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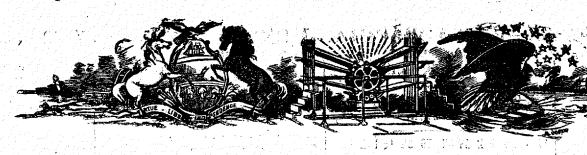
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PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1865.

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We do not wish to convey the impression that we care all diseases in all conditions. We cannot cure consumption after the lungs are all destroyed; yet we do assert, and are prepared to practically demonstrate, that hundreds of cases of almost every form of chronic disease, pronounced incurable by the best medical practitioners of the country, have been realically current endered for them in an incredibly short time, by our Electrical treatment. Its great superiority over other practices in the cure of disease is also attested in the fact that, within the past five years, over Joureen thousand patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Therefore, with these FACTS to prove our theory and treatment of disease, we are willing to guarantee any of the following diseases by special contract, if the patient desires, with very many others not here enumerated:

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WINDOW SHADES, &c. 1026 CHESTNUT STREET. COPARTNERSHIPS. IMITED PARTNERSHIP. LIMITED PARTMERSHIP, under the provisions of the act of Assembly, of the Common wealth of Pennsylvania, approved March 21, 1836, the terms of which partnership, as required to be published, are

First. The name of the firm under which the said partnership is to be conducted is LORAINE & MAC-PHEESOM. Thirdly. The names of the general partners and their respective places of residence, are alake W. LORAINE, Jr., residing at No. 2118 Christian street, in the city of Philadelphia, and ANGUS N. MACPHERSON, residing at No. 1222 South FiRh street, in the said city.

Fourthly. The amount of capital contributed by HORAING C. WOOD, the special partner, is Ten Thousand Dollars.

Fifthly. The partnership is to commence on the SE-VENTE DAY of the First Month, 1865, and it will ter-minate on the Seventh Day of the First Month, 1868. JAMES W. LORAINE, Jr.,
ANGUS N. MACPHERSON,
HORATIO C. WOOD.
PHILADELPHIA, 1st Month, 7th, 1865. DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The subscribers heretofore trading under the firms of RRYNOLDS, HOWELL, & BEIFF. Philadelphia, and HOWELL, BARE, & CO. New York, have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent. The business of the late firms will be settled at No 130, Morth THIRD Street, Philadelphia, and No. 97 WATER Street, New York.

THOMPSON REYNOLDS, OHARLES HOWELL, BENJAMIN REIFF. WILLIAM H. HOWELL, THOMAS T. BARB. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31, 1865.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31, 1340.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style and firms of REIFF. HOWELL, & HARVEY, Philadelphia, and HOWELL, BARE, & CO. New York, and will continue the Wholesale Grocery business at the old stands, No. 130 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia, and No. 97 WATER Street, New York.

BENJAMIN REIFF.

CHARLES HOWELL,
WILLIAM H. HOWELL,
THOMAS T. BARR.
WILLIAM HARVEY
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE nadersigned has this day associated with him his son, BENJAMIN F. TAYLOR and will continue the wholesale LUMBER COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the name of D. B. TAYLOR & SON, at the old place, first wharf above Coates street.

DAVID B. TAYLOR.

FEBRUARY 6, 1865.

DAVID B. TAYLOR.

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COMPANY OF PERMSYLVANIA. James P. Wood & Co.,

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NAYLOR & CO., 421 COMMERCE Street, Phile. 99 and 101 JOHN Street, New York. 80 STATE Street, Boston. fe2 lm DATENTS PROCURED-UNITED EDWARD BROWN, inM-lm* 311 WALKUT Street.

NO CLUE TO THE ASSASSIN. There is "a very pretty quarrel as it stands" in the English journals, on the question, "Has a Baronetcy been Offered to ALFRED TENNYSON, the Poet? and, if Of-

fered, has He Accepted it?" The original announcement in the Athenaum, of BANDED. January 14, is as follows: "Sir Alfred Tennyson, Bart, is, we believe, the new style of our Poet-Laureate. The Queen has tendered this choice honor to the great poet—an offering from the heart, not to be denied, not to be postponed, and the great poet has accepted her Majesty's gift F. L. Stein. in the spirit in which it was offered to his accept-(Special Correspondence of The Press. 1 ance. Sir Alfred is the first Laureate who has been actually created a baronet; for the same mark of royal favor, made to Southey through Sir Robert

Peel, was declined on other grounds than those of either merit or ambition. But the line of literary baronets is already growing strong—Lytton, Lyell, and Tennyson being worthy successors to The editor of one of the British "Peer. ages" wrote a letter to the Times, immediately after the publication of the above paragraph, declaring that he had Mr. TENNYSON'S own authority to declare that it was untrue-the words are "that the report is wholly unfounded;" but the Atherwum reasserts its original statement, and insists that the Poet-Laureate may now put (Sir Alfred Tennyson, Baronet,' upon his title-page.

That Queen Victoria, a known admirer of TENNYSON'S poetry, should desire to pay him such a compliment as GEORGE the Fourth paid to WALTER SCOTT (who was

the first Baronet created in his reign), can readily be understood. Immediately after reading that exquisite lyric, "The Miller's Daughter," VICTORIA and her late husband, then occupying their marine villa in the Isle of Wight, within a few miles of Tennyson's residence, waived all ceremony and paid him a friendly visit. It was the homage of station to intellect, the sovereignty of rank voluntarily placing itself at the feet of the royalty of genius. She, whom, in the words of Byron, applied to her deceased and lamented cousin, CHARLOTTE of Wales, the bride of a year, we may name as " the fair-haired daughter of the Isles," was struck with tenderness of the poet's song, and honored herself, as well as him, by hastening to thank him for it. Soon after, as all the world knows, she added as pension of £300 per annum to his salary and allowances as Poet Laureate :-the yearly salary being £100; with a commuted payment in lieu of the butt of sack which was one of the hereditary perquisites of the office, and, we may well believe, not unacceptable to such jovial Laureates as "glorious John Dryden," gossiping Colley CIBBER, and threebottle THOMAS WHARTON. In later days, a tierce of canary was substituted for the when ROBERT SOUTHE accepted the office, in 1818, he consented to take a paltry £27 a year additional to his salary, relinquishing all claim to the wine. It is understood that, when TENNYSON was appointed, the Queen raised this commutation to the amount of his salary, also annually sending him a cask of "sherris" from her own cellar, as a personal compliment. Between salary and pension, therefore, TENNYSON has a certain £500 a year—a small income, indeed, on which to maintain "the dignity" of the Baronetcy, which is rarely conferred on any person whose entailed estates are not worth £5,000 a year. When James I. instituted the Order, in 1611, each recipient had to show himself possessed of £1,000 per annum. But it is said that TENNYSON's poetry has been nearly as profitable as Scorr's prose, and, being a careful man, neither addicted to purchasing land, building manorial residences, nor raising money by "kite-flying," as silent member and sleeping partner in an ill-managed publishing firm, that he can count his savings by thousands, forty or fifty times repeated. In point of birth, too, Mr. TENNYSON is at

least equal to Scott and Bulwer, for his uncle, Mr. CHARLES TENNYSON D'EYN-COURT, a member of the Privy Council, though entitled to one of the oldest Anglo-Norman baronies, prefers the less estentatious rank of commoner. If Mr. TENNYSON, notwithstanding the Athenaum's reiterated declaration to the contrary, really has declined hereditary rank, it may not be altogether without a dislike on his part to be placed vis-a-vis with one of the latest creations of that class—in the person of the proprietor of the Athenaum itself. That journal (notorious for its constant sneers at, and injurious and even occasionally offensive notices of, American authors and literature) belongs to a certain Charles W. Dilke, who, by ALBERT, during the getting up of the from that time to the Prince's death, in December, 1861, obtained a sort of intimacy with him, and after the grave had received his remains, wrote and published an article seriously demanding that he should never be mentioned, in speech or

print, except as "Albert the Good"-a bit of flattery which so much pleased the mourning widow that she asked Lord PAL-MERSTON to make him a Baronet, which was wonderingly done. As the Athenaum (which is "The Asineum" of Bulwer's satirical "Paul Clifford") has notoriously been a wet-blanket upon literature, domestic and foreign, during the last thirty years, it would not be surprising if Mr. TENNYson had declined an honor also conferred

upon Mr. DILKE, its proprietor. What the Athenaum calls "the line of literary baronets" it imperfectly catalogues by the three names of Bulwer-LYTTON, LYELL, and TENNYSON-supposing the latter to be now on the roll. Surely, Sir John F. W. HERSCHEL, created Baronet in 1838, whose astronomical survey of the Southern hemisphere, executed near the Cape of Good Hope, from March, 1834, to May, 1838, is one of the greatest modern achievements of physical science, ought not to have been passed over by Sir CHARLES DILKE! How had Sir Francis Bond HEAD, created in 1838, and memorable for his "Rough Notes of a Journey across the Pampas," and his instructive as well as amusing "Bubbles from the Brunnens of Nassau," offended, as to be unnamed? Lastly, Sir Archibald Alison, the historian, has won his honors by great labor, and therefore is worthy of whatever additional distinction mere title can bestow him. At no period in British history have literature, science, and art been so highly recognized by the Crown as during the last thirty years. The rank of baronet, which is hereditary, and therefore only a short step from nobility itself,

"Enoch Arden." THE GREEK KINGDOM.—A letter from Athens says: Whether we look at the financial, the municipal, or the military administration of the Hellenic Kingdom, we may say with Lord Byron, "Acts—acts on the part of the Government—have caused the past convulsions, and are tending to the future. I look upon such as inevitable, though no revolutionist." Indeed, unless King George can lay his band on an able statesman to cleanse his Administration with a flush of reform as thoroughly as Hercules cleaned the stables of King Augeas by turning into them the waters of the Alphens and the Peneus, a single drop of oppression may at any hour cause the cup of Greek oppression to run over.

be members, and, not least worthy in such

companionship, would be the author of

MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY IN NORFOLK. A OLERGYMAN MURDERED IN THE STREET.

Advices from North Carolina. THE REBEL STATE MILITIA DIS-

WIDE-SPREAD ALARM AND DISAFFECTION.

NORFOLE, Va., Feb. 9, 1865. olerk in the wholesale house of Mr. A. L. Hill. Mr. Hill is at present in the city of Alexandria,

to the residence of Mrs. Hill, wife of his employer. lined there until about a quarter before ten, when he walked down towards his residence on Bute state. When he was turning a corner a pistol-shot will heard, and that is all that is known of the murder. His body was found a few moments afterward, when and lying in an easy position. A smile was on his deatures, which could be seen even though blood dark and frothy covered his face and bosom.
The hall entered his left cheek and passed through lenight temple. His body was brought to the provost marshal's office, where it remained until conesday noon, when it was removed to the resi defice of his family. There are two theories con-nected with the shooting, the first of which is ridiou-lous, as the facts in the case do not warrant any such occasivation. The first is; that hir. Duyan was been go the store for the purpose of having a five-hundred on. The first is, that Mr. Boykin was seen to dollar note changed. A negro was standing in the store at the time, purchasing some goods, and closely watched the movements of the gentleman especially after he showed the amount of money in bis possession. He followed him out, and no more was theard of either of them until the dead body of the murdered man was found. His body was searched and the money was found upon him, as was also his watch. Neither were any of his papers disturbed. Feating that, notwithstanding all this, the negro in question might have been the guilty party, search was made for him, and after some trouble he was found in a prayer meeting of colored people, his coat off, and sweating away most lustily, enticing men to do good to their neighbor rather than ill. The other supposition, and the undoubtedly true one, is this: Mr. Boykin for a long time has had charge of one of the Methodist churches in Norfolk, which, per order of General Shepley, has been closed on account of the disunion proclivities of its members. The General at the same time allowed Mr. Boykin to have the sole charge of it, and lease it to any loyal parties that might wish it for any re-ligious purpose. A number of colored gentlemen waited upon him some time since, and requested the use of the basement for the purpose of holding religious meetings on Sundays, and on certain evenings of the week. The reverend gentleman kindly allowed them to have it by the paying of a small rental. A few months afterward the congregation; of the colored people increased to such an

shipping in the body of the church. This Mr. Boy Another committee waited upon him, but with no week two anonymous notes, both of which breathe as I can learn, was received on Wednesday of Inst place the guilt upon any one. The feeling against the colored population is most intense, and were it not for the presence of the military, the sable race gave in his testimony, yesterday morning, before the coroner's jury, in the following language: "I was coming down Charlotte street, at about half past nine o'clock on Tuesday evening, and was met by two negroes, one of them very tall, and the other about medium size. One of the negroes put his hand in his pocket and stopped me. He looked me in the face and said, 'Well, I don't want you.' I then passed on. I heard the report of the pistol night was dark and stormy. I should not know either of the negroes if I should again see them. All the negroes in that neighborhood are supposed very intelligent, he said that he did not know any

It is not likely that any more will be known concerning this mysterious affair. Colonel Mann, the provost marshal of Norfolk, has instituted the most rigorous search. Double detective guards are placed on the Baltimore boats, and it is believed of the murderer. I should have before said that the pistol was held almost directly against the face f the murdered man, and the powder could easily from North Carolina by last night's mail boat. The steamer Columbus, Captain Paine, was wrecked off Hatters on the evening of the 1st instant—no lives lost. The Raleigh Conservative, of the 7th, contains the following in an editorial: "We favor reconthe States and an armistice are recommended. The positively alarming. Property of no kind is secure. ern part of North Carolina, have become emboldened at their great increase in numbers and attack and overgower the guards left to protect the people. Business of all kinds is suspended, and the inhabitants are fast resolving themselves into the primitive condition of savages. The North Caand are scattering themselves throughout the State. So we go, and we cannot help ourselves. A lew days

since our Legislature had submitted to it by Mr. Branch, of Titus, resolutions recommending a denose of proceeding to Washington to secure terms

are in it now, and we must got through it the best we can. We never advocated secession from church or State, and we wash our hands clean of the blood of our brethren." This is quite moderate lanknown at the beginning of the war. The Goldsligence: "It is pretty certain that during the late kee vessels ascended that stream, and but six of them returned; the other six were disposed of by the Con-federate torpedoes. And another thing is very cortain, six hundred Yankees perished by the explosion.
Of this latter fact we have almost incontestible says this rebel journal; but the facts warrant these and afterwards destroyed by her crew. The tug Razley ran against a sixty.pound.tor-pedo, and was blown up, killing but three persons. Did we depend upon rebel journals for items con-cerning Federal losses we should long since have drawn upon our last man and dollar.

The small-pox is raging at Newbern, and bids

fair to carry away quite as many as did the fatal yellow fever in August last. It is the sickliest town on the entire coast. on the Chowan river, near Colerain. Captain Gedney ran her ashere, and although saving the ives of all the crew he lost his fine steamer, which Desertors report that the rebel cavalry that have Newbern have withdrawn to Hickford, on the Weldon Railroad, where they have just gone into winter quarters. They picket as far as Reams' Station, on the west side of Hatcher's Run, with a division of General Hill's corps located on the Progress in Liberia.

From the Washington Chrenide.]
We have the pleasure to present the following interesting communication from a very intelligent citizen of Liberia, an American born black man, and a graduate of Queen's College, Cambridge, England. England.

The African Republic appears to be in a satisfactory and encouraging condition. The emigrants sent by the Colonization Society in the Thomas fore only a short step from nobility itself, may have been rarely bestowed, but knighthood, which is a personal honor dying with the individual, is borne now, in the British dominions, by over three dozen men who have distinguished themselves in intellectual pursuits. Were there an Order of Civil Merit in England, as there is in Prussia, all these gentlemen would be members, and, not least worthy in such

Monrovia, Liebenia, W. A., Dec. 7, 1864.

Dhar Sir: The city of Monrovia presents just now a scene of unusual life and animation. Besides the usual gathering of legislators, which brings a number of strangers to the capital from the several counties, we have the presence of quite a number of foreigners. Last Thursday two French gunboats came into the roadstead, and the day after a Swedish corvette followed them. The officers of these vessels have been on shore daily, and have been introduced very generally to our leading ditizens. The other day the young men of the town gave the Swedes an entertainment; and it was a very pleasing sight, near sunset, to see a procession of Swedes and Liberians, interlocked, walking to the sound of music to the water side, to see our guests off on their return to their vessel. The larger of the two French vessels salied to-day to the leeward;

the smaller one is detained here for a show time on account of the sickness of the crew. Sunday morning she crossed the bar, came into Messurada river, and anchored immediately in front of the town, about forty feet from the front street.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 9, 1865.

To Tuesday evening, at ten o'clock, the Rev. F.
H. Boykin, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, was brutally murdered by some one at present unknown.
Mr. Boykin was a member of the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Charon, but since the breaking out of the rebellion he has been thrown from the reasting. from his position.

In 1862, upon our occupation of Notion in Boylin Boylin bolt the oath, and has ever been in the fitted as line bolt the oath, and his ever been in the fitted as line been one of the most inoffensive of persons.

Let us, for the past year, been employed as ohief from his position.

messurada river, and anchored immediately in front of the town, about forty feet from the front street.

She is a beautiful little model of a vessel, about skry-eight feet in length, ten feet across beams, and draws about four feet of water. She carries four guns, and her company, officers and crew, is composed of thirty men.

Our intercourse with these strangers has been most agreeable, and, in the case of the Swedes, it teems to have been fully reciprocated. The officers are a very lively and intelligent et of men; one of them is an axist, and is taking sketches of our scenery; the medical officer is a graduate of the University of Upsal, somewhat proficient in botany, tolerably at his ease in English, well acquainted with Shakepeare, and a great admirer of Longfellow, whose translations from the Swedish poets have given him celebrity in Sweden.

The mayor of the city, Dr. T. F. McCilli, entertained the officers at a sumptuous and elegant dinner the other day, at which were present the President, Vice President, and Oabinet officers, expresident Roberts, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the professors of Liberts College. Toasts were proposed to the King of Sweden, the commander of the converte, and officers and crew; and to the University of Upsal. Professor Blyden was called upon to act as interpreter in French; but it was found that all the officers spoke such of the series of the made in the such consequence of a treaty just made through our excellent and indefatigable rised and consul, Mr. Kalston, between Sweden and Liberia.

I understand that we are soon to have a visit of a Danish man-of-war; doublies on the same errand as the Swedes, to see what we are, and what we are doing. oing. The arrival of these vessels has been an agreeable The arrival of these vessels has been an agreeable episode smid the monotony of the season. During the rains comparatively but little labor can be done, and life everywhere in our communities is dull and lifeless. But such an event as this causes much activity, for the demands of naval vessels for coffee, and cocca, and vegetables, and meat, and fowis, and corrosities, are large. I hear that our people easily meet all the needs of these vessels, and some of our humbler citizens are reaping some solid advantages. where he represents in the State Legislature the county of Norfolk. The circumstances attending the murder were these : It seems that Mr. Boykin had locked his store for the evening and proceeded vantages.

The "rains" are almost gone, and the "dews" are at hand. On every side we hear of preparations for the manufacture of sugar. I think that you may anticipate more than an addition of a third, over and above the whole amount of sugar barreled last

and above the whole amount of sugar barreled last spinding season.

The progress of the farmers in the article of coffee is more problematical. Few men here would venture a conjecture of the amounts that are likely to come into the market. The mest we know is that during the last seven or seight months very large numbers of solous have been planted. I will refer to but one settlement, premising that that settlement may be taken as a fair index of the whole country. The people of Careysburg have set, out this year about 30,000 coffee trees. Two of my own acquaintances there have each planted upwards of 4,000 solous. ,000 scions. The trade in raw cotton has not increased as yet 4.000 selons.
The trade in raw cotton has not increased as yet to any magnitude, but Lam quite confident that before many years have passed away, this will be one of the most important bathnesses carried on with our native population. There are two or three facts which warrant the presumption. The first of these is the fact that cotton is grown in very wide districts through all our interior, and to within fifteen and twenty miles of the coast. Doubtless the best part of a population two hundred miles interiorward are engaged more or less in the growth of cotton. Secondly, considerable quantities of raw cotton already come to our traders and farmers, so that the purchase of cotton has become so common that in the houses of nearly all of our farmers and traders of the St. Paul one can purchase one or two bales of cotton at any time. In three or four of our settlements the manufacture of cotton cloth by Liberian women is now a common employment; and at Washington's farm an attempt is about being made to establish a factory for the employment of girls and yeang women. It would have gone into effect some time since if looms could have been obtained in the country. Moreover, exportations of cotton have already taken place, with much personal advantage. Thirdly, very large quantities of country cloths are continually being brought into the market; never before so many as during the last season. I shall try and learn from the authorities what were the numbers sold in this city during the last season. city during the last twelve months, and give you the full items.

Now, the question arises, What can be done to make Now, the question arises, What can be done to make all this growth of colton available for the foreign market? Three questions arise from this:

1st. Shall trade, in such large quantities as to discourage native spinning and weaving, be thrown into the interior, so that the raw material may reach the coast? or,

2d. Shall attempts be made to improve the native manufacture, so that finer doth, with wider breadths, may come into the market for the use of civilized people? At present, most native cloths are coarse in texture, and the pieces manufactured are only about eight inches broad, which are sewed together

people? At present, more in texture, and the pieces manufactured are only about eight inches broad, which are sewed together by the natives until they make pieces three feet wide and starfeet long. Could not superior looms be introduced among them, and their manufacture be improved? or,

3d. If country cloths were exported in large numbers from this country to America, would it pay American manufacturers to take these cloths, rip them to pieces by machinery, and remanufacture into fabries for the foreign market?

When the Constitution was adopted, seventy-six years ago, the territory of the United States was bounded by the Atlantic, the British Colonies, Louisians, the Floridas, and had no access to the Gulf of Mexico, but through the dominions of Spath, and the whole continent of North and South America was owned by four Powers—England, Spain, Portugal, and our own Government. The only septions to be united States was on the Atlantic ocean, and the population was not four millions, slave and free. The Constitution, no doubt, was made with reference to existing facts, but the Powers to declare war and to make treaties locked forward to a period when new territory would be acquired by force of arms, or by peaceful negotiation. Our relations with Spain in regard to the Mississippl made it certain that the first acquisition would be from the territories of that Power, as it was essential to our prosperity as a nation that the whole course of the Rither of Waters should be ours.

The acquisition by treaty of Louislana opened up two questions—first, the application of the clause relative to the government of the territory of the United States, which had been decided by the first Congress to authorize that body to establish corporations in the form of Territorial Government, regulating the public and private status of its inhabitants by positively excluding slavery to this new territory; and, secondly, to the admission of States formed out of it beyond our original limits. Both these questions, with the consent of all the branches of the Government—executive, legislative, and the Territory of Orleans was organized, and afterwards became the Saate of Louislana. Our treaty with Spain gave us Florida, which followed the example of Louislana. Annexation by acts of Congress gave us the State of Texas, and conquest and our treativity and to a population more than seven times its original number. Instead of no ships, it has given us perhaps the most efficient navy in the world, an army of a million of men, and has enabled us success

the banks have nothing which they can legally oblige their creditors to take, and the whole superstructure falls to the ground.

Now, the Government has always exercised the power of issuing Treasury notes, and it may issue them in any amount, of any denomination, and in any form. It is conceded that they may make them receivable in all payments to the Government, and that they may oblige their creditors to take them in payment of their claims. But it becomes necessary, in order to borrow money, to collect taxes, to support armies, and maintain a navy, and to pay our galiant soldiers and sailors, to make them receivable in all payments between man and man, and thus give them the highest degree of credit which can be imparted to paper. It his not a necessary incident to the power to issue? But, say the friends of a destructive construction, there is the power to coin money expressly given. That is true. But what is the use of such a power when you have not the matalt ocin? The present price of gold shows that this cannot be done. Coinage is a sovereign power, which is properly prohibited to the States, but it is useless to the Government in a crisis like the present. The States possess no power to issue notes or bills of credit, and they are prohibited from making tobacco, rice, cotton, or land, or anything but gold and silver, a legal tender. The people clearly possess no power to do any of these things, and therefore it comes back to Congress, as a power much more necessary than the power to create corporations, to issue a national currency.

clearly possess no power to do any of these things, and therefore it comes back to Congress, as a power much more necessary than the power to create corporations, to issue a national currency.

The States evading the spirit of the Constitution have erected banks in which the State was the only stockholder, and this has been held no violation of the constitutional provision. The State banks, over which Congress has no control, have suspended always in time of war, and often in times of profound peace, and flooded the country with irredeemable paper, which the States have legalized by authorizing the suspensions, sometimes on payment of a bonus, and sometimes without any conditions. In the war with Empland, a suspended country, where the notes of its bank were practically made a legal tender, our Government was obliged to sell their credit—their paper—at a discount for the depreciated suspended notes of State institutions. Is it possible, therefore, to contend that a national Government, with a population of thirty millions, and a country nearly as large as all Europe, washed by two great oceans, with the largest rivers in the world, with noble, fresh water seas reaching into its very midst, with untold mineral wealth, iron, coal, petroleum, sait, copper, sliver, and gold in inexhautitle quantities, cannot make its promisory notes, based on these enormous resources, lawful money in all the transactions of life, and a legal tender in all payments, whether of a public or private character?

No, says the strict constructionist, the money

tender in all payments, whether of a public or private character?

No, says the strict constructionist, the money pharisee; you may constitutionally impair the obligation of contracts, you may draft every able-bodied man in the service of the country, but you cannot call your notes lawful money, although our polley may lose you millions, or even place you at the feet of domestic traitors or foreign enemies. But we cannot pay our soldiers whom we compel into the ranks; we cannot furnish arms and ammunition; we cannot even feed our armies. The answer of the pharisaical, hard-money devotee is—although there is no such language in any part of the Constitution. In this instance it is right, and consonict where is no such language in any part of the Constitution. In this instance it is right, and consonict where it is not, and never can be, any lawful money but gold and silver and copper coin. Put money in the purse, as in the days of Shakspeare, and still further back in the days of Lyourgus, must therefore mean only such money as, in ancient times, required a wagon always to accompany its owner.

But we are taunted by Englishmen, who forget

times, required a wagon always to accompany its owner.

But we are taunted by Englishmen, who forget that for nearly a quarter of a century they had nothing but paper money. Their loans were paid in depreciated paper, and when they paid their subsides to European Powers or their armies in the field, they were obliged to use it to purchase the necessary specie. If they had not done this, adopted the necessary policy of all civilized nations in times of great wars, they must have succumbed to the genius of Napoleon, the greatest soldier of any age. And can it be possible that this great Republic, approaching the close of a great civil conflict, with every prespect of terminating it successfully by the combined efforts of her gallant army and navy, should be denied by any tribunal to possess a power belonging to any other country, and absolutely necessary for our very existence among the family of nations?

FOUR CENTS. How Mistakes may be Made by Telegraph.

The value of a publication like The Telegrapher,

the February number of which we have just received, is evidenced by the improvements it has already suggested and brought to public attention in the art and system of telegraphy, with a fair prospect of having them adopted. Among the most mportant of these is a change in some of the charactors of the alphabet—especially the letters "s" and "c," which, as will be seen in the fellowing arlole, are so similar that they may be sometimes mistaken for each other, even by the best operators. Thus a merchant who desires a note "protected," may be rushed by having the telegraph make him say "protested." Under the circumstances it seems remarkable that comparatively so few errord are made, and their absence reflects credit upon the

The Telegrapher, we may state in this connection is a very neatly-printed and well-edited montally, ublished at New York, under the auspices of the National Telegraphic Union. The Telegrapher says:

The Telegrapher says:

We publish, in another column, an article published editorially in the Scientific American some three years since, and shall, in our next issue, publish a reply thereto, written at the time by Judge Caton, of Hinols.

The suit to which this article refers was brought by a firm in New York against the American Telegraph Company for the delay of a message. The imm were the creditors of a man in Providence, R. I., and falling to get their pay, decided to attach his property; but, owing to the laws of Rhode Island, were unable to do so unless the party was absent from the State. Learning one day that the debtor was in New York and would return home by the efternoon train, the plaintiffs left a despatch in the delendants office at five F. M., to be sent to their lawyer in Providence, instructing him to atabsent from the State. Learning one day that the debter was in New York and would return home by the afternoon train, the plaintiffs left a despatch in the delendants' office at five F. Mi, to be sent to their lawyer in Providence; instructing him to attach the debtor's property before ten o'clock that evering, at which time he (the debtor) would cross the State line. The message was not delivereduntil midnight, although its importance was stated, and an additional sum offered to insure its prompt transmission. By this delay the plaintiffs claimed their inability to obtain payment of their account, and brought the suit to secure pay therefor and the costs, amounting in all to over \$13,000.

When the Scientift American speaks of the "repetition business" as "a dedge to extort money on the one hand, while, on the other, it seemed intended to act as a screen behind which the company may runt to hide itself from the consequences of its own gross neglect," It shows its ignorance of the internal working of a telegraph office. The "respetition business" was adopted to protect the patrons of the telegraph frem the consequences of their own-carelessaes and struptity, and from blunders which it is impossible wholly to prevent. The careless maner in which telegraph, is a shame, and a grave satire upon our free schools. Manuscripts almost unreadable by the writers thereof are poured into the main office of the two great companies in this city in such quantities as to render it impossible for the receiver to read understandingly each message, and it would take a platoon of men to translate them to the operators. To maintain the "utmost despatch," an operator had, in many instances, to "jump" at the meaning or words of his copy; for, to maintain "the meaning or words of his copy; for, to maintain "the meaning or words of his copy; for, to maintain "the meaning or words of his copy; for, to maintain "the meaning of the arrest men practice," but when it says: "There is no more officially in writing messages correctly than ther

No one but an operator can understand the terrible difficulties and vexations which their craft labor under, and these very troubles ought to be some pallistion for their apparent stupldity. That there are many blunderheads in telegraphing we must, although regretfully, confess, but there are others who are neers. [* It will be noticed that the letter c can only be stinguished from the letter s by a small space be-

The Encyclical in France.
The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes as follows on Jan. 26:

The pastoral instructions and the protests of the bishops continue to fill the pages of the clerical papers and to be commented upon by the others, though each time more briefly, for the task is monotonous. There is, indeed, little difference, except in respect of length, between these documents. The language is more or less moderate, and occasionally more or less aerimonious; but they all end with the same note—denial of the right of Government to prohibit the promulgation of the Encyclical, and unqualified adhesion to its doctrines. The Archbishop of Bourges winds up his address with the formal declaration that he and his brother bishops can employ no other language than that of writes as follows on Jan. 26:

the formal declaration that he and his brother bishops can employ no other language than that of St. Jerome to Pope Damasius:

"I speak with the successor of the Fisherman and the disciple of the Cross. I am united heart and soul to the Chair of Peter, because I know that upon that rock the Church is built."

He adheres, then, fully and entirely to the Encyclical. He condemns all the errors which it condemns in the same sense and in the same manner in which the Pope condemns them. In this instance and in all others he recognizes but one judge of the Faith, but one authority in doctrine—namely, the Church, and the Church declaring its will by the mouth of its Chief; and, with St. Augustine and Bossuet, he repeats: "Rome has spoken—the cause is ended. We love unity, and we glory in our obedience."

mouth of its Chief; and, with St. Augustine and Bossuet, he repeats: "Rome has spoken—the cause is ended. We love unity, and we glory in our obedience."

The Cardinal Archbishop of Bordeaux, who had written to the Pope declaring his "profound and unalterable devotedness," has received a cordial reply from his Holiness. Among the other letters addressed to the Minister of Public Worship is one from the Bishop of Algiers, "protesting temperately but firmly," against the measures taken by the Government.

The pamphlet of the Bishop of Orleans, however, attracts more interest than all the epistles of the other bishops put together, owing to the undoubted talent of the writer, and the liberal views he formerly held on these matters. He has pointed out some sixty errors in the French translation of the Papal document, and certainly no one can do more than he has done in explaining away the more obnoxious parts of the syllabus, extenuating them by fine distinctions between things that are contrary and things that are contradictory, and interpreting what the Pope really meant. All his legit and all his skill as a controversialist fail, however, to alter the leading thought of the Encyclical-that the liberty of conscience is the height of nadness. When it comes to mere retort the Bishop puts forth his usual vigor:

"What has become of your own liberty, I ask you? For my part I have a horror of violent revolutions, and my study of them has penetrated my soul to its very depths, and yet I affirm loudly that I am of those who sincerely work this laborious experiment, which is the danger and the glory of the nineteenth century. But we must be modest. Is this experiment concluded? Has it succeeded? I count in my lifetime ten revolutions, and in my dicesses six opposite parties, at least. We read every day in the newspapers that the smallest liberty is a danger. The strongest of Governments in the most compact territory does not venture to allow twenty of its clitzens to meet, in the bishops to concert together, nor a school A ROYAL LETTER TO COMPANY DIRECTORS.

The London Times of the 27th ult. contains the following:

At the half-yearly meeting of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoinshire Railway, held at Manchester on Wednesday, the chairman (Mr. Wakin, Mr. P.) said it was a gratifying reflection that the Sheffield Company had carried its passengers with a remarkable immunity from accident, and he mentioned this more particularly because her Majesty the Queen had written to some of the railways centred in London, as follows:

"Sir Charles Phipps has received the commands of her Majesty the Queen to call the attention of the directors of the —— to the increasing number of accidents which have lately occurred upon different lines of railroad, and to express her Majesty's warmest hope that the directors of the —— will carefully consider every means of guarding against these misfortunes, which are not at all the necessary accompaniments of railway travelling.

"It is not for her own safety that the Queen has wished to provide in thus calling the attention of the company to the late disasters. Her Majesty is aware that when she travels extraordinary precautions are taken, but it is on account of her family, of those travelling upon her service, and of her people generally, that she expresses the hope that the same security may be insured for all as is so carefully provided for herseit.

"The Queen hopes it is unnecessary for her to recall the to recollection of the railway directors the heavy responsibility which they have assumed since they have succeeded in securing the monopoly of the means of travelling of almost the entire population of the railway directors the heavy responsibility which they have assumed since they have succeeded in securing the monopoly of the means of travelling of almost the entire population of the salice of the country.

"Ossorke, Dec 27, 1864." tion of the country.
"OBBORNE, Dec. 27, 1864."

in any way infringed."

Tradition.—The following is a remarkable instance of the extent to which the joint memory of two individuals may bridge over a very wide chasm of history: There is now living at Edinburgh, and in possession of all his faculties, a gentleman whose lather served on Charles Edward's staff at Oulloden, and was actually left for dead on the battlefield. This gentleman has been my frequent correspondent, and, for anything to the contrary, my children may write to him as correspondents, and converse with him about the Stuarts, and hear from his lips long and curious tales, as I have done, about the Lovats, Derwentwaters, and Macdonells of the last century. If some of my children should live, as, according to an actuary's expectancy of life, they very probably may, live to see the year 1920, then a single individual will have handed to a per-

THE WAR PRESS. CPUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE WAR PRESS WILL be sent to subscribers by Larger Cinbs than Ten will be charged at the same ate, \$1.50 pe copy.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from as they afford very little more than the cost of paper. Fig. Postmasters are requested to set as agents for To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, as

son' living twenty years into the twentieth century events which he heard direct from the lips of an officer who fought at Culloden, and who had to fly the king com for so deing, a prite. I believe, having been put upon his head by the Government of the day.—C'nce-u-Week. day.—Crace-Week.

Generosity of Vidtor Emmanusi.—The following has been published as the list of the royal properties which King Victor Emmanusi gave up to the State, in addition to the sacrifice which he made of a part of his annual revenue.

"Palaces at Cagliar, Alessandria, Parma, Reggio, Modenz, Siena and Lucca, domains of Petitiotri and Estria, stables of San Marco, at Florence, villa, sardens, and buildings, &c., at Florence, villa, sardens, and buildings, &c., at Florence, palace of the Belvedore and San Leucho, domain of San Leucho, Casine d'Ischia, possessions of the Belvedore and San Leucho, domain of San Leucho, Casine d'Ischia, possessions of Castificte, near Palerino, in the Plana del Colli, possessions at Procide, and a building called the Roman toliege, at the same same place, the royal property of the Arencia, near Falermo, and the palace at Messina."

We may presume that these properties will be included for sale with the other beni demantali. The keeping up of so many places must have been a heavy charge on the royal income.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The feature of the stock market is the rapidly augmenting volume of business in Government securities, through the boards and the commission houses. The through the boards and the commission houses. The fevorities are the 6-30 and 10-40 gold bearing bonds and the certificates of indebtodness. On the old issue of the 5-20 six per cent. gold bonds there was marketed an amount exceeding 3511,00,000, chiefly through the efficient management of Mr. Jay Cooke, who is now so energetically distributing the new 730 currency loan. Of the very large amount of the old series of 5 20s thus promptly disposed of, the gvallable supply is extremely light -50 light, indeed, that no large orders could be filled; in the present temper of the market, unlight so light, indeed, that no large orders could be filled; in the present temper of the market, unless at a material advertee on prevailing rates. Of the new issue of 5.20s, the total amount marketed was only about \$70,000,000, most of which found vestment, leaving only a mederate supply in specula-tive channels, which supply has been recently much retive channels, which supply has been recently much reduced. What the new bonds are also disappearing. They must, of neasity, be used to fill all open orders henceforward, and thus advanced in price at least to an equality with the ead series. The one-year certificates were in good fequest at an improvement, with diminished offerings: Government is issuing none of them at present; or the contrary, it is redeeming considerable amounts of the old issues, as it is happily enabled to do by the liberal facome from internal revenue and the heavy sales of 7-28 notes, under Mr. Gooke's direction. The 1881 long saled a Saurday at 111 the 10.400. tion. The 1681 loan sold on Saturday at 111; the 10-40s at 102%, and the 7-30s at 99%. The 5 20 loan advanced to 110 for the old, and the new at 103%, each an advance of about %. Otherstocks were comperatively neglected on Sacurday. The demand for railway shares fell of, but prices were stowy. Reading closed at 54%, which but prices were stody. Reading closed at 54%, which is a slight advance, and Fennsylvania Esilroad at 5%. Philadelphia and Effe soid at 25; North Pennsylvania at 27, b. 50, and Minehill at 57; Camden and Amboy again advanced 1, solding at 141. Company bonds were less active. The saiss were confined to Union Canal 5s at 23%; Reading mortgage 6s at 58%, ar 3 Camden and Amboy mortgage 6s, 26; at 104%. The cost stocke were the mort active on the list. Many who formerly turned their attention entirely to chi have "gone into" coal. Among the sales were Swatare Falls at 5%; Fremont Coal at 2. Loguet Mourisin at 50. Entire at 5%; Fremont and 100 at 24. Loguet Mourisin at 50. Entire at 5%; the Cosl at 9; Locust Mourisin at 50; Fulton at 6%; Clinton at 1, and Consumers' Matual at 114. at 1, and Consumers' Minual at 11½.

The new stock exchange room of the open Public Board of Brokers, 414 thörary street, will be opened this morning. The need of this movement to facilitate the purchase and sale of shocks has been long felt, and since the development of oil the demand to have an open board, with decrease i rates of brokerage, has been imperative. Hence the present enterprise The gentlemen' connected with this exchange will charge on stock worth five dollars or "less three casts per where; on those worth from five to san dollars five scaling per share; stock worth five dollars or less three casts per share; on those worth from five to ten dollars five cents per share, and on those worth more than ten deliars to cents. These rates are scarcely half those charged b the old beard, and the significant fact of open transactions is of vast importance to the public.

The following were the quotations of gold at the hours named on Saturday:

The following were the closing quo principal mining and oil stocks: Pail & O Ck

Erie shares, \$100 (all paid).

Do. 7 per cent. pref do.

Illinois Gentral 6 per cent. 1875.

Do. 200 shares (all paid).

Marietta and Gincinnati Bailroad bonds.

Panama Railroad, 1st mort., 7 per cent., 1872. 1

Pennsylvania Bailroad bonds, 2d mortsgage.

6 per cent. convertible.

7 Do., \$60 shares.

The rebel loan advanced in London on the 27th ult 1 3

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE, FRB. 11. 000 do small. 000 State Coupon os...

Philadelphia Markats.

There is very little demand for Flonneither forest or home use, and the market is dull at about, by rates. The only sales we hear of are in small local retailers and bakers at from \$909 76.00 ; uper fixe 10.75 for extra; \$11.25@11.76 for extra family, and 15 \$\mathbb{T}\$ bild for fancy brands. according to quality Flour is selling in a small way at \$5.76@2 bild. In Meal there is very little doing, and prices are changed. Flour is selling in a small way at \$5 7669 7 bbb.

Meal there is very little wheat offering the same of the same o

Pittsburg ? Potroleum Market, Feb. II.

Business rems ins inactive This fact is well known
to our readers. The stock of Oil in this market has been
reduced to a lor wingure. Prices for the various descriptions are noming. The weather remainsceld, and there
is no immedi ste prospect of a resumption of savigation
to Oil Oilty, and, of course, there will be no reselps until that ever it takes piace. In the entire absence of sales,
we quote of rude at \$5@40c, with and without packages;
refined to bond \$5@4c, and free \$3.65. At these figures
neither "party seem willing to operate to any extent.
The only transactions reported were the following:
CRUDY —Sales 135 bbls from refinery at it, packages
incline.—Sales 50 bbls free at \$ic, and 100 do at \$5c.
both lots to go out of the market. This is equal to 5.56
\$66 for bonded.

Ensuren.—The market was firm, with a fair inquiry.
We note amell sales at \$1.75 to \$6 \$7 barrel.