THE DAILY LVENING BULLETIN : PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1865.---TRIPLE SHEET.

PERSONAL NEED NEW YEAR'S ODE FOR 1866. Sixty-five was born in an hour Of fierce and fearful strife, When blood flowed round like summer's shower, And our country, with anguished power. Was striving for her life! Sixty-siz is born in the day Of joy and triumph's bloom: The nution's heart is light and gay, And a sunlight glad has chased away All of our clouds of gloom. He laughs and crows-this young New Year, As bables all should do; And we, with looks of smiling cheer, All announce to the little deal We're glad his face to view. But Sixty-five, before he died, Won fame that shall not cease He left his heir a name of pride, And an estate so grand and wide, To be epjoyed in peace! Last New Year's day, with trembling dread, Many waited to hear If, in the long sad list of dead, Who in the latest conflict bled, There was a name most dear This New Year's day a tranquil breast Is to each watcher given: Many a fireside is most blest-And all the soldiers have found rest, At home, here, or in heaven! None can enjoy the New Year's cheer As those, once prisoners, will, Who, when they see the feast appear,

Will say, between a smile and tear, "I was at Andersonville !" For high resolves this time is meet; And Tower Hall now yows To give you, still, the styles most neat, At rates whose cheapness will complet The honors on our brows! \* TOWER HALL CLOTHING BA 'AAR,

No. 518 Ms ke. Street, BENNETI & CO. PERRY & CU.'S NEW YEAR'S GREETING

TO THE PATEONS AND FRIENDS OF THE STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM, No. 609 CHESTNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH. Soon will the fast-retiring year decay,

And all except its memories pass away: The early, but soon terminated strife, The dawn of Peace, the Nation's dear-bought life, The direful actithat laid the mighty low, And plunged us, whilst exulting, into woe: All that took place. so chequered in our track, Are past events on which we now look back-Parting from many records we revere, Let us now welcome in a new born year. And who does not (e'en while he quaffs a toast), Make at such time some heart-solacing boast? Not of his old exploits, but speaks out plain, How he will now from past misdeeds refrain How he intends "this year" to drop some fault And sinning at its threshold, then, makes halt, Resolving many foibles to reclaim, And take the "tide to fortune," p'raps to fame.

There doubtless is a tide in men's affairs. That would, if taken, make them millionaires A tide at hand they need not drift with far, If they but take that leading to-the STAR! There all will find themselves with taste attired, And feel with new and fresh ambition fired : The lawyer and the hopeless lover there, By getting suits. gain suits, and leave despair. The politician, 'midst his wayward flitting Won't turn his coat, when he finds one that's fitting And the aspiring and seductive clerk, Dons garments suited for the skating park. There's room for all ; and if room points to might, Our "STAB" shines out from no contracted site; If spaciousness and size insure success. en are we leaders in the art of dress; But if we bo to upper rank aspire In everything relating to ATTIRE, Our wide repute is not obtained from man But from the fact that we array with grace. Our maxims are the maxims of the past: We follow fashions only while they last And fashion, style and goods in many a heap, Proclaim the mighty fact-you purchase chean Enough-we must remember, if we can, Our friends are thinking of the inner man nd though they doubtless will soon drop in here, And dress anew, 'to suit a bran-new year! We must abandon now our earnest tone

## ALBREOHT, RICKES & SOHMIDT, A fine assortiment of our first-class Instruments, o superior tone and finish, on hand. Full guarantee an moderate prices. Ware Booms. No. 45 North THIR "most "nost" GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS. GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS, The instawarded by the American Insti-III 21 Inte, INew York, to Geo. Steck & O., IV 21 for Grand and Square Planos. no3-ti J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chestnut sts. THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ITS EFFECT ABROAD. Opinions of the English Press. The Privateer Cases---The Mexican

Question, &c.

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[From the London Times, Dec 16.] The passage in President Johnson's Mes-sage which especially concerns this country ought, we think, to be accepted in a friendly spirit. He could not do less than review th istory of the Alabama claims; and in reviewing them he could hardly say less a least to an American Congress, than he has said. There are, however, some things which the President did not say, and which are, nevertheless, very material. No one can deny, for instance, that "the accordance of belligerent rights to the insurgents was unprecedented." Lord Russell admitted as much in his correspondence with Mr. Adams; but the question is whether the civil war was not unprecedented too; whether the United States did not assert belligerent rights without consulting pre-cedents, by declaring a blockade; and whether a neutral State could do otherwise than follow their example. Further, it is perfectly true, as a matter of fact; that Eng-land furnished more efficient aid to the Confederates than any other Power. It could not be otherwise, considering that England, of all maritime countries, lies nearest to America, and possesses the largest private docks in the world; but it is equally true that, being also the best market for arms and ammunition, she contributed more than any other nation to the suppression of the rebellion. Again, it is an undoubted fact that cruisers built though not equipped, in our ports "drove Amerimerce from the seas and transferred Can c it" to neutral bottoms, nor can we be surprised that some confusion should have existed, in the minds of the merchants who suffered thereby, between this consequence and the motives of our government. It should have been remembered, however, even by those who were least disposed to rely on our good faith, that in this respect the interests of our shipowners were opposed to those of every other class in the community. Liverpool does not dictate our national policy to the exclusion of Manchester and the great manufacturing districts, which lost far more by the continuance of the war than was ver gained by our mercantile marine. We ought not, therefore, to be suspected of favoring the creation of a Confederate navy on selfish grounds, and the failure of our government to prevent evasions of our law in one or two cases ought not to be recorded without some recognition of its successful intervention on other occasions. The advocates of the Confederate States have never

ceased to protest against the oppressive construction, as they allege, which the law officers of the Crown fastened upon the Foreign Enlistment act, and the embargo laid upon the two iron-clad rams was certainly an arbitrary exercise of executive authority. These considerations should not be forgotten, even in America, and the canduct of Great Britain during a period of 93311100

when Portugal was at war with her colo

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offered to entertain any modification

hardly occur again.

a neutral,

-or r. ther "the Fenian Senate"-is in ses-sion at New York; that the Fenian Presi-dent is a out to issue bonds bearing the sig-nature of the Irish republic; and that a constitutional difficulty has arisen between him and the Senate on this financial operation while in the meantime the Governor of New Brunswick has received information of an intended Fenian raid on that province. All this, we need hardly say, is of a piece with what we have been hearing for months past, and we have ceased to be startled by the intelligence that American citizens are openly preparing for an invasion of her Majesty's dominions dominions under the very eyes of their gevernment. There is here no question of eutrality, for the rights and duties of neu trality are wholly derived from a state of hostility; it is a simple case of individuals levying private war, without disguise, against a friendly Power. The cruisers launched in British waters were at least commissioned from Richmond. It was thence that they received their orders, and thence that they were provided with the sinewsof war. But Fenianism is American from first to last—in its origin, in its character, in its objects, in its organization. To say that it has its basis of operations in the United States is little; for it is notorious that it derives from the United States its whole strength and its very existence. Why, then, do we not remonstrate angrily against its being tolerated, and demand redress at Washington? Because we know that President Johnson ought not to be held respon-sible for anything which the laws of a free country do not enable him to check, or for everything which they do enable him to check, but which it might be premature to check at the present moment. We do not ask, or need equal forbearance in respect of our own shortcomings; but only that which Mr. Johnson concedes to us, the credit of baving acted up to our own views of honorable neutrality.

[From the London Post December 16.] So far as we are enabled to judge from the telegraphic summary before us, the Mes-sage of President Johnson is temperate and statesmanlike. At home he proposes to to take such measures as may be deemed most expedient by Congress to effect a complete reconstruction of the Union, and pre-vent any future attempts to occasion its dissolution; abroad he declares his intention of preserving, so far as lies in his power, the existing friendly relations with other States. The abolition of slavery in the United States and non-intervention in the affairs of foreign powers, constitute the most salient features in his domestic and foreign policy. In Europe the Message will be scanned In Europe the Message will be scanned chiefly with the object of ascertaining the policy which the American government intend to pursue towards England in respect to the claims arising out of the depredations of the Alabama and her sister cruisers, and towards France in consequence of her intervention in Mexico. On both these heads the language of the President may be regarded as reassuring. On the subject of Mexico the language of

the President is as cautious and ambiguous as the most astute diplomatist could desire. If the United States are challenged to defend republicanism against foreign interference, they will respond to the challenge, but we are left in the dark whether the establishment of an empire in the southwest corner of the North American continent will be interpreted as such. On the whole, the tenor of the Message may be regarded as satisfactory, and justifies us in assuming that the American government are desirous of keeping on good terms with those whom they acknowledge to be their friends.

[From the London Daily News, Dec. 16. President Johnson's references in his Mesage to the relations of his government with foreign powers appear to have been friendly in their tone and intention. The Alabama claims make, as was to be expected, a great tigure in his address, and the case is urged from the American point of view with much tenacity. The correspondence with France respecting Mexico is to be laid before Con-

The Mexican question is treated with the same calmness and moderation, but with We do not believe the Emperor Napoleon we do not believe the "Emperor Napoleon entertained any design in his Mexican ex-pedition so vast and visionary as the propa-gandism of imperial ideas. He placed an emperor on the throne simply because nothing but an iron despotism gave foreign intervention a chance of success. But if the American people choose to take the presence of his troops on their borders and the deliberate preference by the invader of the monarchial to the republican forms of government as a menace to their institution, vho has a right to rebuke them? Certainly not France, for if the Monroe doctrine of America for the Americans be immortal, as some of our politicians assert. cannot uphold the morality of that doctrine which proclaims i that American Mexico is for the French. President Johnson is not unwilling to make France con-scious of the fact that when the dangerous game of menacing has once been begun more than one nation can engage in the play, and so he adds: "The United States cannot foresee, nor are they willing to con-sider what opportunities might present themselves, or what combinations might offer to protect them against designs inimi-cal to their form of government." This threat is indicipally werner but that it crill threat is judiciously vague; but that it will be carefully pondered by the sagacious ruler of the Tuileries we have no doubt. It means no present war. it does not alter the oolicy of the United States on this question in any degree, it betrays no determination o bring the events in Mexico to a speedy issue; but it does mean that the French intervention is now, as it has heretofore been, regarded by the American government with a disapprobation and dislike which will only be removed when the French troops have been withdrawn.

[From the London Standard, Dec. 16.] Though the message may not be all that could be wished, it is as moderate and satisfactory as could be reasonably expected or hoped. That the President should treat England with injustice and anger was to be aken for granted. It is satisfactory to learn that the President has no idea of pursuing he imaginary claims of his Government to a diplomatic rupture. And we quite agree with him that it would be very desirable that the state of international law on the subject should be made the topic of serious consideration. The exploits of the Alabama showed that the old law does not answer its whole purpose; that in the present state of maritime skill and science it is possible for a merchantman to sail unarmed from a neu-tral port, and without entering any other port, to appear as a hostile man-of-war on the high seas. This is an evasion of the intent of the rule, which was that warlike expeditions should take their departure only from belligerent territory, and it is lesirable that this whole branch of public law should undergo revision. The new rules, however, which might be agreed on could have no retrospective force, and would not affect the conclusive answer

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given by England to the American claims. From the Manchester Guardian, Dec. 16.1 It is gratifying to find that, so far as a very imperfect summary of the great state paper of December enables us to judge, the character which Mr. Johnson's policy has character which are solutions pointy has already earned appears likely to be fully sustained.  $\Rightarrow \Rightarrow \Rightarrow$  By the rapidity with which they are dissolving the enormous warlike establishment which they found on their hands at the close of the war, the merican government are certainly pertorming a task in which no other country could hope to rival them. Since the commencement of the year the navy, we are told, has been reduced from five hundred and thirty vessels, armed with three thousand guns, to one hundred and seventeen armed with eight hundred and thirty. In the army the reduction has not been at an equal rate, and previous reports have exaggerated the extent to which it has been actually effected; but Mr. Johnson, never-

BUSHWHACKING IN MISSOURI -A dispatch from St. Louis says: The old bush-whackers of Cass county, in this State, broke loose again last night, and performed one of their diabolical deeds. The neighborhood of Lee's Summit, a station on the Pacific Railroad, is thickly settled by this class of people. Last night they had a ball at the Summit, at which the women refused to dance with any man who had not been a bushwhacker. This, with a copious supply of whisky, elated the men to such a degree that they were ripe for any deviltry. Be-tween two and three o'clock this morning, the train from Kansas City stopped at Lee's Summit, and after taking on some passen-gers started again, when some thirty pistol shots were fired into two of the cars, in which were about sixty passengers. Luck-ily nobody was hurt, but several narrow es-capes were made. Gen. Blunt and several staff officers were on board the train.

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And let the tables with their turkeys groan Politeness bids us quietly to stop Until the champagne botiles cease to pen: o we wish all bright, prosperous years to meet, Propitious as the dawning one we greet; And hope the fair horizon now in view Again may cheer them, and their children too!

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to sing, though suffering from cold." AINSLEY COOKE, Of the "Royal Italian Opera," London

Miss Louisa Pyne, of the "Reyal Italian Opera," speaks of "The Troches" in the highest terms, and uses

them constantly to clear and strengthen the voice. For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, the Troche are invariably efficacious.

JONES WEBSTER, NEWSPAPER ADVER TISING AGENT (his specially for sciences years), NO 50 North Firlts at., rhindas, and ADVERTISEM ENT received for NEWSPAPERS, far and near. de26-652

BTEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS PIANOS IN EUrope as well as America. The following letter from the great Artist and Composer, Alex. Drey-schock (Pianist of the Emperor of Russia), speaks for itself:

schock (Pianist of the Emperor of Russia), speaks for itself: [Translation\_] "Sr. PETERSDUGE, Sept. 29, 1455. - Messrs. Steinway & Sout: I cannot refrain from expressing to you my nn-disguiaed admiration of your, in every respect, match-less grand Pianos (which I used at my last concert in Brunswick), and desire nothing in the world so much as to be able to perform upon one of those master-pleces here. Send me, therefore, care of Johann David Hoerle & Co., in St. Petersburg, one of your Concert Grand Pianos, of course at the moderate artist's price, and inform me, without delay, in which manner I can best remit the purchase money to you. Respectfully yours, Under European news, from the New York Weekky Beview, we read: "I. WON BULOW (the greatest performer now living), gave a series of concerts in Berlin (Prussia), and played on a Steinway Piano, one of the most magnificent instruments ever heard in Germany"

From Miss FANNY REED, in Boston, we learn From Miss FANNY REED, in Boston, we learn that FRANZ LISZT (the king of planists), frequently accompanied her on a Steinway Plano in Rome (Italy) and was in ecstasies about its superiority over al LFRED JAELL, G. SATTER, and others use them

ALF KED JAELD, G. SATTER, and OHERS USE MEM also whenever they can be procured. The demand for these Planos, so popular here has increased so much in Europe that Steinway & Som are not able to supply one half of the home demand. In Philadelphia for sale only, at dels BLASIUS BROS., 1066 Chestnut st,

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not by the losses inflicted on American gress, and cannot fail to prove of the highest trade, but by the duties of neutrality. interest.

The President has candidly appreciated the reasons upon which alone we have de-[From the London Telegraph, Dec 16.] As the first President's message addressed to the Congress of the United States since clined Mr. Seward's proposal of arbitration. Our liability or non-liability for the ravages the termination of the great civil war the of the Alabama and her consorts turns or no disputed facts or points of honor, such as may properly be referred to a third party, but "on questions of public law." The podocument, of which we publish a tele-graphic summary, has a really ;historical interest and significance. And it is, upon the whole, not upworth of the is, the whole, not unworthy of the occasion. We know nothing grander than the way in which the North has used its triamph and the South accepted its defeat. The meral sition, however, taken by Lord Russell on behalf of England is not quite accurately stated by Mr. Johnson. We are not aware that any British Minister has hitherto "rested his justification on the ground that the municipal law of a nation and the do-mestic interpretation thereof are measures influence of the war has been most admira ble. It has raised the standard of political thought and action throughout the whole community, and, above all, it has made the (that is, conclusive measures) of its duty as various sections of Americans acquainted No one conversant with interwith each other's wishes, virtues, qualities national law and practice would venture, we should think, to advance so unqualified a and claims. To this country, as well as to the South: proposition, nor does our case at all depend

upon it. To put an extreme supposi-tion, it would be simply absurd to contend that a neutral might take an active part in warfare without for-Mr. Johnson devotes a portion of his mes age; and the one has as little reason to complain of his remarks as the other. Of course he censures England for her conduct during the war, and repeats what Mr. Adams has feiting neutral rights; because no munici-pal statute prohibits it. Nor, coming nearer to probabilities, would any one for a mo-ment argue that a decision of its own law so often said in his despatches. Our recog-nition of Southern belligerency is still the theme of reproach, and is stigmatized as unprecedented.  $\Rightarrow \Rightarrow \Rightarrow$  While, how-ever, we entirely differ from President Johnson in this matter, it must be confessed courts, however perverse, could shelter a neutral against the just demands of an injured belligerent? What has really been as serted on our part is that, so long as we that he speaks of this country in no bitter-ness of tone. Nor can we be surprised that have violated no obligation, any loss in-curred by the United States is, as against us, damnum sine injuria. President John-son and Mr. Seward will hardly demur to he gives prominence to the escape of the Alabama, and the consequent injury inflicted on American commerce; or that he irmly insists on the right of his country-men to compensation. But it is satisfactory to find that he does not charge us with bad this proposition, and, if they do not, it is for them to show what obligation we have violated unless it be a general obligation, unknown to jurists, to insure foreign bellifaith, or advise any present attempt at redress. Refusing to waive the claims for compensation, he will not press them. Whether France will view the Message gerents against any damage by the acts of British subjects. The utmost than can be said is that a neutral is bound to have a stringent

with satisfaction may be doubted. Still, Foreign Enlistment act, and te enforce in rigorously; to which we reply that we while Mr. Johnson pronounces the usual American shibboleth, while he gives the have such an act and have enforced it with a strictness almost inquisitorial Monroe doctrine its annual airing, he in substance declares that America simply but that no Foreign Enlistment act, however stringent and however rigor-ously enforced, can effectually prevent desires to be left alone. The States have work enough to do be ween the Atlantic and the Pacific; they would rather Europe could manage to keep out of their way al-together—to refer disputed points to arbi-tration—to see established a clearer code of the agents of a belligerent from purchasing in neutral ports ships capable of easy con-version into men-of-war. The Americans themselves found it impossible to do so international law. If Europe, nevertheless, will interfere, President Johnson must speak to his friends, Ulysses Grant and nies, and we know of no means, consistent with the spirit of English or American institutions, by which this object could be secured. We have not, however, declined to discuss this point, but only to pay an in-demnity for what, as it is, we could not pre-vent. On the contrary, we have expressly Robert Lee. There is not a touch of swag-ger in the Message; but the President hints plainly enough that there is a considerable reserve of fighting power behind him, whilst he expresses his earnest hope that it will never again be called into action. Such are the chief points of the message. law existing in both countries which may

be suggested by the American government. If such a conference should take place, there [From the London Star, Dec. 16.] The important portion of President Johndoes not seem to be any good reason why it should be confined to England and Ame-rica. A code of rules for the future guidance The important portion of resident sonn-son's message, so far as regards Europe, is his treatment of the two great questions in which England and France are interested. The one relates to the demands made upon of neutral nations in time of war would be of great value to all maritime nations, and us for the damage octasioned by the priva-teers; the other, which more nearly affects our neighbor; to the intervention in if one could be drawn up by an interna-tional commission representing all the great Powers a similar misunderstanding could Mexico.

We are not of opinion that England can fairly be held responsible for many of the Mr. Johnson does us no more than justice Mr. Jonnson does us no more than justice in attributing to us the same earnest desire for peace which he professes himself. Even when the causes of mutual exasperation were at their height, there never was a war party in this country. There were those who feared that war might be forced upon claims preferred against her by the United States. We believe if the cases had been fairly investigated by a commission mu-tually chosen, that of the Alabama would alone have been of any gravity. And it would have been better for us to pay a dozen us as a dire necessity, but there were none who deliberately contemplated that contintimes over for the destruction caused by that privateer, which Lord Russelladmitted with denderately contemplated that contin-gency without horror- Our pacific senti-ments have not indeed, as yet, been tested by provocation as severe as that which the Americans at one time fancied they had received, but they are tested at this moment by a grievance far from im-actinary. The vary same neal which below to the House of Lords had escaped through the treachery of some of some of our own officials, than to have on the books as a rule established by ourselves that a nation ought in no case to submit to discuss claims directed against her in relation to breaches of neutrality. The continuance of such an aginary. The very same mail which brings us the President's Message to Congress also unsatisfactory state of international law is brings us news of a very strange proceeding within the territory of the United States. We are duly informedithat a Fenian Senate a worse menace against England than any position which the President or the Ameri-

can people are ever likely to assume.

, ventured to fix the permanent level theless to which the vast host existing early in the year is to be brought down at the very low figure of 50,000 men, with an organization enabling them to be raised to \$2,000 on occasion. The President will probably find few European financiers to share in his hopes of discharging the national debt of the United States within thirty years. But it must be owned that the immense difficulties of this problem are worthily confronted by the energy and adaptability with which the Federal government are contracting their ex-penditure. \* \* The temporary differences between ourselves and America are iscussed in a tone which seems to leave nothing to be desired; and, so far as can be udged from an oblique allusion to France and Mexico, it may be inferred that President Johnson discerns no greater danger of any disturbance of the peace from difficulties in that direction.

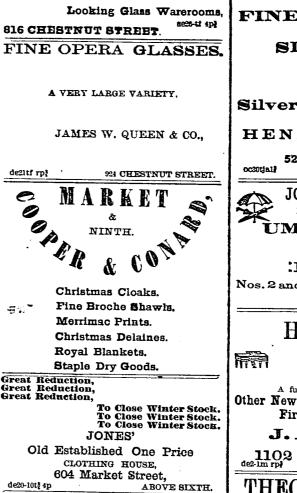
Winnings of the English Turf-Mr. Ten Broeck's Successes.

The winnings of three men on the English turf this year, in stakes alone, amount to about forty thousand pounds. How much their bets come to we have not the means of determining, but a couple of hundred thousand dollars in gold is pretty well for three stables to win in public money. The greatest winner this year is Count de Lagrange, who had ten wins, placing nearly twenty thousand pounds to his credit. Much the larger portion of this was earned by Gladiateur, and the Count's winning balance would be but small if the Guineas, the Derby and St. Leger were subtracted from it. Next upon the list comes the Duke of Beaufort, the head of the Somersets, one of the great sporting families of the Midland counties. Several of our correspondents, "Privateer," "Practice," etc., used to hunt at times with the Duke's hounds, and we know that his fame as a master of fox hounds equals his celebrity as a magnate of the turf. The Duke had ten wins this year, and the amount of stakes they secured was above sixteen thousand pounds. Lord Stanford is the third of the two we have mentioned. He had thirteen wins, and they secured very nearly twelve thousand pounds. The extent of his racing shed, one of the largest in England, is, however, to be looked at. The sixth name in the list is that of Mr. Ten Broeck, whose number of winnings was twenty-two, and the amount above six thousand pounds. It appears from this that though the American stable has won no great race during the year, it has been quite industrious and successful in harvesting moderate ones. The list contains the names of above five hundred owners of race horses who won something in England in the courses of the season, and to be sixth in this is certainly a distinguished place for Mr. Ten Broeck. Only the Count de Lagrange the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Stanford Mr. Merry and Mr. Sutton are ahead of him. Lord Portsmouth, the Marquis of

Hastings, Lord Westmoreland, Lord Glasgow, Sir Joseph Hawley, Baron Rothschild, Lord St. Vincent, Captain Machell and many other renowned turfmen come after the American owner. Wilkes' Spirit.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.-Dr. Morris, of Albany, Missouri, has given a small building to be used for a public library, towards which some three hundred and twenty dollars has been subscribed. The building was, on the 10th, hauled by seven yoke of oxen, amid cheers, to the Court House square.

HALF A TON Of silver has been received from Idaho by a New York firm.



AND

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