the revolutionary extravagance. This leaders are working out in essentially the some way their own destiny and ruin. He who is not willing to go to any extremity in the great direction of universal nigger-worship must go down, and will go down, so far as party position is implied. General Pope is a ruined man if he had any party views.

He has just suppressed a newspaper in Mobile for merely giving the niggers some lessons in killing, "instructing them how, when, and where to use firearms." This interference with the amiable recreation of Republican voters will send him to the political guillotine. On the other hand, the Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau in Virginia is in the line of promotion. He has made the Bureau openly a party machine, by instructing his subordinates to see that every negro "is registered and votes.12 He appreciates the fact that the revolution is going on, and that the point at which Wendeli Phillips has now fixed the party standard is not very far in advance of the present party line. He is right. However moderates protest and demur, that is the next great point; and it will be but a little while before we reach it, for we go through a revolutionary cycle in much less time than it required in any of the famous European revolutions.

#### Reconstruction of Polities. From the Ollizen.

The Independent is already breaking ground on the question of "the next Presidency." It avoids the advocacy of any individual, though It squints strongly towards Ben. Wade, whom it styles "one of the grandest of our public men." The \*abstance of the article is a vigorous protest against the adoption by the Republican party of General Grant as its candidate. "In God's name," cries Tilton, "let ns have a great man for President," to which

pious adjuration we say Amen! with all our

The question of the Presidency is one that it is well to consider betimes. Open discussion is the best means of squelching the plots of the coteries of schemers that are about every man whose name may, by any possibility, turn up in connection with the Presidency, and who have their own little ventures in his elevation. There is nothing these men fear so much as discussion, or even the mention, publicly, of their favorites in connection with the position. It has come to be a maxim that the surest way to kill off a candidate is to give publicity to the fact of candidacy. It is of the first impor-tance that the plots of all such men should be defeated in the contest, which already begins to loom up as the absorbing issue of the coming year and a half. The next administration should witness the final disposition of every question that has disturbed our domestic concord, the consolidation and settling of the finances and of industry. Its close should find the ghastly seams and fissures made by civil war finally healed, and the social and civil polity throughout the whole extent of our territory homogeneous, and the country moving

easily and naturally on its grand career. But to this end a man must be at the helm who can shape a policy, who has a heart in

to take in all the peculiar circumstances relating to the different sections of the country, which will make the work of administration so complicated for the next four years. We want no narrow bigots of the school of Wade or Summer—if the coming man is to be a Republican—and no hard-shelled, machine fossil of the Connecticut Seymour-Clymer-Vallandigham sort, if he is to be a Democrat. There must be a union of the patriotic, moderate elements in both parties. Such a union everybody knows has been possible and imminent two or three times in the last three years; but in every case has been defeated not on its merits, but through the pig-headed obstinacy of a few machine managers on one side or the other. But these men will be powerless in the coming contest. The young Democracy will not be whipped into a support of the perpetuation of the dynasty of blind old fossils, who don't know that anything remarkable has been going on the last six years. And on the other hand, the considerate Republicans are becoming alarmed at the centralizing

tendencies of the radical Rump, at its wild legislation in all matters of revenue, currency, and everything relating to the substantial in-terests of the country. They know that no party can stand on such a record as the last radical Congress has made on these great questions. The letter of Secretary McCulloch written evidently from a plain business stand-point, is a terrible arraignment of the radical leaders. Two years after the restoration of peace, the public debt increasing through the wild prodi-gality, and the reckless blundering of these radical legislators; the restoration of specie payments and the lowering of prices indefinitely postponed for the same reasons: two years after the close of the war, and industry still paralyzed throughout the South, and the North bearing the whole burden of taxation !

the radical leaders apparently thinking of

nothing but the securing of the negro vote in

the Southern States, while industry is languish-

ing, enterprise is deadened, and the whole

machinery of society is laboring painfully. If the Democratic party can be reformed and purified, it will draw to it the sensible Republicans; but if not, then the Union Democracy, who will hold the balance of power in the next contest, must force the nomination by the Republicans of a patriotic ticket, which will command the support of the moderate elements of both parties, and the success of which will exclude from influence the wild theorists who have kept the country disorganized and chaotic, both in its politics and in its material interests. What sincere Republican is there that cannot stand on a platform having for its cardinal principles equal rights for all: the restoration, on this basis, of the right of self-government to every community; the re-enfranchisement of those who cordially accept the new order of things, and the decentralization of the National and State Governments? What patriotic party will not gladly co-operate with a body of fellow-citizens,

under whatever name, having the accomplishment of such ends as the object of association? Is there any Republican that can arraign as false to the principles of freedom men who proclaim such purposes and principles? Is there any Democrat who can charge with want of fealty to true Democratic doctrine the men who arraign the blind old fossils who repudiate these principles and purposes?

We declare these principles; we labor for these results; we go with that organization through which they can be attained. The name of Democrat has no charms for us, if it bears with it hostility to these; the name of Republican has no terrors, if under this name their triumph can be assured.

It is with supreme reference to these ideas that the efforts of thoughtful men, in all Presidential discussions and combinations, should be directed. The country needs at the helm the coming four years, more than at any previous period, its wisest, purest, and least partisan man; the one who can harmonize and combine, in the largest degree, the elements is, in a party sense, the great crime now, for | in the two old parties whose combined action we are only repeating that history; radical | will give steadiness to the movements of politics and of legislation, and tranquillize passions that ought ere this to have been laid asleep. As a means to this end, we welcome such discussions as that in last week's Independent, and agree with its general principle, however widely we may differ from its estimate of indi-

#### Democracy-New vs. Old. From the Tribune.

The World sums up a sweeping argumen against what we call protection to home indus try as follows:-

The industries which produce commodities for exportation deserve as much encourage-ment (and no more) than those which produce commodities for domestic use. The ultimate aim of both is precisely the same, namely, to supply articles for the home market. Certain industries export only because they can im-port; they transmute their products into other goods by commerce, as different industries transmute raw materials into other goods by manufacture. In both cases slike domestic manufacture. In both cases slike. industries supply the domestic market; and justice requires that the race between these competing domestic industries should be equal The industries that can supply the cheapest goods are fairly entitled to the market, and it is for the interest of the whole body of consumers that they should have it. It is not, as the pro-tectionists are never weary of asserting, a com-petition between native and foreign industry, but between rival domestic industries which seek, by different methods, to furnish the home market with the same kinds of goods. 'Protection,' therefore, is merely a discrimination against the home industries which produce the cheapest goods. We should be glad to see the Tribune's reply to this argument."

-The Tribune's reply to "this argument" must already be familiar to the World. ever a proposition was demonstrated, we hold this to be:- The apparent cheapness of imported wares and fabrics is factitious, unreal, delusive, being accompanied by a great dimi-nution if not absolute destruction of value in the articles whereby the domestic wares and fabrics would be paid for. Thus, we have seen in Iowa City, when that city was the capital of the State, long strings of farmers' wagons piled high with Indian corn which the growers were vaibly trying to sell at fifteen cents per bushel of shelled grain. That same corn, we are as sure as we are of our own existence, would then and there have been worth at least fifty cents per bushel, had the metals, wares, and fabrics required and consumed westward of the river Wabash been mainly produced at the

nearest points where ore, coal, water-power, etc., invited their production. The economic truth here indicated is allpervading. We have helped burn wood, which had no commercial value, into charcoal, within ten miles of the present manufacturing cities of Manchester and Nashua, N. H. The charcoal, when sold for the most it would fetch, did not pay fifty cents per day for the work necessarily required to produce it, there being then but a few fishermen's huts where Lowell and Manchester now are, and perhaps two stores and a mill where Nashua is. To-day, wood growing on that very ground where we made charcoal (and it is too rocky and sterile for any other use) must be worth \$3 per cord as it grows, finding an ample market at the neighboring seats of manufacture. In other words-A hundred cords of wood as it grows will now buy more iron, cloth, or wares than ten thousand cords of just such wood could sympathy with the liberal humanity of this | be sold for while we kept our workshops in generation, and a mind comprehensive enough Europe. So of the apples which we helped

make into cider which sold for \$1 per barrel— just about the cost of picking and making hereas, they can now be sold from the orchard for ten times their value while Europe made our cloth and wares. So, measurably, of vegetables, etc. etc.

Have we, or have we not, squarely met the

World's "argument t"

-Now let the World face the doctrines of the fathers of Democracy, viz.:

Thomas Jefferson, in his second Annual Message (December 15, 1802), says:

"To cultivate peace, and insinial nonmerce and navigation in their lawful enterprises; to foster our fisheries as nurseries of navigation, and protect the manufactures adapted to our circumstances " " these, fellow-citizens, are the landmarks by which we are to guide our selves in all our proceedings. By continuing to make these the rule of our action, we shall endear to our countrymen the frag arincoles. endear to our countrymen the true principles of the Constitution, and promote a union of sentiment and of action equally auspicious to their happiness and safety.

That Mr. Jefferson meant by protection pre-cisely what we do, is proved by his Message of December 2, 1806, when, anticipating the payment of our debt and a surplus of revenue,

"To what other objects shall these surplices be appropriated, and the whole surplus after the entire discharge of the public debt? Shall we suppress the impost, and give that advantage to foreign over domestic manufactures?"

So, in his last Annual Message (November 8, 1808), Mr. Jefferson says:-

"The situation into which we have thus (by oreign hostile policy) been forced, has compelled us to apply a portion of our injustry and capital to internal manufactures and improvements. The extent of this conversion is daily ncreasing; and little doubt remains that the establishments formed and forming will, under the auspices of cacaper materials and subsistence, the freedom of labor from taxation with us, and of protecting duties and prohibitions, become permanent."

Sophistry cannot make this language mean anything else than what it has always been understood to mean-a full indorsement of the policy of protection.

James Madison bore so large a part in the Convention of 1787 that he has been called by admiring Democrats "The Father of the Constitution." His Messages abound in arguments and recommendations like those just quoted from those of his predecessor. In his Special Message of February 20, 1815, announcing the Treaty of (thent, he says:-

"But there is no subject that can enter with greater force and merit in othe deliberations of Congress than a consideration of the means required to preserve and promote the manufactures which have sprung into existence, and strained as unparalleled growth and maturity, during the period of the European wars. This source of national independence and wealth I anxiously recommend, therefore, to the prompt and constant guardianship of Congress."

In his next Annual Message (December 5 (815), Mr. Madison thus confronts one of the World's favorite theories:-

"In adjusting the duties on imports to the object of revenue, the influence of the tariff on manufactures will necessarily present itself for consideration. However wise the theory may be which leaves to the sagacity and interest of individuals the application of their industry and resources, there are in this, as in all other cases, exceptions to the general rule. Besides the condition which the theory itself implies of a reciprocal adoption by other nations, experia reciprocal adoption by other nations, experi-ence teaches that so many circumstances must concur in introducing and maturing manufacturing establishments, especially of the more compileated kinds, that a country may long remain without them, although sufficiently advanced, and in some respects even peculiarly fitted, for carrying them on with success."

Mr. Madison's last Message, and nearly all of Mr. Monroe's, proffer lucid and cogent arguments in support of the policy of protecting home manufactures by discriminating duties on their imported rivals; but we can only refer to them. Nor will we harrow up the feelings of the World by compelling it to bungle through another attempt to explain away General Jackson's famous letter to Dr. Coleman, taking the broadest possible ground in favor of protecting home manufactures as the surest and best way to provide markets for the products of agriculture. We prefer to ask its attention to the views of the earliest and most illustrious leader of the Democracy of our own State, Governor George Clinton, who, in his Message of 1786, urges the impolicy and peril of depending on foreign nations for an article so indispensable to national security as iron; and in that of 1788 returns to the subject as follows:--

"The profuse use of luxuries brought from abroad drains us of our wealth, and is the source from which most of our present difficulties proceed. I would, therefore, submit to the wisdom of the Legislature the propriety of limiting the consumption of foreign articles by encouraging the manufacture of our own productions, as far as may be consistent with our situation and a due regard to beneficial com

The Messages of Governor Daniel D. Tompkins abound in such avowals of sentiment as the following from that of February 2, 1816:-"It is a proposition too plain to require any observation to enforce it, that no nation can be really and substantially independent which relies on any other for its essential supplies of clothing. The maintenance of our manufactures is, in my view, of deep interest to the present and future prosperity of our country, and I confidently recommend them to your patronage and protection."

-We might quote abundantly to the same effect from the Messages of De Witt Clinton, William L. Marcy, etc., with the responsive reports and votes of successive Democratic Legislatures; but need we? The lawyer whom the Judge attempted to silence explained that he was not arguing against the correctness of his Honor's decision, but only showing what a stupendous fool old Blackstone was. We close with the single question, If free trade is so manifestly, incontrovertibly wise and beneficent, how came these great men to be so blind and besotted, especially since there was no great manufacturing interest in their day to bewilder and mislead them?

#### The Imperial Prisoners of the Mexican Liberals.

From the Herald. The cable news informs us that there is the greatest excitement in Europe about the fate of Maximilian. It is very much feared that he has gone to look after the filibusters who have preceded him; but we feel quite certain that he is now a prisoner in the hands of the Republicans. The Herald long since informed the public, through its special correspondent, that orders were issued from the Mexican War Department to General Escobedo, when the siege of Queretaro commenced, that under no circumstances was Maximilian to be shot, but to be made a prisoner to be dealt with according to the disposition of the general Government. The only thing that can have changed these orders is the stupid interference of Mr. Seward; but we hope that the Juarez Government will take into consideration that Mr. Seward is in his dotage, and not entirely responsible for everything that he does. There is too much good sense in the Liberal party to shoot a man who can do them no more harm, and whom they have always considered a miserable tool in the hands of Napoleon and the Mexican retrograde party.

The probability is that his life will be spared-not so much in justice as in policy; for if justice were meted out the barbarous

tell very heavily against him; not to mention the carrying out of these decrees, which has resulted in the wholesale massacre of thousands of the Liberals of Mexico and the desolation of their country. But the Liberals, in saving the life of the man who has contributed largely to all this, will act wisely. That they will do this is shown by the action of Porfirio Diaz, who lately liberated all his prisoners taken at Miahuatlan, La Carbonada and Puebla. Although among these were six hundred Europeans of various nationalities, they were set at liberty, and will probably never be disturbed if they keep peaceable. It is the intention of the Liberals to shoot only those noted leaders of the reactionary or Church party who, appa rently without any political creed except the union of Church and State, are bent upon the destruction of Mexico, providing they cannot rule it. Among these men are Marquez, Miramon Castillo, and others, who have, by their whole sale robbery and bloodshed, brought down the execration of the civilized world upon their country, and caused the very intervention which plunged Mexico into this long and terrible war-an intervention which supported the leaders, men whose crimes gave them the plea for a restoration of order. It is these men whose heads are not safe, and no amount of intervention can save them; even the in-fluence of Horace Greeley would be ineffectual. We expect soon to entertain Maximilian in

New York, where he will probably stop on his way to Canada. It is probable that an arrangement is making to give straw bail for him, and that, this effected, the two men who went hand in hand for a general revolutionary movement against Southern North America will in Canada consult as to their future. Greeley, the cup bearer to an America Jupiter, will be there to do the honors of the occasion. It is then proposed that, as the careers of all three are ended, they take General Sherman's place, and make a final pilgrimage to the Holy Land, after the manner of the ancients, who, when they had discovered by defeated hopes how uncertain all things are here below, picked up the pilgrim's staff, and resolutely turned their footsteps towards Mecca. Jeff. Davis, with a map of the Confederacy, and Maximilian, with a map of Mexico as a votive offering to the Old World, may travel arm in arm, and, still leaning on each other for support, traverse the desert sands; while Greeley. carrying a bale of straw upon which to lie, may bring up the rear.

### Productive Industry a Condition of Financial Safety. From the Times.

Mr. McCulloch's letter to his Boston friends may be composed of commonplaces, as its assailants allege, but its suggestions are not on that account less appropriate or just. Indeed, there is an urgent necessity for common sense rather than theorizing or rhetoric as a means of helping the country out of its difficulties. The prevailing tendency is to cure all ills by the application of nostrums of which plain sense is rarely an ingredient. Thus, business depression it is proposed to remedy by protective tariffs; tight times by more currency: general poverty by an increase of debt.
The Secretary of the Treasury, with his vulgar
habit of calling things by their right names, terms these prescriptions quackery, and no other word could more fitly describe their character.

The stress the Secretary lays upon the growth of productive industry as a condition of financial safety does not reveal a new or brilliant idea. Everybody has heard of it many times. But it is timely because our law-makers and large numbers of our people appear to have forgotten the fact, and it is important because its adoption is essential to the avoidance of national bankruptcy.

Just now, the productive forces of the country have not fair play. In the South, where they should be most vigorous, and where in ordinary circumstances they would be most profitable, they are impaired and crippled by political influences. No single consideration would aid them half so much as speedy reconstruction. The want of means, enterprise, of heart, of hope, which now paralyzes every interest, would disappear were the South restored to the Union. Capital would find its way thither in amounts equal to its necessities, and trade and the Treasury would be invigorated as by magic. Judged simply as a financial measure, the earliest possible completion of the reconstruction policy is of vital importance as a guarantee against disaster.

To relieve industry further we must make up our minds to overhaul and radically amend the present system of taxation. As now it operates, it is a worse enemy to American industry than the most formidable of foreign competitors. It is in effect a system for inflicting the greatest amount of injury upon industry with the smallest gain to the Treasury. So considered, it is a success. But the country cannot afford to risk its continuance. The taxes must therefore be reduced, simplified, and so adjusted that they shall no longer crush enterprise and industry. The Treasury need not suffer from the change. On the con trary, it is possible to combine a reform and reduction of taxes with an increase of revenue. One of the worst features of the existing system is its wastefulness and cost in respect of collection.

#### The Disappointment in France. From the Times.

Our latest French exchanges display numerous proofs of the accuracy of the statements made by our Paris correspondent about the feeling of the French people on the recent peaceful settlement of the dispute with Prussia. They are not satisfied with the way the affair has been patched up. It was so unlike France to swallow the insults of Prussia, and to back down before the deliance of Bismark. They call on the Government to assume even yet a bolder attitude in continental affairs, and they demand that France shall show to Europe that her supremacy will be maintained hereafter, whatever may happen. "The whole nation," says our correspondent, "wants to go to war with Prussia, and certainly expects

soon to do so." We do not place a great deal of value upon this as affecting the relations of France towards Prussia. Something of the kind was to be expected after the balking of the war spirit, which had become so highly aroused in France. The attitude of Bismark not only excited the French people, but led to the universal conviction that war was inevitable. The military action of the Emperor's Government strengthened the opinion, and the gigantic warlike preparations made it appear certain that hostili ties would be opened in any event. When such feelings are established in a nation, they cannot be allayed at once. And when the opportunity for their gratification is suddenly checked, there will certainly be anger and dis appointment. The French have now begun to talk of what they would surely have achieved and gained in a war. With all their battles victories, and all their fields gloriousdecrees of Maximilian, which disgrace the with every disputed point settled in their civilization of this century, would, in a trial, favor-with French territory extended, and

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not only Luxembourg but other coveted regions secured to France-how resplendently would French arms have shone before the world, and how grandly would French power have loomed above the clouds which have of late threatened to obscure it! Such considerations as these are working deeply in the French mind, and it will necessarily take some time for them to pass away.

If Napoleon does not desire to obliterate such feelings immediately and altogether, he certainly wishes to repress them for the time being. He has one agency at hand, so far as Paris is concerned, in the Exposition, but he has a far larger and more powerful means in the forthcoming grand visit of sovereigns to the French capital. He is already amusing the people with Belgian and Portuguese Kings and Queens, and with British, Swedish, and Japanese Princes. But when the monarchs of Russia, Prussia, Austria, Italy, and possibly England, shall assemble in Paris, it will not be difficult to make such use of the great event, and perhaps to work out such results from it, as will not only affect the current of French feeling for the moment, but give it a new channel in which it can run for at least another year.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

# UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

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 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

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 dol lars 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 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 attuched, 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. After the awards have been made, the envelopes accompanying the successful essays shall e 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 made without consent of the authors in writing, By order of the Board of Directors, GEORGE IL BOKER,

SECRETARY.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION. HARSISHURG, April 16, 1867. - The "Republican HARRISHURG, April 16, 1867. — The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdre House," to Williamsport, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th 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 convention will be 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. JORDAN, Chairman, GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY, Secretaries. 520 315

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

PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1807.

A General Meeting of the Stockholders of The Farmers' and Meetingies' National Bank of Philade phia will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of June next, at twelve o'clotk, noon, for the purpose of taking into comideration and deciding upon amendments of the Third and Flith of the Articles of Association of the said bank.

Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,

5 28 tJ29

W. RUSHTON, Jn., Cashler, CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE. PHILADELPHIA, May 81, 1867. NOTICE TO LOAN HOLDERS.-City Loans, maturing July 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation at this office, with accrued interest to date. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. HENRY BUMM,

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PARKER PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the Office, No. 429 WAL-NUT Street, on the 16th of June at 12 M., to take into consideration the leasing of the property.

BOBT. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TREMONT COAL
COMPANY.

No. 16 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, May 20, 1887.
The Interest Coupons on the Mortgage Bonds of the
TREMONT COAL COMPANY, due June 1, will be
paid on presentation at this office, on and after that dale.

D SU 64 GEORGE H. COLKET, Treasurer.

## REMOVED.

OUR BEDDING STORE IS REMOVED

FROM THE OLD STAND TO

No. 11 South NINTH Street.

B. L. KNIGHT & SON.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA BAILBOAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-samual 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 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 atter May 30, at its par value of Fifty Bellars 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 cutilled to any Interest or Dividend, but will be convertible into Stock when presented in sums of Fifty Deliars.

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

54 301

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA. May 28, 1867.

The Board of Mauagers have this day deciared a dividend of THREE PER 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 SHEPHERD.

5 28 62.

Treasurer.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Abscesses of many years standing,
have yielded under a short course of these antiseptic
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humors and expel them from the system. In skin
diseases of whatever character, tumors, old sores,
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NOTICE, AN ELECTION OF Directors of the CHESNUT BILL IRON ORE COMPANY will be held at No. 327 WALBUT Street, Philadelphia, on the 17th June, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. P. R. PYNE, Secretary

## MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC. MOURNING MILLINERY.

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## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JOHN MORKIS TAY LOR, deceased, The Auditor appointed by the Scart to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ARTHUR W CORGER, Administrator of the estate of JOHN MORRIS TAYLOR, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1897, at 40 clock P. M., at the office of SAMUEL F. FLOOD, No. 810 B. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. [523 sin with

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