### THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OFINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH.

The Next Presidency—Now is the Time for the People to Move.

From all parts of the country we hear of the spontaneous expression of the people in favor of General Grant for the next Presidency. With the exception of the radical press-and we do not discover that even that bitter political element is swinging unitedly in an opposite direction - the public journals are almost muanimously in favor of Grant for the highest office in the gift of the American people. Talk to men of sense and patriotism from the New England States, and you will find that Grant is the favorite, and that they will denounce the sharp and coarse criticisms upon his character, by such irrecencilable radicals as Wendell Phillips and others, in the severest tones of indignation. Talk to a Middle State man, from the heart of the great State of New York, and you will always hear the name of York, and you will always hear the name of Grant mentioned approvingly when an inquiry is made in regard to the next Presidency. Proceed farther West, and you will find that the public voice loudly proclaims for Grant, 'first, last, and always,' except here and there where the weak voice of a Chase officeholder or a national bank director is heard saying that he "is not prepared as yet to give an opinion on the subject." Go down South, and the men who confess Grant to have been their conqueror select him as their standardbearer and accepted champion in the next Presidential campaign.

Therefore now is the time for the people, irrespective of all parties, to unite in preliminary action looking to a comprehensive and powerful organization, one that will com-pletely revolutionize and overwhelm all mere partisan combinations in the next Presidential election. Now is the time for the people to meet, organize, and communicate with each other, without recognizing either of the old corrupt political parties or their rotten outcroppings of mean, shabby, and irresponsible little factions. Look at the work of these old parties—the Rebellion, with its untold horrors; the alienation of one section of our people from the other; the accumulation of a mountain of national debt that, "pile Pelion on Ossa," or the debt of France and England one upon the other, you will scarcely find its equal in magnitude and direct oppressiveness upon the people. Look at a crippled foreign commerce and a stagnant internal trade. Look at the corruption that blackens the national capital, overshadows the halls of State legislation, and renders insecure even the commonest but most sacred ties of life and humanity. Even a convention to reform by constitutional provisions some of the grievances is met at the threshold of its proceedings by the bloody death of one of its most prominent members, for the alleged commission of a crime against civilized society. There is no safety, no justice, no law, no religion under the present debased system of political management. It is all crime—grabbing, corruption, commercial prostration, and moral and political prostitution—as the law is now administered and society is now organized.

The parties that produce these political evils and crimes demand a thorough breaking up. It can be accomplished by the reconstruction of the law-making and the law-administering powers. Under the influence of this great movement the South can be more readily reconstructed, and the prosperity of that moaning section of the country be restored. The whole country will rejoice in this humanizing revival, and the old corrupt, vicious, and demoralizing parties, with their intrigues for Chase, Ben Wade, Stanton, or anybody else, go to the wall.

Let the work at once be commenced in this State, by city, town, and county action, for the coming fall campaign. It can be done in private or public assemblages, provided the old politicians are kept out. The people will thus be prepared to enter the field next year well organized and equipped for a short, sharp, and decisive campaign for the Presidency, or, in the event of the radicals bringing their Rebel batteries to bear too strongly, to declare, in the words of their heroic leader, "We will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer.'

#### The Next Presidency. From the Times.

Public sentiment tends strongly to the nomination of General Grant for next President. Unless something unusual happens to turn this rising tide of opinion, it will become resistless before the party conventions meet. The feeling that he is the man for the crisis is not confined strictly to any party-though, of course, it is the strongest in the Union ranks. But the mass of the Democratic party-those less wedded to party than to the countrywould not regret the election of a man whose devotion to the public good has always been supreme, and who has rendered services to the Union which the nation can never forget. Nor is there any reason to believe that the people of the Southern States would regard his election as galling to their pride or in any way hostile to their welfare. To him, more than to any other one man, they owe the defeat of their attempt to secede; but we believe the great mass of the Southern people will soon regard that defeat as the most fortunate event

of their history.

The vigor and venom with which General Grant is assailed by General Butler, Wendell Phillips, and the men of their school, testify their fear of him as a candidate, and their conviction that they cannot use him, as President. Their attacks upon him will only make him stronger with the great body of those who look to union, peace, and harmonious co-operation of all States and all sections in promoting the national welfare as the great end and aim of political effort. His devotion to the Union has been proved by the highest of all tests. His conviction that the work of reconstruction should be under the guidance of Union menthat the open enemies of the Union should not take part in its reorganization—that the principles vindicated and established by the war should be imbedded imperishably in the constitutional structure of our Government, is known to all who have taken pains to inform themselves of his opinions. And his public action is the result of his convictions, not of his resentments. He consults his judgment, not his passions, for his rule of conduct. Patriotism, not ambition, prompts his policy. It could not be expected, therefore, that the spostles of confiscation and of extermination should find in him one suited at all to the execution of their plans. He will have their resolute and persistent hostility—just as Mr. Lincoln had it, for the same reasons, and we trust with the same result.

It is said that the country needs now, above

everything else, a statesman for President. That is true; but it leaves open the question what a statesman is. The people of this country have come to some conclusions of their own as to the essential character of statesmanship. If we may judge by their past action, they are not inclined to accept the current definition of that word. They find their models of statesmanship outside the sacred circle of those who have been set apart, by choice or circumstances, to the work of by choice or circumstances, to the work of holding office and managing public affairs. They undoubtedly know what they lose thereby, but they also know what they gain. They lose the advantages of training and ex-perience, of eloquence in writing and in speech, of familiarity with the arts of politicians and the resources of diplomatists; and these losses are by no means light. But they gain a fresh sense of duty and responsibility, a quick sympathy with popular impulses and wants, a clear perception of the tendencies and necessities of the nation, and deliverance from the network of political intrigue which friends, dependants, and parasites inevitably weave around the man, however great, who has spent years in the labors and associations of public life. And, so far as we can judge from their action, they regard their gains as out-weighing their losses in this respect. General Grant is the only one of the men now

talked of for the Presidency who is not so mixed up with party projects, so committed to special policies and schemes, so hampered by having "friends to reward and enemies to punish," as to destroy all public faith in his disinterested independence, and in his ability to make the public good the sole guide of his public action. There is no distinct line or scheme of policy to be compassed by the next election. The questions of public policy which followed the close of the war have been settled, and they are not likely to be disturbed. Slavery is blotted out forever. The negroes of the Southern States have been clothed with civil and political rights, and have become essential elements of Southern civil and political society. Governments will be organized in those States on the basis of the law of Congress-and those States will have resumed their practical relations in the Union, and their relative power in its Government, before the Presidential election comes round. The next Administration will find the business of reconstruction accomplished, se far as laws and enactments can do it. What will be needed then will be the restoration-or rather the inspiration-of mutual faith and good feeling, of common sentiments, motives, and principles of action between the different sections of the Union. The North will need a man in whose devotion to the principles that have been established by the war—to the Union, to equality of rights, and to the good of all classes and conditions alike, they can have a firm and abiding faith. And the South will want a man in whose justice and magnanimity they can find security against relentless persecution, and the protracted infliction of ruinous punishment for past offenses. It is the general temper and tone of the man-to the predominant spirit and habit of his public conduct-rather than to any specific doctrine or policy which he may hold, that the people of the whole country will look in the coming canvass. And we know as yet of no man so likely to meet the popular demand in this respect as General

It is said that he does not want the nomination. That very fact will increase tenfold the chance of his getting it. There is nothing of which the people of this country have shown themselves more jealous and distrustful than of open aspirations for the Presidency. The fact that any man wants to be President, and manifestly allows that want to guide his public action, is with the people a powerful reason against his having it. If Calhoun, Clay, and Webster had shown less eagerness for the office, if they had not impressed upon the public mind the conviction that its attainment was the great aim and object of their lives, they would have surmounted the most formidable of the obstacles which they encountered. The belief that General Taylor did not desire the Presidency went very far with the people to satisfy them that he was a man who might be trusted in it. The Presidency is scarcely an office which can be considered a fair object of political ambition. Its responsibilities are too great to be devolved upon men whose motives in seeking it are fairly open to suspicion. No man who seeks it for selfish purposes, even for the sake gratifying a personal ambition, natu-and laudable enough in itself, can satisfy the public distrust of his fitness for it. It is too high an office to be "either sought or declined," and if the people believe that in accepting it General Grant would waive rather than gratify his personal inclinations, and would yield solely to a sense of duty and a desire to serve his country, that conviction will give him a stronger hold on their confidence and favor than years of intriguing for it could possibly do. That he will accept it when satisfied that the people desire him to do so, we have not the slightest doubt; that he will seek it, or that the prospect of having it tendered to him will influence his judgment or action in the least, we do not believe. We look forward to the nomination of Gene-

ral Grant by the National Convention of the Union party. That the most strenuous efforts will be made to defeat it is sufficiently evident from movements already public. The entire machinery of the Republican party in the Southern States is in the hands of his opponents, and the representatives of that party in the Convention, elected, as of course they will be, wholly by negro votes, will probably be cast against him. But the great body of the Union party in the North and West will, unless we are greatly mistaken, become so satisfied that the existence of the party, as well as the welfare of the country, depend upon his becoming its candidate, that we have very little doubt of that result.

#### Reconstruction-Let Well Enough Alone. From the Tribune.

We are informed that the President and his Cabinet are about to consider the condition of the Southern States, under the recent act of Congress, and to proclaim certain rules in reference to the conduct of the Major-Generals Commanding. It is furthermore rumored that the action of General Sheridan in removing Governor Wells led to an angry discussion at a recent Cabinet meeting, and that Mr. Stanbery is preparing an opinion to justify the President in removing General Sheridan. It is also rumored that General Grant has expressed anxiety in regard to Sheridan, and while he will not recommend his removal, he still feels that he might be reprimanded. We are happy to welcome any expression of General Grant that seems to indicate an opinion on any national question; but we believe this rumor to be untrue. General Grant will hardly care to interfere with his renowned subordinate. At a critical portion of the war. he found it necessary to give Sheridan but one order:- "Go in." If he has any order to give, let him repeat that.

We do not think the country will view patiently any interference on the part of the President with the provisions of the Recon-

struction act. That act was passed in defiance of the President. He came into his office
with the settlement of the war upon his hands.
Instead of taking the advice of Congress by
calling an extra session, or even the counsel
of statesmen who might be presumed to speak
the opinions of the party dominant in Congress, he oreated a policy of his own. It was
offensive to the nation. It proposed to sacrifice the leval men of the South to the spirit of
onestion whether these our earthly rulers fice the leyal men of the South to the spirit of rebellion. It would have surrendered to Davis more than Lee yielded to Grant. Still it was a 'policy.' Mr. Seward supported it in his reckless, gladsome way. Mr. McCulloch went out of his way to be its persistent loch went out of his way to be its persistent minister. Mr. Stanton countersigned the orders which sent Terry and Saxton into disgrace, and conferred honors upon Fullerton and Custar. A few persons like Dix, created by Almighty God apparently for no other purpose than to hold offlee, and gifted with a ravenous instinct of power, supported the President. Then came the wholesale removals from office. Intrepid Republicans were stricken down by hundreds for daring to believe in the teachings of Lincoln; men were rewarded for betraying their party, and even in foreign Courts spies and informers were permitted to wander and collect gossip for our Secretary of State. All the powers of the Presidential office—its terrors and its blandishments-were used for the purpose of insuring

the success of the "policy."

Well, what came of it? The President met with disastrous and humiliating defeat. His "policy" was overruled. The creatures he placed in office as a reward of treachery were driven out. Nay, more, the great office which he held, and whose patronage he wielded with more than the imperial will of Jackson, was out, and trimmed, and shorn of the greater part of its strength. It would no longer be a menace to a free people. His "States" were overturned. The Reconstruction law was passed, and its duties assigned to generals of the army. This was well understood. The President opposed it furiously. He threw his vetoes before Congress step by step. So reck-lessly was this done, that at one time it was almost certain that he would be impeached, or that his powers under this act would be assigned to General Grant. Mr. Stevens desired this, and a large party followed him. We believe this would have been done but for the assurance that any law Congress would pass the President would execute in letter and spirit. This assurance-or, rather, this wellfounded belief—did everything to decide Congress. If it had not existed, the President would most probably have been removed.

This was the situation when Congress adjourned. Suspicious of his Excellency, not altogether trusting his sincerity, its members provided for a summer session. But the President has done so well, he has obeyed the law so faithfully, that impeachment has died, the summer session will scarcely be held, and we find a wear and a summer session will scarcely be held, and we find ourselves quietly drifting into an era of good feeling. Reconstruction progresses. Im-partial suffrage has been established in the South. The various problems that sorely tried our statesmen are being gradually solved by events. With suffrage to the slave we have had amnesty to the Rebel. Even the great chief of the Rebels has been released from prison and permitted to go to Canada, with but a trivial expression of dissent Mr. Chase presides over a Southern court, and the process of habeas cornus has been resumed. The cess of habeas corpus has been resumed. The freedmen are gradually becoming freemen. Citizenship sits easily upon them. The country is at rest, and, considering the question of political reconstruction settled, addresses itself to the finances and tariffs. Our political sky is serene, with the exception of a little cloud that steals over it, scarcely larger than a man's hand.

We know the President must be sorely tempted to use whatever power he may pos-sess to oppose a measure which he assailed so dictively last winter. That is well understood. The country appreciates the fidelity with which he performs his most unwelcome work. But he must perform it. His administration will not be permitted to interfere with reconstruction by removing the generals who have the confidence of the country, and appointing men in whom it has no confidence. Let the President but attempt this-let him oppose his executive prerogative to the operations of the Military bill, and in a day this era of good feeling will become a season of rage and hate-this little cloud will cover the heavens with blackness.

The country is intensely earnest on this subject. Let Sheridan or Sickles, for instance, be removed, and a summer session of Congress will be inevitable. With a summer session the President's functions will most assuredly be so limited that it will not be in his power ever after to remove any General Commanding. All the bitterness that prevailed last year will be renewed, a hundred questions will suffer, and the work of national pacification be stopped merely that the President and Congress may have another controversy. Such a controversy can have but one result-for the people feel with Congress, and will sustain it. The danger is that the wise and temperate measure of last session, under which the country is doing so well, will be succeeded by a measure less wise and temperate. Everything is doing well. We entreat the President and his Cabinet, for their own sakes, as well as for the sake of the country, to let well enough

#### The New Department of Education. From the World.

The delightful tendency of all truly free government to enlarge itself and its area of operation, is shown in the Washington telegram, which we published on Monday, concerning the new "Department of Education."

This new department, forecasting its future glory, already exhibits a superior scorn of the State, Treasury, War, and Navy Departments, all which are basely "subordinate" and inferior. "Like the Commissioner of Agriculture," the immortal Newton, "the Commissioner on Education," we are told, will report directly to Congress, not being subordinate to any department of the Govern-

ment. The common-school system of the United States has hitherto been deemed one of the most creditable of our institutions. Fostered by grants of land belonging to the people of e country, it indeed has been; but the system has had its roots in State legislation and has thriven upon State taxes, has been managed by State officials, and has been the pride and peculiar care of the people of each State. But all this was in our pre-millennial epoch. Everything is to be changed. As the nation is governed supremely, so it is to be educated primarily, from Washington. We are not unjustly deemed by the wise men of the East who rule us to be an uneducated and barbarian people, needing light from the central sun, and education from the most refulgent source of wisdom, to wit-the Senate and the House of Representatives in Congress assembled, outshining through the translucent medium of a "Commissioner of Education, not subordinate to any other department of the Government.'

It is doubtless true that the Creator of the

question whether these our earthly rulers have sufficient occupation for their vast and varied faculties in those matters already subjected to their control, and whether they do not stand in most distressing need of larger areas of sovereignty, more multitudinous and complicated concerns of men for that ample exhibition of themselves and their powers which should justify their works and ways to the sons of men.

That splendid advocate, the late Mr. Rufus Choate, in an oration on 'Deliberative Elo-quence as affected by Revolutionary Grises,' after celebrating the praises of Demosthenes, and of Cicero, and of Adams as the orators of nations in the agony of death or birth, lamented that Webster should have fallen upon quiet times, a world's long peace, so that the depths of his great nature were never wholly stirred, nor all the thunders of his elequence aroused, as they would have been by some like crisis at a nation's cradle or its grave. If by such interior things as these we may illustrate superior things as these we may illustrate superior themes, permitted to us also be the doubt whether the calm Stevens, the dispassionate Boutwell, the sagacious Kelley, the serene Shellabarger, the pure Sprague, and the wise Wade and Van Winkle have had, or ever can have, their perfect and complete display, cribbed, cabined, and confined as they are within the limits upon their legislative action set by the present their legislative action set by the present Constitution and the custom of the several States of the Union themselves to do what hitherto they have supposed themselves better able to do than any other for them. Those larger movements of the unfettered mind, to which these our earthly sovereigns are equal. what room for them is there in the management of a paltry two or three billions of debt. in the selection of fifteen or sixteen thousand subjects of taxation, in the reconstruction of ten discrowned, once sovereign States, in lightening the burdens of our industry, and unfettering the wings of our commerce, in composing the strifes of a gigantic civil war, in opening to the black race of the South the paths of its progress to fitness for citizenship, or averting from the Indian races of the Far West the provoked or unprovoked calamities of an exterminating war. These matters, indeed, would exhaust the statesmanship and satisfy the ambition of any sovereign in the Old World, as they would have taxed the faculties and enlarged the fame of those who founded and those who reared this wonder of founded and those who reared this wonder of the New. But the nation which lost, when Webster died, a complete and perfect eloquence for the crisis of its regenerating throes, has happily let loose from her teeming womb statesmen superior to every exigency of its diplomacy, omniscient for all its palingenetic legislation, capably indifferent to all the dan-gers of its wars, and supremely prescient of all the perils of its finance.

Therefore, lest haply wisdom die with us for lack of ample room and verge enough, let us rejoice that these superior beings with whom heaven has so kindly blessed our latter days are not to become extinct for lack of development, nor impotent for want of room to exercise all their monstrous powers.

In assuming the education of the rising seventy millions of young Americans of the next two or three decades, all the wisdom of the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled may find employment for its unexhausted capacities and faculties unevoked. Their Commissioner of Education is now engaged, we are told, in "transmitting circulars to Governors of States calling for the requisite information in regard to their educa-tional interests." Superfluous and unnecessary toil! Are not all things of the circumference known to the centre? Does the sun receive light from the planets, or they from him? Let not the Commissioner vex these lesser orbs with demands for light. Let him rather wait till the winter solstice, and then behold how light and knowledge shall stream from the Capitol, instructing the Governors and General Assemblies of our national constellation not only with all needed "information in regard to the educational interests of their several States," but also with boundless intelligence upon matters hitherto undreamed

of in their local and narrow philosophy. Our youths, in their school-boy days alone these governors and general assemblies have directed the education of. But Congress, beginning, as their unsubordinated Commissioner says, with the District of Columbia "as a point of commencement on the education of the country," shall direct the evolution of the infant mind from the cradle to the grave. For is not all life an education, and does it

not begin at the cradle, and where does it end short of the grave? Trees incline as twigs are bent, and what more supremely concerns our rising race than that their education should fall into proper hands at the very clipping of the umbilical cord? The Fortieth Congress sees its opportunity, and knows its duty Hereafter let nurses and matrons be at peace, and schoolmasters and tutors rest their per turbed spirits. An act of Congress shall hereafter measure their swaddling clothes, and provide regulation pins for the diapers of all the children of the republic, apportion due doses of Liebig's lactine, containing protein and all other essential elements of food, prescribe the diameter of teething rings, the dimensions of the national cradle, and the height of the only American baby-jumper. Two-thirds of both Houses by a joint resolution, suited thus to escape some too paternal President's veto, shall ordain the due amount of spanking, to be administered by a national police, abolish congenital strabismus, and do away with bandy-legged infants by penal enactments. Thus nurtured with a tender care, every child of freedom will safely and happily pass from infancy and childhood to blooming youth. Here too some act entitled an act to amend the acts of all our forefathers shall select their phonetic a b abs, assign to Sumner the preparation of their universal primer, obtain of Yates and Chandler their objectlessons, and establish the Websterian spelling by a fifteenth amendment to the Federal Con stitution. Elijah Pogram shall return from his home in the setting sun to inspire them with geography; Banks, from Portland to New Orleans, shall teach all our youths deportment; and regulation birch, measured by the Coast Survey, shall secure that equality of discipline among all the children of the republic, black or white, which will best prepare them for that equality of rights and privileges which is to be the enjoyment of their manhood. But he who could predict all the glories of

this dawning millennium would himself be fit to join in ushering in its day. Not to us, not to us, participation in the labors of these mighty minds !

GET THE BEST-THE HOLY RIBLE-HARD in beautiful fetyles of Turkey Morocco and antiquibilities. A new edition, arranged for photographi Man. W. HARDING, Publ. No. 335 CHESNUT Street below?

# Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

## OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

# HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS

Their Stock of Hye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extent, and runs through the various menths of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Ralirond Depot, Erricsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

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

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON.

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

#### 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 Resolu tions were adopted:-Whereas, In a republican form of government it is of the highest importance that the deligates of the people, to whom the sovereign power is entrusted

should be so selected as to truly represent the body colitic, 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 for the third, and One hundred for the fourth. The conditions upon which these prizes 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, 1805and no communication having the author's name at-

tached, 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 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 HARBISBURG, April 16, 1867.—The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdic House," in 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 ensuing State canvass.

A: herectoire, 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.

Assembly,
By order of the State Central Committee,
F. JORDAN, Chairman,
GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY,
J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON,
520 315

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

BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1867.

A General Meeting of the Stockholders of The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia 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 consideration and deciding upon amendments of the Third and Fifth of the Articles of Association of the said Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors, tJ29 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier, OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA
GAS VORKS.
Proposals will be received at this office, No. 20 S.
SEVENTH birest, until moon of the lat day of July,
for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas
Works of the Stock in the Germantown, Richmond,
Manyunk, and Southwark and Moyamensing Gas
Companies, to be used as investments for the Sinking Fund of said Companies.

84 im
BENJAMIN S. RILEY, Cashier. 7

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION OF Directors of the CHESNUT HILL IRON ORE COMPANY will be held at No. 227 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on the 17th June, 1807, at 12 o'clock M. P. R. PYNE, Secretary

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,-THIS BATCHELOR'S HAIR DIE,—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, The only true and perfect Dye—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous, No disappointment, No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of Bid Dyes, Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and stouid be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Pactory, No. 51 BARCLAY Street, New York.

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

"Night Blooming Cereus," PHALON'S

"Night Blooming Cercus," PHALON'S

"Night Blooming Cereus," "Night Blooming Cercus." 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.

PHALON & SON, Now York. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON S-TARE NO OTHER.

## WANTS.

WANTED, FIVE HUNDRED RECRUITS
for the U.S. Marine Corps, Recruits must be
able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be
employed in the Government Navy-yards and in
Ships of War on foreign stations. For further infor-

JAMES LEWIS, Captain and Recruiting Office No. 311 S. FRUNT BAS

### REMOVED.

OUR BEDDING STORE IS REMOVED

FROM THE OLD STAND TO

No. 11 South NINTH Street.

H. L. HNIGHT & SON.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

W OMAN'S WORK IN THE CIVIL WAR."—

Extent and completeness of its sketches, or the accuracy of its statements. It is prepared under the sanction and approval of the Santiary and Christian Commissions, and is, therefole, the standard work on the subject. The variety of its aketches gives it a charm that causes every reader to be interested and delighted with it. Our terms are liberal, and the demand for the work is so great that energetic agents easily make from \$100 to \$200 per month. The work is just issued and the field is new.

Energetic men and ladies wanted to canvass the city of Philadelphia, and other towns. Address or call on

ZIEGLER, McCURDY & CO.

No. 501 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Lectures.—A New Course of Lectures is being delivered at the New York auseum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—
"How to Live and what to Live for.—Youth, Maturity, and Old Age.—Manhood generally Reviewed.—The Causes of Indigestion, Flatulence, and Nervous Diseases accounted for.—Marriage philosophically considered," etc.

Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties, unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing. "SECHETARY, New YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, No. 618 BROADWAY, NEW YORK." 5 Mimw 3m.

#### STOVES, RANGES, ETC. CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT HOT-AIR FURNACE.

BANGES OF ALL SIZES, Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

> CHARLES WILLIAMS. No. 1182 MARKET Street.

### HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIBTS, 628

HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE," 628

PRICES REDUCEDIN 
It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material, together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as beretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled. unequalled.

Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates;—15 springs, 55c.; 25 springs, 55c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 26 springs, 81:00.

Skirts made to order, altered and renaless. springs, \$100.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.
6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

THE BUSINESS NEWSPAPER

THE

#### WILMINGTON DAILY "COMMERCIAL. PUBLISHED BY JENKINS & ATKINSON,

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE,

Is the only Daily Paper Published in the State! The only paper that receives News by Telegraph, The only paper sold in the streets of Wilmington. The only Delaware paper sold on the trains of the

The only behavire paper soid on the trains of the Delawire Railroad.

Besides its very large circulation within the city limits, it is sent to all the principal towns and villages throughout the State.

Its advertising columns are patronized by all the best business men in the State.

As an Advertising Medium it is unequalled by any other paper in the State.

Philadelphia merchants, manufacturers, and busither paper in the State,
Philadelphia merchants, manufacturers, and busiess men generally, will find the "COMMERCIAL"
in unequalled medium through which they may reach
he people of Delaware. The "COMMERCIAL" may
e seen on file at the Exchange, and at the Mercantile
blorars.

be seen on file at the Exchange, and at the Exclusive privilege of selling their publications on the Delaware Railroad, for the purpose of giving their paper all possible prominence.

# SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, trength, and Cheapnes SLATE MANTELS, and State Work Generally

J. B. KIMES & CO., Nos 1126 and 2128 UHESNUT Street

## LORIS

AND PRESERVER of NATURAL FLOWERS A. H. POWELL,

No. 725 ARCH STREET, BELOW EIGHTH. Bouquets, Wreaths, Buskets, Pyramids of Cut Flow ers furn lahed to order at all seasons. 1 23 ff