

OUR PARIS AND CONTINENTAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.—

When Louis Napoleon, now Emperor of one of the most powerful nations of the earth, attempted to urge the people of Strasbourg to insurrection, he little thought that some town would a quarter of a century later, try to turn the tables on him; however, such is the case. It is neither a Chambord, nor a Count de Paris, who is opposing his power; it is a portion of the electors of the capital of Alsace who are preparing spokes for the wheels of the present Government.

The ministerial candidate, M. de Bussiere, who has for some years past had in all his own way, will this time meet with an opponent in the person of M. Laboulaye, a man of very liberal views, and well known as the author of "Paris in America," a work which gives us a vivid and faithful picture of the manners and customs of free America.

We shall in a few months see whether the liberal party in Strasbourg will be powerful enough to oust M. de Bussiere, who has great local influence and is, moreover, backed by the Governor. Should M. Laboulaye be returned, it will be a sad check to the Emperor, who now begins to find that his rule meets every day, with more and more opposition in the principal towns of the departments.

With the exception of the coming struggle at Strasbourg, which will take place on the 25th instant, there is little of interest going on at the present moment in the interior politics of France. All our deputies are still at home for the holidays, and will not resume their duties for a few days.

As regards foreign politics, that is quite another question. Public attention is now much taken up with the squabble going on between the two great German powers, Austria and Prussia. Should they come to blows, which is sadly feared, there will be a general European flare-up, as Italy will, as a matter of course, not let so favorable an opportunity go by without trying to wrest Venice from the power of Austria. There has been a great fall in all funds on the Exchange for the last few days, in consequence of the rumors of war now circulating.

THE FINANCIAL PANIC. Has, however, it is hoped, come to a stop for a few days, as the latest advices from Berlin and Vienna have been of a less alarming character. The *assise qui peut* was, however, general, and it is rumored that immense sums of money have been lost within the fortnight. We trust that all will yet be well, and the attitude of the secondary German States, and the neutrality of the Emperor, will prevent Herr von Bismark from carrying out his foehdrieh intentions.

A report is current that the ambitious Prussian Minister sees no way of bringing things to an amicable arrangement without calling together the GREAT GERMAN PARLIAMENT, which should, once for all, settle the Schleswig-Holstein question, which has so long been a bone of contention between Hapsburg and Hohenzollern.

Our alarm is now being much puzzled by the MISSIONS OF PRINCE NAPOLEON, who has been travelling backwards and forwards between Florence and Paris for the last month. They affirm that the pretended artistic tour of H. H. is all a sham, and that there is more than meets the eye. They argue very wisely that if Prince Napoleon's time were so taken up by art matters, he would not have just sold his Pompeian house in the Avenue de Montaigne, which has cost him such time and expense to build and decorate.

I will now turn from the surmises of the day and speak to you of the obsequies of the ex-Queen of the French, who was a few days ago laid by the side of her husband.

THE FUNERAL OF QUEEN MARIE AMELIE took place on the 23d of April. The day before numerous partisans of the house of Orleans arrived at Claremont, to be present at the funeral of the ex-Queen. Messrs. Guizot and Thiers were amongst the number. The weather was most unfavorable, and one would have thought even the elements were in mourning.

THE VAULT OF THE ORLEANS FAMILY is the property of Miss Taylor, a Roman Catholic lady. It is in the form of a cross. The coffin of Louis Philippe occupies the middle. It was found necessary to widen the same, in order to place in it the remains of Queen Amelie. The late King of the French, it is well known, had had a vault for himself and wife built at the chapel of Dreux, where he often attended mass, and where he had hoped to be laid in the grave side by side with the partner of his joys and cares. *L'homme propose, et Dieu dispose.*

H. H. the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Cambridge, descended into the vault. The rest of their suite were obliged to remain without, on account of the narrowness of the same. After the funeral there was a reception at Claremont. In Paris all the families of the Orleansist party have gone into mourning. The Legation, by order of the Comte de Chambord, commonly called Henry V., have done the same thing.

Nothing is as yet known of the contents of the will of Marie Amelie. We are, however, informed that her Majesty particularly recommended to her children and grandchildren never to give up their claims to the throne of France.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF DENMARK IN PARIS. The brother of the Princess of Wales is at present in the French capital seeking the lions. H. H. is remarkable for his good looks and amiable disposition. We also have had an opportunity of seeing another star of different quality, no less than STEPHENS, THE FENIAN.

who is also to be seen from time to time in Paris. The Fenian chief has entirely put out the Abbe Liszt, who, a few hours ago, was the wonder of the day. Stephens leads a very quiet life, and has taken up his abode in the Rue Camartin. It is said that he intends to proceed to the United States. Some persons have found some likeness in Stephens to the Italian liberator Garibaldi. To return to the ex-Liszt, I wish to inform you that the *Credo* office has been at St. Eustache was given at the popular concert some days back, and was received with a storm of hisses from an overwhelming audience. The musical Abbe is found wanting as a musical composer, and it is thought he had better stick to his piano. There is a report that he will shortly make a tour in the United States. We shall see if he will be lionized as much on the other side of the Atlantic as this.

In the literary world of much interest since the "Travailleurs de la Mer," which has turned out a failure. A new work on the working classes, called "LES BRUYERS," by Jules Simens, has attracted much notice. It is a study, from a social point of view, of the struggles of the workingman. M. Simens' work will be pursued with pleasure by those who take an interest in the co-operative movement now going on in France.

THE TASTE FOR MUSIC OF A HIGH ORDER is making great progress in France, and more especially in Paris. Mozart's *capo d'opera*, *Don Giovanni*, or, as it is called here and in German, *Don Juan*, has just been put on the stage of the Grand Opera in a manner far surpassing anything yet attempted at the *Academie Imperiale de Musique*. The success has been immense, and crowds are nightly turned away from the doors. This favorite opera will not rest here; it will shortly be given at the *Theatre Lyrique*. The *opéra* is at the same time as the second French opera will be even superior to that of the *Rue Le Pelletier*.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. —The new company of shipbuilders for the Mediterranean has just constructed its first steamboat for

the victory of Egypt, which gives a manifest proof of the progress made in France in naval construction. This vessel, which is called the *Gharbie*, is a model of elegance, luxury, and strength. It accomplished its first voyage from Marseilles to Alexandria in four days and a half.

The Messageries Imperiales, with the boats constructed in their dock yards, ordinarily made the voyage in five days, thus gaining twenty-four hours on the English boat carrying the Indian mail.

—One of the submarine cables between France and England, has just been broken, and the two other submarine messages in an imperfect manner. On this account the telegrams exchanged between the two countries are considerably retarded.

—Le Vicomte de la Gueronniere, senator, has just been named Administrator of the railway in Mexico which connects the cities of Vera Cruz and Mexico with each other.

—Prince Napoleon takes his departure this evening for Italy, where he purposes occupying himself in the search for objects of art, for which he has great taste. The soiree held last evening at the Palais Royal was attended by Mr. Negra, the Italian Ambassador, Mons. Emile Olivier, and his father. In-law, the illustrious Abbe Liszt. Towards the close of the evening Liszt was prevailed upon to take his seat at the piano and to play three pieces of music of his composition. It is impossible to describe the effect produced on the audience by the morocan entitled *St. Francois sur les Flots*.

The Emperor has lately conferred the title of Count on three Senators. One of them, Monsieur de la Saurand, is the proprietor of the celebrated wine *Heritage*.

—The Parisian capitalists are greatly nettled at the recent acquisitions made by the English of our most celebrated vineyards. Some important purchases have already taken place in Medoc, and the *Gironde* of to-day speaks of some negotiations which have commenced concerning some of the most renowned vine-growing soil. It seems that the offers are very seducing, but on the other hand the pretensions are very exorbitant.

—A vineyard situated at Chambornin, has just been sold at Givrey by auction, at the rate of 54-100 francs per hectare. This is the highest sum that has been obtained for the best situated vineyards of the *Cote d'Or*.

The following comparative table of the size of the different theatres of Europe, will give an idea of the size and importance of the *Opera House* now in course of construction at Paris—the new Opera House will be 150 metres long by 100 broad, thus covering a space of.....15,000 metres. The Theatre d'Orion, at Madrid, covers 7,010 covers..... 6,250 " The Opera Paris covers..... 6,250 " The Theatre Charles Felix, Geneva..... 4,750 " The Theatre St. Charles, Naples covers 3,822 " The Theatre La Scala, Milan covers..... 3,720 " The Theatre Imperial, St. Petersburg, covers..... 3,340 " The Covent Garden, London, covers..... 2,744 "

—The Transatlantic Steamboat Company, at Havre, has just launched the largest screw-boat yet adroit. It is called *La Perce*, and is 13 metres long by 13 broad, and 100 horse-power; the screw makes 46 revolutions per minute, and, strange to say, scarcely any vibration is perceptible even at the stern. *La Perce* steams 15 knots an hour, and is fitted with one of the best engines made. The vessel will soon start on her first voyage to New York.

—A despatch from Toulon, dated 24th of March, announces that a new trial of Admiral Chabannes' internal machine has been made. The *Fabron*, an old frigate (60 horse power), which had her hold filled with water, was chosen for the experiment. Two torpedoes were submerged, one charged with twenty-two kilogrammes of ordinary gunpowder, and the other with seven kilogrammes of stimulating powder. The effect of the explosion was tremendous. The vessel was lifted more than fifty centimetres out of the water, and a large breach, of a metre square, was made in her side. This experiment has been a most decisive one, and perfectly demonstrated the formidable powers of destruction possessed by these torpedoes.

—The Emperor of Austria is shortly expected to arrive at Paris, where she intends remaining a few days. The extreme cordiality which reigns just now between the Courts of Austria and the Tuileries sufficiently explains the motives which have induced this visit. The Emperor on leaving Paris will probably go to Spain, and will doubtless visit Madeira, the climate of which was on a former occasion so favorable to the health of her Majesty.

—The next packet boat expected at Marseilles from Alexandria will bring over a dozen or sixteen Egyptian female dancers, who have been hired, or, more properly, bought, at the last fair at Fantasia. This entirely new style of cargo is destined for one of our great Paris theatres—that of the Porte St. Martin.

—Queen Victoria is at present one of the richest sovereigns in Europe. The Duchess of Kent, who has saved up a considerable sum of money, left it all to the Queen. The Prince Consort also, who followed a system of strict economy from the very day of his marriage, was at the time of his death the possessor of a large fortune. He made his will in favor of the Queen. Finally, an old gentleman, who had more a claim for her Majesty than for his distant relations, has just made the Queen the sole legatee of his whole fortune, amounting to 40,000,000 francs.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Republicans of Europe.

Nearly every country of Europe has at present a republican party, who look forward to the time when the political education of the people shall have made sufficient progress to establish the principle of popular sovereignty under a republican form of government. Their organization must, of necessity, be imperfect so long as existing legislation punishes the utterance of republican sentiments as high treason, and forbids the publication of republican newspapers. In most of the European countries avowed republicans are not permitted to reside, and they must seek a refuge either in England or the United States.

For many years the republicans of Europe have had in London a Central European Republican Committee, of which Mazzini is President, and among whose members are Louis Blanc, Ledru Rollin, Karl Blind, and other well-known chiefs of the progressive party. This Committee has made great and incessant efforts to promote political education in the several countries of Europe, and to strengthen the belief in the superiority of republican institutions.

During our late war, the cause of a free Union had nowhere in Europe warmer friends than the republican leaders in the several countries. They fully realized the immense importance which the issue of our conflict must have for the future of republicanism in Europe. They were so far as we know, without a solitary exception—enthusiastic champions of the abolition of slavery and the restoration of the Union.

From the restoration of the great American republic the republicans of Europe expect the most powerful and lasting influence upon the progress of liberal principles in Europe. They are of opinion that a closer union between believers in popular sovereignty and republican institutions could not fail greatly to promote the advance of the common cause in the Old World. They are sufficiently acquainted with

the fundamental principle of our foreign policy not to expect any armed interference; but they are satisfied that the peaceable alliance of American and European republicans for the elucidation and diffusion of republican principles may exercise a powerful influence in the course of time—an irresistible influence upon the political destinies of the Old World.

The European Republican Committee of London have sent over Mr. Lewis Bulwark to this country, in order to lay their plans and their hopes before the American friends of republican institutions. Mr. Bulwark has been in Washington, and there discussed the subject of the Union with the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, who cordially approve the propositions of the European Committee. The first step towards effecting an American organization for the purpose of co-operation with the European republicans, was taken in this city on Thursday night, when a committee, with E. A. Stansbury as chairman, was appointed to prepare a reply to the address from the European Committee to the effect of the Union. The New York Committee will also make the necessary preparations for calling public meetings in the large cities of the Union to discuss the subject and pass appropriate resolutions. The proposition to form a League of the North is one of great importance, and only needs to be fully understood to meet everywhere with cordial approval and warm support.

The President and Congress.

From the Times. The Albany Evening Journal, which has been in the main a supporter of President Johnson's policy, thus states, in moderate terms, and with substantial justice, the points of difference between President Johnson and the majority of Congress.

"Mr. Johnson wants the States represented in Congress. So do a majority of the members and of the people. So far there is agreement. The difference which exists arises as to the means which representational power should employ to secure a sufficiently satisfactory result. The President would be willing to employ the means which he deems most expedient, irrespective of all other considerations. It is his duty to do so. It is the duty of the Executive and the Legislature. Everything else that seems to involve sharp controversy, may be reduced to mere personal points of honor on both sides. Where the point of divergence is so slight it does not seem that a spirit of compromise is necessary. An agreement, such as the grave interests at stake demand, an agreement would be impossible, or even difficult, on the one hand, let Congress disregard the rash and impetuous course which the President advocates; on the other, let the President leaders who are able to do so, and to do so in a way which would be to the advantage of the people, whose delegates and servants they are. In this view the controversy can be brought to a speedy and auspicious termination, without the least injury to the people or honor. The present attitude can only be maintained by the continual danger of acts, upon one side or the other, that are fatal to the future relation of those most concerned."

Upon the action of the Reconstruction Committee, more than anything else, now depends the question of a conflict between the President and Congress. Each body of Congress, at the outset of the session, abstractedly has the formal right of deciding upon the "returns, elections, and qualifications of its members," and handed over to its joint Committee the entire and exclusive jurisdiction of the whole subject. That Committee was made up by the House by the Speaker, of the most extreme and uncompromising radicals, so far as the Union party is concerned, with two extreme Copperheads as the representatives of the Democrats. The conservative of the Union party were excluded from all voice in its consultations and from all share in its action. The Committee has spent five months ostensibly in taking testimony concerning the condition and temper of the Southern States—some of which, with one or two constitutional amendments, has been reported for the consideration of Congress. Some six weeks ago, moreover, it reported a resolution professing to readmit the State of Tennessee into the Union upon certain conditions; but it has steadily refused, from that day to this, to bring even this question before the House for consideration.

The President, from the day he entered upon the duties of his office, has sought by direct action to effect the restoration of the Union. Following the theory and practice of his predecessor, he led the way to a reorganization of the State Governments, reopened the Courts, restored the postal service, and opened the operative vigor and execution of the national laws in every district of the section lately in rebellion. All that remains is the practical representation of those States in Congress. Upon that point the President believes that these States lately in rebellion are entitled to representation—that each House is the exclusive judge of the qualification of its own members—that *today* is, beyond all question, one of the qualifications indispensable to members of the House, and that, in any or any other test, determine whether candidates to seats are or are not loyal—and that while every disloyal man should be excluded and sent back to his constituents, every loyal man, duly qualified, should be admitted to his seat in Congress as the representative of those who sent him there.

This is the President's policy. He believes it to be in conformity with the Constitution and the best interests of the country. He encourages loyalty in the South, the restoration of peace, and the prosperity and permanent safety of the whole country. It is now for the Reconstruction Committee to accept this policy in its general features, or to reject it. Until they do this, they cannot take action in the premises; it is impossible to say whether we are to have a conflict of views or not. They have it in their power to avoid all collision between Congress and the Executive, and to report a plan of action which shall compel the acquiescence of both, consolidate the Union party, and restore the integrity of the Union and establish the permanent peace and prosperity of our common country. "Spirit of mutual accommodation and forbearance," as the *Evening Journal* remarks, render the practical solution of all these difficulties perfectly easy. But everything depends upon the action of this Committee. It requires an accommodation it can have it. All power is vested in Congress; it has in its hands; whatever measures it may recommend in the direction of conciliation and harmony will be adopted. But if it insists upon extreme views, if it demands the exercise of unconstitutional power, if it exercises conditions which Congress has no right to impose, it cannot expect the acquiescence of the President, nor will it command the undivided support of Congress or the people.

But until the committee acts, it is impossible to speak of the political future. It holds in its hands the destiny of the Union party, and to a great extent that of the country also. The next ten days will probably give us to understand what we may expect in this regard.

The Administration and the Union—The Issue Before the People.

From the Herald. There was a very important and opportune meeting at Hartford the other day of "prominent members of the Republican or Union party friendly to the national policy developed by President Johnson," no one being expected to participate in the meeting who did not support the Government during the late Rebellion and the Union ticket in the recent State election. The resolutions and the address adopted under these restrictions embrace these leading points:—

The immediate admission into Congress of loyal members from the late rebellious States; the recognition of the rights of said States as members of the Union; the repudiation of the idea that they are hostile provinces wrested from a foreign power; and adding faith in the policy of Andrew Johnson. This is a good movement, and it comes from the right quarter and goes in the right direction. It comes from the Union party of the

war, and it looks to that party, under Andrew Johnson, for the complete restoration of the Union. It is a timely flank movement from leading Connecticut Republicans against the radicals in Congress and in favor of the constitutional right of the excluded States to representation in both Houses of Congress. Upon this question President Johnson has adopted one policy and Congress has resolved upon another. His policy is the admission of the excluded States, on the ground that they are sufficiently reconstructed for all practical purposes; the policy of Congress is the indefinite exclusion of said States, and evidently for no higher purpose than the continued acquiescence of the party power. The public sentiment of the North is with the President, but the managers of the Republican party are with Congress. They say that Congress alone has the authority over this matter of the continued reconstruction, and that the President, in assuming that authority, has been and is playing the part of an usurper.

But the facts of history in this business should not be overlooked. The collapse of the Rebellion occurred in the absence of Congress; but considering the extraordinary powers which the two houses had conferred upon the President, he found himself in a position to undertake the work of Southern reconstruction and restoration without requiring an extra session of Congress. In the exercise of his discretion he adopted this course. We presume there would have been no complaints of usurpation from the radicals had he imposed their terms as his condition of Southern restoration. He preferred, however, to adhere to the limits set up by his lamented predecessor, Abraham Lincoln, and Congress itself. So it came about that between the final adjournment of the old Congress, March 4, 1865, and the first meeting of the new Congress, December last, the President had substantially accomplished his measures of reconstruction in nearly all the late Rebel States. What these measures have been we need not here repeat. It is sufficient that they have met with the approval of the South, and that the power to do these things was given to the Executive by the war and by Congress to prosecute the war and to restore peace.

President Johnson's justification, therefore, in what he has done, is as good as the South, and that the power to do these things was given to the Executive by the war and by Congress to prosecute the war and to restore peace. President Johnson's justification, therefore, in what he has done, is as good as the South, and that the power to do these things was given to the Executive by the war and by Congress to prosecute the war and to restore peace.

On the other hand it is contended that submission to the terms imposed and to the Constitution and the laws is all that we can justly require of the South; that if there have been any great grounds of complaint against the rights of the negroes they are now secured in the Civil Rights bill, and that negro suffrage and the enumeration of the blacks for representation in Congress can be regulated hereafter, but that a matter of such importance now to the Treasury and the financial interests of the country that the Southern States should be restored to law, order, industry, public confidence, and the full development of their great commercial capabilities. This is the argument in support of the President's policy; and it cannot be successfully answered.

Now, assuming that between his policy and the doing nothing policy of Congress the issue is carried before the people in one approaching all elections, let us consider the result to be sustained, with the managers of the Republican party against him? He cannot go over to the party of the Chicago Convention, the peace party of the war. It is impossible that he can identify himself with that organization. It would be a surrender to the left wing of the Rebellion, after the capture of the right and center. The battle of President Johnson is still within the lines of the Union party of the war, both North and South, and the way whereby he may defeat the radicals is very plain and easy. We will take the staunch old Union State of Pennsylvania. The Republicans there have nominated for Governor a good and true Union man of the practical school, in the person of General Geary. The Democrats have set up a peace man of the Vallandigham type. Geary, therefore, is the man for the Johnson Unionists. They have a wide margin for initial movements in regard to the restoration of legislative candidates. Here they may bank both Thaddeus Stevens and John W. Forney. To this end President Johnson may do much in his dispensation of patronage; for surely, he may use all legitimate means to strengthen his position and his supporters within the lines of the Union war party.

The Johnson Republicans of Connecticut are entirely right in avoiding any entangling alliance with the Peace Democrats and Democratic party. That party, from its opposition to the war, must to the way of the old Federal party. It is under the ban of a popular odium which cannot be revoked. It is a party which dug its own grave at Chicago, and which, if not yet buried, must die and be buried. The portion of the people identified with it crystallizing around the new Union party of the administration will powerfully assist in building up the great party of the future. On this road lies the victory of the Constitution, beginning with the October election in Pennsylvania. The Administration and the Union is the ticket.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES TREASURY. PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1866. Holders of twenty coupons and upwards of United States Loans due May 1, 1866, are hereby notified that they may present them for examination and count at this office on or after the 23d inst., to be paid on and after May 1, 1866. Blank schedules may be obtained at this office.

S. B. BROWN, Assistant Treasurer, United States.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. The Corporation of The Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia, in compliance with the requirements of their Charter, hereby announce that the 10th of May, 1866, to the opening of the books for subscription for the new company, at the residence of the President of the Philadelphia and Trust Company, No. 111 S. FOURTH street. Attest: George A. Wood, Secretary. Charles B. Felt, Treasurer. James W. Hazen, Secretary. Richard Meade Bachs, Secretary.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OFFICE. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at the office of the President, at 12 o'clock A. M., on the 25th of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock A. M., for the election of new Directors, at the ensuing year. JAMES S. COX, Secretary.

HERSTADT'S LAST WORK.—"STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS"—an excellent exhibition by permission of the Artist, for the Benefit of the "Ladies' Bazaar," at the residence of Mrs. Phoebe Boy's Home, at WENDELL'S, TAYLOR & CO.'S, Nos. 912 and 914 Chestnut Street, on or after 7 o'clock, 11:30 Single Ticket, 25 cents. 14 1/2 Im.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company will be held at the office of the President, at 12 o'clock A. M., on the 25th of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock A. M., for the election of new Directors, at the ensuing year. JAMES S. COX, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the Central Pennsylvania Company of the City of Philadelphia, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 240 South 2d Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, May 7th, at 12 o'clock, after which an election will be held for the officers of the Company of the ensuing year. L. J. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the Election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Secretary, No. 417 ARCH STREET, at 2 30 P. M. SIMON PERRY, Secretary.

OFFICE BULL CREEK OIL COMPANY. P. O. No. 411 CHESTNUT Street.—The Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on TUESDAY, May 1st, at 12 o'clock, for the election of officers. JOHN MULFORD, Secretary.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARE OF THE CITY, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has striven to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has secured a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. The Bill-Board is furnished with BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, &c. OF SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 100 Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organ in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Fruits of its Deleterious Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful method of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who contain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 5 cents in stamps or postal currency, by enclosing Dr. LA. CHOLK No. 31, AIDEN Lane Albany, N. Y.

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PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 278m U. S. SECURITIES. A SPECIALTY. SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS, 16 S. THIRD ST. 3 NASSAU ST. PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 21 DAVIES BROTHERS, No. 225 DOCK STREET, BANKERS AND BROKERS, BUY AND SELL UNITED STATES BONDS, ISSUED 5-20s. 10 40s. UNITED STATES 7-10s. ALL ISSUES. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS. Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 131 P.

HARPER, DUNEY & CO., BANKERS, STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Current Bank Notes, Coin, &c., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 36 2m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK HAS REMOVED. During the erection of the new bank building, to 117 1/2 No. 305 CHESTNUT STREET. 5 20s.—FIVE-TWENTIES. 7 30s.—SEVEN-THIRTIES. WANTED. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. THIRD STREET, SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c. J. W. SCOTT & CO., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, No. 814 Chestnut Street, FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL," PHILADELPHIA. 8 25 P.

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., 700 CHESTNUT STREET. REMOVAL! REMOVAL! OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE TO, Broad Street, Above Race, East Side. Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY. The undersigned, feeling exceedingly thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having no other business interest to pursue, has resolved to give up his business, and is respectfully invited to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, &c. M. BROWN & DAVIS, 9 2 Im.

RANDALL & CO., PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS, No. 1302 CHESTNUT STREET. Fine English Toilet Soaps, IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED. Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes. We have constantly on hand every variety of PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES. Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Fougades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetics, Tooth Pastes, Brushes, &c. 5 25 Im.

REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO. REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO. BLACK-PAT AND SUGAR-CURED. BLACK-PAT AND SUGAR-CURED. BEST IN THE WORLD. BEST IN THE WORLD. FREE FROM STEMS. FREE FROM STEMS. FREE FROM STEMS. DEAN, No. 413 CHESTNUT STREET, General Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, &c., has the Sole Agency for the above Celebrated Navy Tobacco. FORTY OFFICERS TO BE HENT, in the United States Hotel Building. Apply at DEAN'S 9 25 Im. No. 413 CHESTNUT Street.