THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Disinherited Brooks.

From the Tribune.

The *Express* devotes its columns day after day, to certificates from its Copperhead confreres that its editor has been badly treated in the late decision of the House that he was not elected to that body. We trust he will succeed next fall thereby, in gaining what he never yet had had—a regular Democratic nomination for Congress. Hitherto he had nominated himself, and then compelled the bulk of the party to support him by threatening its whole ticket with the opposition of his mythical "Constitutional Union" party. Now let him have a regular nomination, and let Mr. Dodge be fairly pitted against him, and we will see where he comes out. Meantime, we again urge the friends of Mr. Dodge to print a pamphlet edition of Mr. Dawes' speech, and place a copy in the hands of every voter in the district who can read. That is the only reply that can be needed to the infamous calumnies on Congress which the *Express* is industriously raking from every foul source, and printing from day to day.

The *Express* talks of a Mr. Baldwin as having been expelled from his seat in the House by "the radicals." Mr. Baldwin never had a seat in the present House. He was expelled by the voters of the District, who saw fit to elect Rowland E. Trowbridge over him by the rather respectable majority of 710. (See *Tribune Almanac* for 1865, page 64.) It may have been very naughty on the part of the voters to do this; but the House couldn't help that. But that happened to be the smallest Republican majority given in any district in the State; so Mr. Baldwin tried to "wring in" over it. The House didn't see fit to let him; whereupon it gets badly abused in the *Express*. That may not be pleasant; but we think it preferable to seating a Copperhead from a district in place of a Republican who has 710 majority.

The Fisheries.

From the Times.

We observe in some quarters an inclination to discuss the question of the fisheries in a more warlike temper than existing circumstances appear to warrant. "Shall we have war for the fisheries?" is the suggestive interrogatory with which an influential contemporary starts upon the discussion. And the tone maintained throughout harmonizes with this the initiatory note. An unfriendly attitude is attributed to the Provinces, with whose Governments our contemporary would have us refuse to negotiate. "A temporary arrangement" with Great Britain is proposed as the only proper course, preliminary to a general settlement of accounts between the two countries, including not alone the fisheries and reciprocity in general, but also "our claims for shipping destroyed; our relations with Canada; the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and the boundary in the Northwest." Pending the adjustment of these questions, we are to be prepared to give British craft "a broadside, if it sinks them."

It is only fair to presume that our contemporary does not desire to provoke—or to have our Government provoke—war with Great Britain. Neither country can afford wantonly to encounter hostilities, and therefore neither should be indifferent to what is not unlikely to produce them. But to deal with the fishery question in the spirit manifested and recommended by our cotemporary would be, inevitably, to produce grave international complications, and to render war extremely probable.

Even this would be tolerable were there no other way of settling the difficulty. Had our rights in the fishing grounds suffered any grievous invasion, or had our claims or our honor been subject to outrage, the country would listen but to one appeal, and that of the most decisive kind.

But, so far as our knowledge extends, there has been neither outrage nor threats of outrage. The difficulty exists, but it exists as a consequence of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, which was our own act, the results of which cannot be said to have taken us unawares. Thus far nothing has occurred for which we were not prepared, and there has yet been no sign on the part of the Provinces of any intention to move in the matter harshly or recklessly. On the contrary, it is known that the Canadian Government is striving to effect an arrangement with the sister provinces, with the view of preventing hasty and unfriendly steps by any of them; and with provincial confederation we may look for the removal of the causes of apprehension arising from separate and comparatively irresponsible proceedings by the minor colonies.

The true plan, however, is to leave the whole subject in the hands of our National Government. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs have evinced a full understanding of all the points involved; and the information supplied to Congress by the State Department shows that no trouble is at present anticipated. Mr. Seward is evidently attending to the business, which may and should be disposed of peacefully and satisfactorily. The duty of the press, it seems to us, is meanwhile to sustain the Government in any negotiation it may undertake; and this will best be done by avoiding as far as possible all needless causes of irritation and offense.

The Financial Problem of the Country—Necessity of Understanding and Solving It

From the Herald.

The Loan bill has become a law by the signature of the President to it. So far the wants of the Government as regards its accruing debt obligations are provided for until the next session of Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury is empowered to meet the bonds or securities that will be due by such means as he may have, or by changing one form of indebtedness for another. This ample power conferred on him is fortunately limited, however, by restrictions that will prevent an undue contraction of the currency, or any serious disturbance of the finances, business, or values of the country. Had his power not been limited he might bring irretrievable disasters upon us by attempting to carry out the bullionist theory he enunciated in his speeches last year, and the resumption vagaries of those who clamor for the instant return to specie payments.

The only people in the community that could be benefited by a forced contraction of the currency are the fundholders. Their property would be increased in value twenty-five to thirty per cent. at once, and the property of every one else decreased the same amount. It is gratifying to perceive, therefore, that Congress has been sufficiently enlightened and patriotic to view the matter properly, and to resist the powerful influence of the fundholding interest. Two important objects, then, have been attained in the passage of this amended Loan bill—the accruing indebtedness has been provided for, and we are safe for the next eight months from those evils that would befall us by tampering with the currency. We may breathe freely and go on with our business without fear of any great change during this period.

But what of the future? How are we going to establish a sound financial and monetary system that will not create and perpetuate monopolies, that will not oppress the people and be a burden upon labor? How shall we continue to bear the weight of an enormous debt and provide for its liquidation in such a manner that the people will not chafe under it and be tempted to repudiate? What plan can be devised to make this great and rich country the financial centre of the world, instead of being, as we are now, the mere hewers of wood and drawers of water to Europe? These are questions that demand our serious consideration. Some of them are intimately connected with the adjustment of our national finances and system of currency, and will press upon us for an early solution.

Our public men and the people ought to begin to educate themselves about this important matter. At present they are ignorant. Their ideas are very crude and limited. Under a former and very different state of things, anterior to the war, we drifted along smoothly because we had no great national debt, and our immense productions of cotton, gold, and other things, drained from us annually, made us easy and supplied us with luxuries from abroad. But a great revolution has taken place in our financial and monetary situation. It is necessary now to have a sound and well-established system. If we do not we shall be more than ever tributary to Europe, and the laboring classes of this country will be brought to a level with those of the Old World.

We have only to look at the crude notions on finance which Mr. Chase, when Secretary of the Treasury, exhibited, which even Mr. McCulloch, who was one of the Treasury officials with Mr. Chase, and who inaugurated our present system, exhibits, and which most of our public men evince, to understand how much this country has to learn, and how necessary it is that we set about educating ourselves. A man may be a very good lawyer or banker and yet be ignorant on the subject of national finances. The consequence of not understanding the subject properly has been that we commenced wrong when a change was forced upon us by the war, have been going wrong since, and ought at once to begin upon a sound basis.

It is true we have not felt the evils of this mischievous policy very much up to the present time, because the immense production of the precious metals and the two or three hundred millions' worth of cotton that has come out of the South since the war closed have kept us going swimmingly along; but we must feel it unless there be a change. Imagine what a condition we should have been in if we had not had these two to three hundred millions' worth of cotton, which has been equal to so much gold; equal, in fact, to five years' production of the California mines. Imagine this, and then it will be perceived what a crisis the mischievous financial policy of Mr. Chase would have brought upon us. But we cannot drift on much longer without great danger. We must have a radical and sound change.

The evils most to be feared, if the present state of things should be continued, would be from the accumulation and absorption of the wealth of the country in the hands of the few, from monopolies, from the power of the fundholders over the labor and productions of the country and over the Government itself, and from the inevitable tendency to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. England, before the great European war against France and Napoleon, had three hundred and fifty thousand landed proprietors. Now there are but forty five thousand. Thus wealth has accumulated in the hands of the few, while pauperism has increased in a fearful degree. This is the natural consequence of an enormous debt in the hands of fundholders, who by this power have enriched themselves, while the laboring classes have been reduced to the lowest point of subsistence or to pauperism.

That is one side of the alternative. Let us look on the other; let us take France for example. This country contracted an enormous debt also during the revolutionary wars, but she expunged it in part by the prompt process of repudiation, and, of course, by terrible suffering; but in part also by confiscating the lands of the rich. There were eighty thousand landed proprietors in France before the Revolution; now there are four millions five hundred thousand. Thus different results have been produced in the two countries, but both attended with unparalleled evils. France passed through streams of blood, long periods of unexampled suffering, national dishonor and loss of liberty; England ended in perpetuating an enormous debt that rests like an incubus upon the industry of the country, with a vast and oppressive moneply of wealth in the hands of the fundholders, and with a more widespread and deep-seated pauperism than ever existed in any civilized country. Let us avoid the fate of both France and England in this respect. But unless we be careful, we shall not. Having a vast and virgin country, with wonderful natural resources, may help us to stave off the evil, but it will come, for all that, unless we avoid the errors of France and England, and change our present financial policy.

The first step taken should be to legislate the so-called national banks out of existence within a reasonable time. They constitute an immense moneyed monopoly of the fundholders that can control the resources and business of the country for the advantage of the few, and will have the power of controlling the Government itself. Such a stupendous mistake as the creation of these banks was never committed before by any men calling themselves statesmen. Admitting that their circulation will amount to only three hundred millions, the amount prescribed by the present law, they will make about forty-five millions of dollars a year out of the public. That is, they make seven per cent. on the bonds deposited, and about eight per cent. on the profits of their circulation, including interest and discount. They pay the Government, or the people, nothing for the privilege of this circulation.

Even the Bank of England, with all its advantages to the Government, pays the Government a handsome percentage for its circulation. There never was a greater fraud upon the people than these national banks. They are dangerous at the same time. The profits on this circulation alone, placed at compound interest, would liquidate the entire national debt in about forty years. The next step should be to consolidate the whole debt, and make a uniform and reduced rate of interest. A sinking fund, looking to the extinguishment of the debt in forty or fifty years, should also be established. This would give stability and confidence, and would lighten the burdens of the people.

The greenback legal tenders ought to be the currency of the country, the same as Bank of England notes are in Great Britain. There should be a central establishment at the commercial metropolis similar to the Bank of England, over which the Government should have proper control, and all bank notes, if there should be others in circulation, ought to be redeemed in legal tenders. It is impossible to go into the details of such measures here, but they are practicable, necessary to save us from the evils we are running into, and are sound in principle. If we would avoid the evils of a vast moneyed oligarchy, which a great national debt tends to create through the fundholders, we should begin at once to provide against it.

We see what has been the result in England—the absorption of all the wealth of the country in the hands of a few, and the depression of the laboring masses to the lowest degree. We see the same tendency in France now, notwithstanding the immense number of landed proprietors there. The number of these are becoming less every year by the same absorbing process—the poor becoming poorer, and the rich richer. It has been and still is so in every country with a great national debt. Let us begin in time, then, to avert similar evils from our great, happy, and virgin country. And let us hope that statesmen may be found who can comprehend and grapple the subject. Thus, not only will the well-being of the laboring masses be preserved, but we may become what England is now, the moneyed centre of the world.

Underwood.

From the World.

There is a judge down in Virginia who has already given to an astonished world several extraordinary decisions. His name ought to be Underbrush, and he ought to be cleared out at once. The fact is, his name is Underwood, and there is but one judge on earth greater than he, and *his* name is Dick Busteed. Underwood is judge of the District Court of Virginia; and if he is an authority on law ("and if the court knows itself, and she think she do, it am"), why then the hopes that made happy so many hearts throughout the land when the peace proclamation was issued, only a few days ago, are suddenly and cruelly crushed! It now appears that, in uttering that proclamation, the President of the United States was unfortunate enough to hold altogether different views with regard to its importance and efficiency from those of Underwood, of the District Court of Virginia. Consequently, Judge Underwood, of the District Court of Virginia, has set aside the proclamation as a thing of no account whatever. The Rebellion is revived. There is, and can be, no peace. The Southern States are still in deadly opposition to the Government of the United States. Would that the President, before declaring peace throughout the country, had only asked Judge Underwood, of the District Court of Virginia, if he might do it!

It seems that some time ago somebody booted or otherwise injured or maltreated one of those angelic beings called, under the new dispensation, by the spirited epithets at once tender and descriptive—a "colored" boy. We quote the following from the record, lest our readers should consider it a burlesque:—"He was tried before the provost judge, under the Freedmen's Bureau, for assaulting and injuring a negro boy, and found guilty, and sentenced to pay five hundred dollars *to the boy (!)* and to be imprisoned till paid." It is easy to imagine that under such a sentence as this, the sentenced person, however able to pay the black mail, would prefer imprisonment, for some time any how.

The prisoner's name was Thomas Javin, and to prison he went. The crime was a refusal to obey the Freedmen's Bureau in paying the small sum of five hundred dollars to "a colored boy" and his immediate friends, who were to share the money. It is probably one out of a thousand cases conceived, concocted, and conducted by the Freedmen's Bureau. It is only one of many thousands which the Civil Rights law will stimulate the black mailers to get up everywhere. But when the Peace Proclamation was issued, Mr. Javin's friends took advantage of the habeas corpus, and brought the prisoner before Judge Underwood under that writ. Judge Underwood remanded him to custody. He decided that the Peace Proclamation did not apply to such cases. He went further. "He held that this proclamation, in excepting Texas, practically declared that the Rebellion continued to exist. As long, therefore, as Texas is excepted, the writ could not apply to such cases as that of Javin (in Virginia!) even if the Proclamation was legal, which is boldly denied by some of the ablest jurists," as quoth Underwood.

Altogether the best part of the whole performance is the statement of a radical print in Washington, that the Javin case was a "feeler," to be followed, if successful, by the release of Jeff. Davis under a similar writ. The great, good, powerful, and patriotic Judge Underwood has blocked that little game of the secessionists, and it is now confidently asserted that neither the pardon of the President, nor the combined powers of Congress, and the army and navy of the United States, could take Davis out of Fortress Monroe without the consent of Judge Underwood, of the District Court of Virginia.

There is to be seen almost daily, in the Capitol, a gentleman who sits with a broom-brush in hand, at the door of a small apartment, displaying the conspicuous sign—"Exclusively for members and officers of the Senate only." This colored gentleman, occupying this important official position, has an idea that he owns the Capitol, and that he is the Government of the United States. Stanton was similarly impressed during the time of war, and now Judge Underwood, of the District Court of Virginia, seems to be bitten by the same mania.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONCERT HALL.—THE HON. JOHN W. FORNEY will address the citizens of Philadelphia, under the auspices of the BANNEKER INSTITUTE, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 19, 1866. Subject—"Has the War for Human Freedom been fought in vain?" Admission, 25 cents. Tickets for sale at PUGH'S, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets and at TRUMPLER'S, SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. 4 12 7t

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, March 28, 1866. NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at the Company's office in BORDENTOWN, on SATURDAY, the 28th of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. 3 30 4t 28 SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY. The Adjourned Annual Meeting of Stockholders for Election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held ON FRIDAY, APRIL 27, At the Office of the President, No. 417 ARCH STREET, At 3 30 P. M. SIMON POEY, Secretary. 4 13 11t*

OFFICE BULL CREEK OIL COMPANY, No. 411 CHESNUT Street.—The Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, May 1, at 12 o'clock, for the election of officers. 4 10 14 17 21 24 30* JOHN MULFORD, Secretary.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy. 7 17§ No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE;—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 S. AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Harmless, reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO, Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3§

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT DEEP SAND-JOINT HOT-AIR FURNACE. RANGES OF ALL SIZES. ALSO, PHIEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS. FOR SALE BY CHARLES WILLIAMS, 5 4§ No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

MARRIAGE GUIDE, BY DR. WILLIAM YOUNG.

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MARRIAGE GUIDE.—"There are more things twixt Heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in our philosophy." Let no young man enter the obligations of married life without reading every page of DR. YOUNG'S MARRIAGE GUIDE; or, Every One His Own Doctor. It discloses facts that every one should be acquainted with. It contains one hundred engravings, explaining the anatomy of the human system, both male and female, with useful information that every one should know. Price, 50 cents. Sold at DR. WILLIAM YOUNG'S OFFICE, 3 17 6 No. 416 SPRUCE Street, above Fourth.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO., No. 114 S. THIRD STREET, BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. U. S. 6s OF 1881, 5-20s, OLD AND NEW, 10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, 7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series. *COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.* INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES. A SPECIALTY. SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS, 16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK. STOCKS AND GOLD *BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.* INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 2 1

DAVIES BROTHERS, No. 225 DOCK STREET, BANKERS AND BROKERS, BUY AND SELL UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s. UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS. Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 6

HARPER, DURNEY & CO. BANKERS, *STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,* No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 2m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK HAS REMOVED During the erection of the new Bank building, TO 1 17 4p No. 305 CHESNUT STREET.

5 20s.—FIVE-TWENTIES. 7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES, WANTED. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

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LEWIS LADOMUS, DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER, WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE, WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Etc. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC. We are offering our stock of *WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVERWARE,* AT A DISCOUNT, Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold. CLARK & BIDDLE, 3 22 3rp No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

RICH JEWELRY. JOHN BRENNAN, DEALER IN DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY Etc. Etc. Etc. 9 20§ No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER, No. 520 ARCH STREET, Manufacturer and Dealer in Watches, Fine Jewelry, Silver-Plated Ware, AND Solid Silver-ware. 3 30§

THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS, THROAT, LUNG, CHEST DISEASES, CATARRH, ASTHMA, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS AND DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—DR. VON MOSCHZISKER'S new and unrivalled systems of treating the above MALADIES with his "ATOMISER," has received the very highest approbation from the best medical men of all SCHOOLS, and the INDORSEMENT of the entire medical PRESS. These, with TESTIMONIALS from and REFERENCES to responsible CITIZENS, can be examined by all who require his professional services, at his OFFICE and RESIDENCE, No. 1041 WALNUT Street. 2 21 1m rp

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 10 3

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE. STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

DRY GOODS.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER, No. 49 North EIGHTH Street, Have just opened a complete stock of SPRING GOODS, CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS. 300 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles. Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices. 500 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices, 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents. A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLAR TIES, from 37 cents up to $10. GLOVES—GLOVES. A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures. GABRIELLE SKIRTS. GABRIELLE SKIRTS. The newest, most desirable, and stylish skirts now worn. TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear. 9 12

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. 1866. Spring Importation. 1866. E. M. NEEDLES, HAS JUST OPENED 1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS, In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsooks, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES. 100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies. 100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of styles and prices, from 50c. to $1 50. 300 PARIS GORFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation. EMBROIDERIES. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628 HOOP-SKIRT Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia. Wholesale and Retail. Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses and Children. Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are superior in finish and durability to any other Skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction. Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 4§

PROSPECTUS OF THE CARSON GOLD MINING COMPANY. CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000. *NUMBER OF SHARES,* 50,000. Par Value and Subscription Price, $10. *WORKING CAPITAL,* $50,000.

OFFICERS: PRESIDENT, COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS. SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem, J. HOPKINS TARR. SOLICITOR, WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ. DIRECTORS, COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS, CHARLES S. OGDEN, EDWIN MIDDLETON, ALEXANDER J. HARPER, WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 80 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 4 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold; the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 21th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866. Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $210 92 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully, BOOTH & GARRETT. Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 464 Walnut street, Phila.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S UNION DEPOTS, Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street (Opposite Christ Church), And Corner of NINTH and MARKET The largest, cheapest, and best stock of FURNITURE Of every description in the world. 2 10

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, OFFICE, No. 65 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving. We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works. 1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs, made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of A. STEINMETZ, 3 27 1uths3m RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh street.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE. STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

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MISSES O'BRYAN, No. 1107 WALNUT Street, WILL OPEN PARIS MILLINERY for the Spring and Summer, on THURSDAY, April 5. 4 4 12t*

BONNETS! BONNETS! BONNET OPENING, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28. E. P. CILL & CO., 3 27 1m No. 729 ARCH Street.

MRS. R. DILLON, Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street, Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 3 15 4m

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DUPLEX SKIRT. FASHIONS FOR 1866. *BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC* (OR DOUBLE SPRING) HOOP SKIRT. Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO *Elliptic spring steel springs* braided TIGHTLY and STRONGLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made. They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless. Their *wonderful flexibility* ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE, besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *particularly experienced* by LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.* IN FACT for the *promenade, or house, the church, theatre, or car* they are UNSURPASSED, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE STANDARD SKIRT OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD. Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent, WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, No. CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts., NEW YORK. Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers. FOR SALE in all FIRST CLASS RETAIL STORES in THIS CITY. Inquire for BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT. (2 14 3mrp

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BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT, Most fashionable and popular in use. For sale by J. G. MAXWELL & SON, 3 10 2m S. E. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.

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