THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Governor Seward's Surprise.

From the Tribune.

Governor Seward writes to Senator Doolittle that he is surprised that any one should ask whether he does or does not approve the call of the Randall bolters' Convention. He has a perfect right to be. No one can reasonably have doubted that one who telegraphed to President Johnson in laudation of his 221 of February speech would favor the 14th of August Convention; for these are but two manifestations of one spirit. It is currently whispered that Governor Seward wrote the call of the Randall Convention. Why should there be doubt that he favors it? There is no room for doubt in the case.

But Governor Seward will gain nothing by adopting the tactics of the ostrich. There is no question as to the right of the South to be represented in Congress by loyal men. The vital question at issue is quite other than this:—Shall the Rebel minority at the South be represented in Congress, to the exclusion and suppression of the loyal majority? Let those whom Governor Seward most unfairly and unjustly speaks of as the South consent that their loyal fellow-citizens shall henceforth enjoy equal rights with themselves, and we will work as heartily for Southern restoration and readmission as he can. But the restoration contemplated and insisted on by the backers of the Philadelphia Convention contemplates the utter suppression of four millions of Southern people, not a hundred of whom were ever hostile to the Union, many thousands of whom volunteered to risk their lives in its defense. And this suppression secures the permanent subjugation also of the white Unionists of the South. The blacks being voiceless and powerless, the Rebel secret organizations which have given nearly all the offices to such rancorous Rebels as Mayor Monroe and Sheriff General Hayes, of New Orleans, and Captain Semmes, of Mobile, will have everything delivered into their hands, and can deal with either class of Unionists as they shall see fit. Just consider this exhibition of their spirit, in view of their recent triumph in Texas. It appeared as editorial on the 5th inst. in the *Houston Daily Evening Star*, whose editor, R. H. Purdom, is as hearty a Johnson man as he was a Rebel, and is already busy in getting up delegates to the Randall Convention. Here is his song of triumph over the election of the Rebel General Throckmorton as Governor of Texas:—

ROOST LOWER.

By the verdict of the voters of this State, the radicals of Texas have received a rebuke which they cannot fail to understand. Taking advantage of what they considered to be the overturow of constitutional liberty and the disfranchisement of the people, they made haste to organize the few scattered partisans through the State who had rendered themselves odious by their underhanded and malicious course during the late struggle. They placed at their head leaders worthy of a better cause, by whose influence they hoped to deceive the unwary and entrap the unsuspecting into a support of their doctrines. Having failed in this, and rebuked by the overwhelming majority against them, our advice to them is to roost lower.

Because they hastened to indorse the bloody and proscriptive course of the Provisional Governor who had been appointed over us, and from whom the people of this State shrank, as from the touch of some loathsome reptile, we would advise them to roost lower.

With their hands imbued in fratricidal blood, holding over us the bloody knife, in order to intimidate us, and force acquiescence in their miserable schemes of misrule, they have failed even to establish one jot or tittle of their claim to respect from our State, and for this we would advise them to roost lower.

Because they are affiliated with the friends of anarchy and ruin, oppression and violence, to suborn a fallen people to the behests of their conquerors, and failed, we would advise them to roost lower.

Because they have proclaimed to the world that a servile race, just liberated by the force of arms, and in contravention to the will of the people, are equal to the whites, and should be elevated to equal political privileges with them, and have failed, we would advise them to roost lower.

And lastly, in the name of the people whom they have insulted and outraged by the vile slanders which they have unblushingly published to the world, without one shadow of truth, we would advise them to roost lower.

No day passes over the South wherein the spirit which breathes through the above article does not claim its victims from among the loyal people of the South; and it will never be satisfied till it has ground the whole class to dust under its feet. And against this spirit, backed as it is by the Federal Executive, there is no effective barrier, and will not be till the loyal men of the South, irrespective of color, shall have been armed with "the right of self-protection by the ballot."

All this Governor Seward sees; but he thinks the free North can be so blinded to it that a Copperhead triumph here may prepare for a Rebel triumph in Congress, whereby the Southern loyalists of all races shall be fast bound under the feet of their implacable enemies. His "question of the day" no wise contemplates the enfranchisement or protection of the blacks; his "reconciliation between the alienated masses of the American people," leaves four millions of the "masses" utterly without rights and without hope.

But, says Governor Seward:—

"The citizen who objects to the Convention is bound to propose a better plan or proceeding to effect the desired end. No other plan is offered, or even thought of."

—Begging your pardon, Governor, our plan was proposed much earlier than yours, which is shorter, simpler, and more comprehensive. It is—UNIVERSAL AMNESTY, IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE.

The Peace Reports—Much of the Speculation Premature.

From the Times.

Those who have become sanguine over the immediate prospect of peace in Europe, may do well to moderate their hopes. There is undoubtedly much in the latest intelligence from Europe to give cause for a kind of hopeful expectancy on the part of those who regard war—all wars—as wrong, as inimical to social and political progress. The most thoroughly armed and most doggedly obstinate power in Europe has suffered a succession of terrible reverses at the hands of her Northern rival, Driven by the rapid and overwhelming concentration of the Prussian forces from Holstein, Saxony, and Bohemia, Austria has, no doubt, lost alike in military *prestige* and material strength enough to discourage a power of less tenacity, endurance, and pride. And when on the back of these successive and overwhelmingly sudden reverses, there comes the news that Venetia has been voluntarily surrendered to France, for whatever disposition she may be prepared to make of it—it is not unnatural that lookers-on at a distance should rush to the conclusion that Austria is fairly and finally beaten, and that the dawn of peace is at hand. But at the same time, various facts may as well be borne in mind which do not so exactly square with the notion of an immediate termination of hostilities. The reports of the latest Prussian victories—that is, as to the *magnitude* of those victories—we have received almost exclusively through purely Prussian channels. Benedek does not conceal his losses, but the extent of these losses, in justice to the courage of the Austrian soldiers and the skill of the Austrian commanders, we cannot *weigh* by the Prussian standard. And turning to Venetia, the decided victory which fell to the Austrian arms in front of Verona, and the repulse of the Italian volunteers in the Upper Tyrol, are in themselves practical proofs that Venetia is *not* to be surrendered because it could no longer be held. Rather is the conclusion fair, that Francis Joseph considered his honor satisfied in having driven back the Italian army with overpowering loss, and that, in now giving up Venetia, after showing himself able to hold it single-handed against Italy, he but gives effect to a purpose deliberately formed before the outbreak of hostilities.

There have been daily reports from Paris, since the opening of the war, that the Courts of Vienna and the Tuileries were in confidential communication on this very question. If this was so—and there is good reason to believe it—then Austria has simply taken a step at the South which will release both her hands. Her losses, heavy as they may have been, can be shortly made up both in men and material, after she relinquishes her grasp on the Italian provinces. It is possible that the task of a further readjustment of territorial boundaries, both in Central Europe and in the East, may be accomplished by a Convention of all the powers interested. But such a result is an exceedingly remote possibility. And until a thorough readjustment *is* effected, it is vain to hope for permanent peace. We do well then not to take it too soon for granted, that a fortnight's fighting is to be all the warlike preliminary to an era of pacific settlements, when each nation shall peaceably surrender whatever territory its neighbors may decree the alienation of, in an international Convention. It will be a hopeful time when it comes to this. But Europe has been too long accustomed to large standing armies to surrender bodily and at once to the Peace Society, even at the invitation of so peaceably minded a potentate as the ruler of France.

A Lesson from Europe.

From the Daily News.

The few details that have reached us of the recent battles in Europe are accompanied by rumors of peace propositions. It is said that Austria has already signified her willingness to enter into a compromise, even involving the cession of Venetia to France. We do not suppose that much reliance can be placed upon these statements; for it is hardly probable that the great contending powers will precipitate peace negotiations before they have fairly measured their strength. But there is every reason to believe that the nationalities that have interests at stake will neglect no opportunity to effect an adjustment that will secure the peace of Europe without humiliation to any of the potentates engaged in the struggle. The war of the Crimea, and the more recent conflict determined on the fields of Magenta and Solferino, were concluded upon bases honorable to the contestants; and a disposition was exhibited on the part of the victors to avoid the imposition of great sacrifices or degradation upon the vanquished. The crowned heads of Europe doubtless understand by this time that it is safe not to push trials of strength to extremities, nor to provoke antagonisms that aim at the heart of nationalities.

It would be well if our statesmen would take a lesson from the diplomats of Europe in favor of the doctrine of conciliating a conquered enemy. At many periods during our domestic strife it was within the power of the Federal Government to close the war by the offer of magnanimous and honorable terms; and a peace thus effected would have renewed the bonds of friendship between the sections without taking away from the prestige of the Federal arms. But the thirst for conquest could not be appeased except by the utter prostration of the foe; and the struggle, protracted through years of havoc and devastation, has left the republic entangled in the snares of centralism, and staggering under a load of debt and taxation that will drain its resources for a century to come.

But now that the conquest is complete, the aims of those in power is further from conciliation than ever. They not only outrage humanity and enlightenment in their policy towards the submissive South, but absolutely trample upon their own rights, and cast away their own inheritance in their eagerness to degrade the Southern people. Insult and oppression, a haughty parade of supremacy, the stern exaction of obedience, but the denial of protection, such are the atrocities of radical dominion over their helpless countrymen. That was the former policy of Austria and Russia towards a conquered enemy, and what has been the consequence? Their conquered provinces are ready at the first sound of war to take up arms against them. It is too late now for a gentler rule to conciliate; the mark of the iron rod is ineffaceable, and the memories of past wrongs, passing from generation to generation, keep alive the fires of resentment and perpetuate the sentiment of hostility.

So might it be between the North and South hereafter, if a more generous and equitable policy did not find favor with the masses. Fortunately for our country, the faction that would make a Poland, a Venetia, or an Ireland of the South has no hereditary title to supremacy—and even now the voice of the people is heard calling upon them to surrender their abused authority. And fortunately, too, the Southern people have faith in the great popular heart that is ready to do them justice, and invites them to companionship and brotherhood under the political roof. So the seeds of disunion and future strife that the radicals are scattering are washed away by the current of popular opinion, and will not bear the bitter fruit for the coming generations to reap. In good time, but not too soon, the spirit of conservatism rouses itself to action, and at the very threshold of its mission is conscious of a strength that no radical organization can withstand.

Peace or War in Europe?

From the World.

Should Prussia, flushed with the splendid results of a brief campaign which has wreathed anew the laurels of the great Frederic and of Blucher about her commanders and her armies, now accept the peace which Austria proffers to her by the hand of Napoleon III, the war of 1866 may be known in history as the "seven days' war." The "Seven Years' War" made Frederic II immortal. The first Napoleon gave the name of the "seven weeks' war" to the campaign of 1814 in France. The "seven days' war" began with the first collision between the armies of Prussia and Austria, in Bohemia, on the 26th of June, and ended, if ended it now shall prove to be, with the overwhelming victory of the Prussians at Sudowa, on the 3d of July, 1866. The suddenness and completeness of this victory has taken all Europe by surprise, and the accounts of it which reached us on Sunday by the *Nova Scotian* are confused and bewildered by the emotion which the simple tidings has awakened both in England and in France.

Before we proceed to speculate on the probable issues of this great military event, and of the diplomatic action by which it was immediately followed, let us endeavor to educe from the telegrams which have reached us some clear idea of the scene of the decisive conflict, and of its immediate military effects. The storming of Gitschin by the Prussians, which allowed Prince Frederic Charles, at the head of the Army of the Elbe, and the Crown Prince, at the head of the Army of Silesia, to unite their forces in the heart of Northwestern Bohemia, threatened the left wing and centre of the Austrian army in Bohemia with annihilation, and compelled Marshal Benedek, abandoning all other objects, to withdraw his whole strength and attempt a reconcentration of his army behind the river Elbe, and under cover of the fortresses of Josephstadt and Koniggratz on the eastern bank of that river. Leaving Prague and all Northwestern Bohemia to their fate, the Austrians accordingly seem to have pushed in haste from Gitschin eastwardly and southeastwardly towards the river. The Prussians pressed hard, however, on their retreating enemy; and after reaching the small town of Horzitz, which lies about fifteen miles to the east of Gitschin, the army of Benedek, striking thence southwardly for the Elbe, was overtaken by the United Prussian armies, accompanied now by King William in person, at the village of Sudowa, which is situated upon the slope of a semi-circular range of hills on the main road between Horzitz and Koniggratz, being distant from the former place about five miles and from the latter between seven and eight miles. Here, in one of those easily defensible positions in which Bohemia abounds, and with which the Austrian commanders must be presumed to be familiar, Marshal Benedek made a final stand "for Kaiser and Fatherland." Koniggratz, for which he was aiming, though as a regular fortress no longer formidable against the artillery of our times, is considered by military men to be the finest defensible position which exists on the circuitous course of the Elbe, from its sources in the Riesen-gebirge, the mountain frontier between Silesia and Bohemia, to its junction with the Iser at Brandeiso and with the "rushing Moldau" at Melnik. But Koniggratz the army of Marshal Benedek was not destined intact to reach. It was assailed at Sudowa by the Prussians, with the organized impetuosity which has marked all their operations in this brief but extraordinary campaign; and after a furious and sanguinary battle, lasting through the long summer's day, was utterly defeated, with a loss, as the telegrams report to us, so tremendous as practically to disorganize and paralyze it, either for offensive or defensive purposes. Field Marshal-Lieutenant von Gablenz, who but the other day commanded the Austrian force in the *condominium* of Austria and Prussia over the Duchies conquered from Denmark, was sent to the Prussian camp on the next day with propositions for an armistice; and the court of Vienna, on the same day, invoked the intervention of the Emperor of the French to secure peace, offering to surrender Venetia as the price of that intervention.

Severe as the losses of Austria in this "short, sharp, and decisive" struggle have been, a treaty of peace between Francis Joseph and Victor Emanuel would liberate at once for action against Prussia an army nearly or quite as large as that which has just been beaten in Bohemia; and it must be admitted that the step now taken by the Government of Francis Joseph has introduced a new and very serious complication into the tangled medley of European politics. Italy declared war against Austria avowedly on the ground that the Austrian occupation of Venetia was a standing menace to the peace and unity of Italy. Austria now surrenders Venetia to the potentate whose uncle gave Venetia to the Austrian crown sixty years ago, and who has himself done more for Italian independence than all other living men. On what pretext can Italy still continue to array herself in arms against Austria? Yet Italy owes to Prussia the opportunity of action which has resulted in the surrender of Venetia, and if Prussia hesitates to accept the armistice and eventual peace now tendered to her, can Italy honorably desert her ally, and retire from the conflict content with the crowning advantages which peace now holds out to herself?

No more interesting political situation has arisen in our times; and, exciting as the war news from Europe has been during the past fortnight, the intelligence for which we are to look during the fortnight to come promises to be more exciting and interesting still.

Europe in a Political Point of View—Napoleon and Bismark.

From the Herald

The news from Europe is full of importance, not only as to military events and operations, but especially with regard to the political situation and prospect of affairs there. It is evident—to use an often repeated expression—that the map of Europe is to be changed. The work of the allies during the war against the first Napoleon, and of the Congress of Vienna, which finished that work, is to be demolished. In fact, the balance of power established then, and which has been threatened and a good deal modified since, is now finally broken up. Another Europe, another distribution of power, must come out of the present war. What shape this will take we are unable to say at present, and, indeed, the statesmen of Europe themselves have not yet decided the question. The events of the war up to this time foreshadow certain permanent changes, but future occurrences alone can decide what these are to be. All the powers are watching one another with profound concern, and will doubtless endeavor to prevent the undue aggrandizement of any in the general breaking-up and rearrangement.

There are two men in Europe who are the master spirits that brought on the present state of affairs, and who will exercise the greatest influence in a final settlement. These are the Emperor Napoleon and the Prussian Minister, Count Bismark. Since the death of Lord Palmerston there has not been, and is not now, any European statesman who would match these astute men or checkmate their designs. England occupies a negative position, and has little weight. The power or influence of Russia lies not in any eminent statesman, and only in her military power when thrown into the scale of one side or the other. Austria is struggling for her existence, and, as is shown by the cession of Venetia to Napoleon, will be compelled to accept the conditions others may make for her. It is clear, then, that the future destiny of Europe lies with France and Prussia, or rather with Napoleon and Bismark.

That these men brought on the war, each for the purpose of carrying out his ambitious schemes, there is now no doubt. Bismark, a very able man, bold and unscrupulous, and imbued with the old Prussian German spirit of Frederick the Great, resolved to make Prussia the first power of Germany. German unity has been the cry raised during the late movements; but while it meant all that, it meant, also, Prussian ascendency, the transfer of the imperial power of Germany from the south to the north, and finally the absorption of the German States by Prussia. The struggle is not altogether a new one; but it never before seemed to assume such magnitude, and never before had such a prospect of success. The German population in Europe is not less, perhaps, than fifty millions. Considering the intelligence and character of this population, and the geographical position of the country, Germany, united under one government, would be the first power of Europe. That it is Bismark's ambition to make it so there can be no doubt; and to accomplish this object he has been using all his diplomatic skill with Napoleon.

The questions naturally arise here, Did the Emperor of the French understand the extent of the Prussian Minister's ambition? Did Bismark avow or conceal it? Was not the sagacious Napoleon aware of it, though it might be disguised? It seems likely that the Emperor winked at the Prussian's grand scheme, believing he could profit by it and could check it whenever necessary to prevent an undue preponderance of Prussia in European affairs. Austria and Prussia were allied in despoiling Denmark of Schleswig-Holstein, and then quarrelled afterwards over the spoils; and it is quite probable Napoleon and Bismark, who plotted together to bring on the present war, may now separate over the results. A consolidated German empire of fifty millions of people could not be contemplated with favor by Napoleon. The Emperor wants no great overshadowing power on his border. It is clear he has been and is still opposed to Italy becoming too powerful, notwithstanding he assisted to make a respectable kingdom in that country. Under all the circumstances, we think the cession of Venetia by Austria to Napoleon significantly points out a new line of French policy. Napoleon in the Italian war against Austria stopped short amidst the flush of victory. He will not see it to his interest, probably, that Austria should be crushed to the earth, and that two powerful empires—the Prussian-German and Italian—should be erected on the ruins. Reasoning from these premises, it seems likely that the common objects and interests of Bismark and Napoleon have terminated, and that henceforth there will be a French policy rather in favor of Austria than Prussia. Flushed with victory and full of ambition, Prussia may continue the war. This would lead to further and wide-spread complications and difficulties. Still the weight of France is immense in these European questions, and Prussia may be compelled to make terms that do not suit her ambition. While these events and probable occurrences are of no direct importance to us as a nation, they may become so indirectly. An Austrian-French alliance might materially change the aspect of the Mexican question. It might even be a question in such an alliance of making a combined effort to maintain Maximilian in Mexico. These, however, are events of the future, and amidst the great revolution that is taking place in Europe there is no telling what may occur. We can only give the latest phases of the political situation.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1866

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Saturday, June 30th, and reopened on Friday, July 13th, 1866.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes payable in cash, on and after July 12th, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant.

All payable at this office.

6 22 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 265½ WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1866

At a meeting of the Directors of the ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, held at their office this day a Dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. (equal to twenty five cents per share) was declared free of State tax, payable on and after Monday, the 16th inst. Transfer Books will be closed on Thursday, the 5th of July, at 3 o'clock, and remain closed until the 16th.

7 5 12t CHARLES F. SHOENER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TARR HOMESTEAD OIL COMPANY, No. 274 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TEN CENTS a share, clear of State taxes, payable on and after the 25th instant.

Transfer books will close on the 18th, and reopen on the 25th.

7 16 9t C. HIESKELL, Treasurer.

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BEND OIL COMPANY—Office, No. 314 MARKET Street.

PHILADELPHIA July 10, 1866.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. (five cents per share) was declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 17th inst.

Transfer Book will be closed on the 12th and reopen on the 17th.

7 11 7t THOMAS B. SUPLEE, Treasurer.

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 AND.

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY st., N. Y. 3 13

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 3 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

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

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 26 3rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

8 24 3 No. 706 CHESNUT Street

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from	$22 50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY do do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS	27 50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING	15 00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE, do	12 00 to 150
GENTS do do	8 00 to 7

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking Ladies' and Gents Traveling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises

4 26 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 1 6 No. 114 MARKET Street.

ICE COMPANIES.

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 60 cents per week; 12 lbs daily 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs daily $1 05 per week. Depot, No. 241 QUEEN Street below Third.

61 THOMAS J. LYONS, JOHN S. MYERS.

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.

WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS SUPPLIES,

No. 118 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery,

Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.

Oak Tanned Leather Belting,

AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING

Of best quality and manufacture. 4 25 3mrp

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT.

No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. He remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Grafton, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Kelen, *Inquirer* office.
William E. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chestnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
R. G. Marcy, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebhoff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
J. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
R. C. Hartett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 665 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. McCarthy, No. 109 Everetts alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour, Rose Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Welling, Second and Quarry streets.
F. F. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Santord, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. Wilbom B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S, DYOTT & CO'S.
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,

3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses or YOUTHFUL INDISCRETIONS

Emissions, Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc., etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes containing Four small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases of Seminal Weakness, though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, and particularly when Impotence or Genital Debility with Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating, and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility and Impotence,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY.

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the Organs and, with the Pills, will restore them to their normal condition.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the DISORDERS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York.

And you will receive them by return of mail post paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 5

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS

WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT TOBACCO.

The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.

The Best in the Market.

EVERYBODY USES IT.

Manufactured from the Best Leaf.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. 6 11

Factory, S. E. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets

COAL.

ONE TRIAL

SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,

LEHIGH,

SCHUYLKILL,

AND BITUMINOUS

COAL,

No. 935 North NINTH Street,

Above Poplar, East Side. 6 2

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6 5

BENDER'S

COAL AND ICE DEPOT,

S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS.

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg and Heater size $7·50; Nut at $6·50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size $6 00. All other sizes $7 00.

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 10 6m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS AND VESSEL EFFECTS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., July 11, 1866.

Will be sold at Baltimore, Maryland, on TUESDAY, July 24, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at their anchorage, south side of basin, the following-named Vessels, together with all their Stores, Anchors, Boats, etc., belonging to them, now on board, viz.:—

THE "JOHN ADAMS,"

Side-wheel double-end ferry boat of 474 tons; length on deck, 148 feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet; over all, 59 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet 2 inches; draft, 7 feet; has one low-pressure inclined engine; diameter of cylinder — inches; stroke of piston, 9 feet; well found in all her outfits; hull good as new, but slight repairs required to machinery.

THE "ACHILLES,"

Side-wheel steamer of 325 tons; length on deck, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 24 feet; over all, 46 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 51 inches; stroke of piston, 10 feet; in good running order, with stores on board.

THE "MAYFLOWER,"

Side-wheel steamer of about 400 tons; length on deck, 164 feet; breadth of beam, 23 feet; over all, 44 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 38 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet; in running order, with stores on board.

THE "ISLAND CITY,"

Side-wheel steamer of 198 tons; length on deck, 158 feet; breadth of beam, 22 feet; over all, 35 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft, 3 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 33 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet; rebuilt in Baltimore in 1864; in running order, with stores on board.

THE "JOHN S. IDE,"

Screw steamer of 185 tons; length on deck, 135 feet; breadth of beam, 22½ feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; draft, 4 feet 3 inches; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 24 inches; stroke of piston 2 feet; capacity of cargo about 1800 barrels; in fine condition, and well found in all her outfits.

The above vessels are admirably adapted for light freights and from their drawing but little water are fine market boats now only sold for want of further use by the Government.

Terms—Cash in Government funds, on the day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

G. W. BRADLEY,
7 13 9t Col. and Chief Q. M. Mid. Mil. Dep't.

PROPOSALS FOR ENGRAVINGS OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS FOR THE YEAR 1866.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING, WASHINGTON, July 6, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 19th day of July, 1866, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing one set of electrotype plates of the Illustrations of Machinery, etc., accompanying the Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1866, with the name and address of the patentee and the character and date of the patent on each illustration.

The drawings will be furnished on paper to the contractor, who must arrange them into plates in numerical order, as nearly as is consistent with neatness and compactness; and the execution of the work must be fully equal to that furnished for the published report for 1862, which has been adopted as the standard for the present volume. The plates are to be delivered at this office free of cost for transportation, and subject to the approval or rejection of the Superintendent of Public Printing. Bond and approved security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The work will comprise about five thousand illustrations, making over seven hundred pages, measuring 4½ by 8 inches. Bidders are required to propose for the work *by the illustration*, with the understanding that, when more than one *figure* is required to illustrate an invention or design (as is sometimes the case), the whole number of figures will be estimated and paid for as a single illustration.

Awards will be made "to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government, due regard being paid to the execution of the work" under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, who reserve the right to cause any bidder to furnish a specimen plate of a design to be given him, with proof that it was made in the establishment of that bidder, and that he possesses the necessary facilities for the prompt and proper execution of the work.

Any further information that may be required will be furnished upon application to this office, or to the Commissioner of Patents.

Proposals will be addressed to "The Joint Committee on Printing," Washington, D. C., care of the undersigned, and indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Patent Office Report."

JOHN D. DEFREES,
7 9 m w f 5t] Superintendent of the Public Printing.

SALE OF MACHINERY, ETC.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, WASHINGTON, June 16, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction at the Navy Yard, NORFOLK, on FRIDAY, the 3d day of August next, the following articles, viz.:—

Twenty-one Rollers of Rolling Mill.
Seven Nail Machines.
One Guide Mill (complete) 38 Rollers.
Two bundles Saws for Slotting Screws.
Two Machines for Slotting Screws.
Seven Machines for Cutting Threads.
Four Oil Retainers.
Two Oil Press Rollers.
Eight pieces Iron Shafting.
Six sets Couplings for Shafting.
Lot of Taps and Dies for Gas Fitting.
One box Lacings (leather).
Three Boxes Belting.
One Gun screw Machine.
One piece Leather Belting, 6 inches wide, 164 pounds.
One piece Leather Belting, 6 inches wide, 141 pounds.
One piece Leather Belting, 20 inches wide, 224 pounds.
Two rolls Gum Packing.
Six bars Octagon Steel (cast).

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; and all articles to be removed from the yard within ten days from day of sale.

By order of Navy Department

JOSEPH SMITH,
6 19 tuth 13t Chief Bureau Yards and Docks.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE AND INSPECTING OFFICER, PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1866.

SALE OF DAMAGED BLANKETS.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry road, Philadelphia, Pa., on SATURDA