THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Ectorial Opinions of the Leading ant Topics of the Hour.

COMPLLED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH

The Civil Rights of the Freedmen and the New Judicincy Bill.

From the Times. The feeling which led to the passage of the Civil Rights bill was doubtless that in matters which related to the two races at the South it would not be safe to leave the colored men to the local laws and courts; that the nation was pledged to see to it that they received justice, and to that end would have questions which involved their rights determined before the Pederal courts in all cases where those questions could not or would not receive a just and equal decision at the hands of the State ti ibunals. So Isudable a feeling ought not to be balked by any failure of the means employed to carry it into action. Those means should be in the highest degree wise and efficient for removing the difficulties in the case and securing, as far as possible, the entire protection of the freedmen from the working of those local prejudices in which are to be found the perils to which he is exposed.

It is outle remarkable that the Senate of the

It is quite remarkable that the Senate of the United States, before passing the Civit Rights bill, should have passed a measure without apparently thinking of its having any connection with this subject, the effect of which, since it has also passed the House, will be to weaken most seriously the very protection which the Civil Rights ill was interded to give. We refer to the bill reorganizing the Federal Judi-ciary, which has passed the Schate, and is now with the Judiciary Committee of the

One provision of this bill is, that there shall be no appeal from the decision of any United States District Judge (and all suits are tried in the first instance before the District Judges), unless the amount involved is \$500, or unless the District Judge shall certify that the adjudication involves a question of general im-

portance. At present the amount of \$50 involved is florent to give the right of appeal from the District Courts. So that we see that just at the time when it is supposed that the Federal courts are to be resorted to for protection by a very large class of poor people, who must of necessity bring small cases before the courts, at this very time it is proposed to increase tenfold the amoun necessary to give an appeal of right from the de-

cision of a single judge in those cases.

It is true that the judge may give certificates which will allow appeals, but none the less is he invested with absolute authority over them.

Now, we presume that the Federal judges may be less exposed to the ill effects of the local pre-

judices than the judges of the State courts But it is idle to suppose that they can be entirely free from them; and this new law, making their decisions absolute in these cases, is a sure means of making them more subject to their

But again, the bill provides that when appeals are taken from the District Court, they shall be to a Court of Appeals, composed of three Dis-trict Judges, and from that court no appeal shall be of right to the Supreme Court unless the case shall involve \$10,000 in amount, or the construction of the Constitution, or a treaty or revenue law of the United States. This pro-vision would indeed allow the constitutionality of the Civil Rights bill to be carried to the Supreme Court for decision, but let it be once decided to be constitutional, and no question arising under it can be carried to the Supreme Court of right, unless \$10,000 is involved. For all cases under that amount the freedmen are placed absolutely in the power of the District Judges in all cases involving less than \$10,000.

How many cases involving that amount will likely to arise in which a freedman is a party? Not many, in our judgment, very soon, and we are disposed to believe that there are loopholes enough in the Civil Rights bill to allow any Dis-trict Judge of the United States in the Southern States to practically destroy the bill, and render it of no effect whatever, without any fear of being interfered with by the Supreme Court of

the nation, or any other power.

We do not for an instant suppose that the Senate, when it passed this bill, saw that it would have any such effect. Moreover, the Civil Rights bill had not then passed the Senate. But now the House has passed the Civil Rights bill before this Judiciary bill has come before them. It then remains to be seen whether they will, by the passage of a bill which contains such provisions, go so far towards undoing their own

The President and the Democratic Party. From the World.

There seems to be some little misapprehension in the minds of Republicans as to the support and praise of the President by the Democratic party. We can ease their minds at once. Mr. Johnson is not our President, and we praise and support him just exactly as we should have praised and supported Mr. Lincoln had he lived to find himself in antagonism with a party of which the utterances in 1866 are in direct conflict with the utterances of 1861. We understand the President, and he understands us. So far as he differs from the Sumner-Stevens school, we agree with him. In his fight with disunionists, we back him, and we back him without either fee or reward, or the hope of fee or reward, except the consciousness of duty. We do not ask of him anything, except not to desert himself. We do not ask for offices; we do not want them; we simply ask him not to allow the offices to be used to bear himself. It he takes our advice, it is so much better for him and for the general welfare; if he does not, we are no worse off. So far as the interest of the Democratic party is concerned; so far as the burning of its principles into the convictions of men thereby, it might be better that the Sumner-Stevens taction should beat, and disgrace and degrade from his office Andrew Johnson, than that he should beat it. The President, in being afraid to identify himself in any way with the Democratic party (perhaps from motives of delicacy, which we appreciate), can lose something; but that party, which needs no particular man, can easily do without him. Clay left it, and, though few more able men have lived since Washington, the Democratic party managed to exist without him, and to beat him as often as he woodd the combat. We do not envy Mr. Johnson his present pretended friends of Seward & Co., whom he so often and so bitterly denounced as enemies of the Union, subverters of the Constitution, and provokers of cavil war. We do not ask him not to affiliate with them; but he knows that, though he ask it, we will not affiliate with them; their hands are too red with blood, and their pockets too plethoric with public plunder. As a matter of course, the Democratic party, whose life is a sacred regard to that compact

between the States that ratified it"—the Constitution-cannot attain power while that Constitution is utterly disregarded, and while a commution is utterly disregarded, and while a commumity is debauched by paper money, which it was
one of the great objects of that Constitution to
guard against. It would be as idle to expect it,
as to expect of a man who is in the flush and
happiness of wine to admit that a debauch is
not a very profitable as well as a very pleasant
thing. Only after the dreadful next morning
will be agree that the pleasure is dearly purchased, and that he has paid too dear for his
whethe.

whistic.

The Democratic party is the party of reason, not of passion; of the concrete, not of the abstract; of liberties, not of liberty. It aims to let men as severely alone as possible; to allow every man to work out his own elevation. It does not pretend to any superior science which will make gold out of leaves; it knows of no arith

metic which will make five out of two and two; it does not pretend to any chearcal soap which will "wash the Ethiope white;" and it believes that the great law of society and government

is the law of bargain and justice.

Just at this moment all these notions are apparently mistaken; and until they shall be proved by experience to be correct, the Democratic party is naturally and properly in the minority. Nor can it ask to resume its ancient rule until time has demonstrated that its reaoning is mathematical in accuracy.

Far better an honest minority than a dishonest

Far better an honest minority than a dishonest majority; far better a small party of convictions than a large party of accidents. As we have now publicly disavowed any interested support of the President, we hope the Conservative Republicans will be easy. The moment they proclaim the Constitution to be the supreme law, they will be only separated from us upon policy. So long as they acknowledge a higher law, we are their enemies under any circumstances but resistance to a foreign foe. The United States have bought the right to "the higher law" at a pretty big price, and the elephant is a very expretty big price, and the elephant is a very ex-pensive brute, now that he is bought. There is no saying what he will do next. The President secrepts the purchase, but proposes to keep him very closely confined. The radicals think he ought to have a very wide range. As between the President and them, we side with him; as between us and him, we propose to kill the elephant as soon as possible.

The Radical Faction and the Radical Press North and South.

From the Herald. Before the war the peace and harmony of the country were continually disturbed by a radical faction and a radical press, North and South. The Northern faction were the abolition radicals. and the Southern faction were the fire-esting pro-slavery secession radicals. The war-cry of the abolition faction was, "No union with slave holders," and that of the secession faction was 'No union with Yankee abolitionists." The journals and newspapers of these two sectional and distinct factions thus played into each others' hands, until the combustible political elements of the South were lighted up in the lames of the late terrible and bloody civil war.

For the preservation of the Union we have had to fight the most formidable and tenacrous Repelion in the history of any people-a Rebellion entered into for the perpetuation and expansion of slavery under a separate government. That Rebellion has been put down, and in putting it down we have swept the cause of all its woes, the institution of slavery, from the face of the fand, and have rendered its re-establishment in any State impossible by an an endment of the Federal Constitution. Under this condition of things the masses of the people, North and South, are disposed to meet again in harmony under the old flag, and gradually work out the solution of the great problem of the luture political and social status of the emancipated black race in the reconstructed Southern States. But while honest men are crying "peace,

peace," there is no peace. The radical aboli-tion faction, and the radical press of the North, are as clamorous now for the subjection of the South to the emancipated blacks as they were before the war for emancipation or disunion. Southern radical faction and their fire enting journals, on the other hand, are equally furious against any fusion or reconciliation with "the hated Yankees." In every possible way they are laboring to keep alive the bitter sec-tional enmities and revenges of the war. Thus at every point they are embarrassing the generous efforts of President Johnson to shape their State legislation and public opinion in harmony with his general plan of restoration. Thus upon every issue of reconstruction the Southern fireeating radicals are furnishing capital to the Northern abolition radicals, and weakening the

cause of the South.
We would again call upon the sober, sensible. thinking, and responsible men of the Southern States to take these fire-eating secession radicals in hand, and turn them from their career of madness and folly; otherwise the conservative men of the North will plead in vain for a Con-gressional policy of liberality and confidence towards the excluded Southern States.

Is There a National Congress?

From the Daily News. The President bas declared the Civil Rights bill to be unnecessary, inexpedient, and unconstitutional. It is a bill the provisions of which chiefly affect the interests of a people and of States unrepresented in the National Legislature. The parties most concerned had no voice in the consideration of the bill: no opportunity of discussing the dectrines upon which it is based; no privilege of placing upon official record their arguments, their protest, or their votes against its passage. It is a legislative measure, involving a change in the very organic law of the Republic, creating discriminations between classes and colors under the pretense of removing them, and furnishing tood for bitterness and strife between the white and black elements of our repulation. It necessarily increases, beyond all bounds of reason or safety, the extent of an alleady enormous Federal patronage, with all the attending evils of excessive expenditure and wide fields for partisan intrigue and corruption. The innumerable stipendiaries thus established throughout the land, obedient, of course, to the nod of their employers, would, in turn, exercise a kind of patriarchal control over the shittless, indolent, and docile creatures placed under their especial guardianship. The negroes, to con-ciliate their patrons, would embrace any political doctrine suggested to them by the party that held the purse-strings and the power, and faction would be incessantly at work to convert those thousands of stipendiaries and those mil-

lions of their proteges into agents of their ambition. The President appreciates the evils threatened by the passage of this bill. He has set forth his objections with an emphasis that demonstrates an unqualified and irrevocable hostility to the measure thus proposed. He has shown that he is conscious of the pernicious consequences of the execution of such an act, and should be be called upon to execute it, he must do so in defiance of his convictions of its unconstitutionality, and of results that he knows will be pre-judicial to the interests of the people, and dangerous to the safety of the political system. Under these circumstances, can he conscientiously exercise the executive authority in car rying out the provisions of the bill? It will be claimed by the radicals that he has no choice; that in the regular fulfilment of his official functions he must execute the laws passed by the National Legislature. But what it he should consider that the assemblage that passed the Civil Rights bill did not constitute, constitutionally, a National Legislature? Is the Executive bound to execute the will of an assemblage of usurpers, or to carry out the unconsti tutional measures of an unconstitutional legis-lative body? If Mr. Johnson is convinced that the Federal Congress is not complete, that there is some defect in its essence that renders it incapable of legislating in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, and especially if he is aware that defect has been wilfully created by the wrong and usurpation of those who claim to constitute that Congress, it is not his duty to execute the laws passed by those pretenders to the functions of national legislators. If the representatives of Massachusetts should take possession of the Capitol, exclude the representatives of other States, and pass laws for the government of the whole country, the President would certainly be justified in refusing to sanction the proceedings of such a Congress The case is not changed in principle from the fact that the representatives of other States have leagued with those of Massachusetts to usurp this monopoly of legislation. Eleven States and

therefore, by keeping the Southern States out of Congress that the radicals have a numerical Coppress that the radicals have a numerical superiority sufficient to dery the firecurity veto. The Constitution does not saaction such a trick as that, and, should it prevail, the very soul of republicanism will have passed a way.

Andrew Johnson is as much the President of the Southern States as of those that are represented in Congress. It is his duty to protect the rights of all the States and of all the people, without regard to geographical, partisan or without regard to geographical, partisan, or social distinctions. It he cannot compel the Radicals to admit the excluded members to their seats in the Capitol, he can at least refuse to be an instrument to carry out the schemes of the nsurpers. Do the men who assemble in the Federal Senate chamber and Hall of Representatives compose a Convress of the United States in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution? They do not. They lack essential attributes of complete Congressional exist ence. If the President will consent to be the a faction, let him execute the unconstitutional laws of those legislative monopolists. But it he is President of the United States, he need not fear to trample upon the edicts of the demagogues who are going through the show and mockery of legislation at Washington.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET 25 CLEANING.

Office No. 272 S. THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA, April 7, 1866. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Contractor will begin APRIL 9 to take up the ASHES once a week.

NORTH OF MARKET STREET. MONDAY-6th. 9th. and 19th Wards. TUESDAY-11th, 12th, and 16th Wards. WEDNESDAY-13th 14th, 15th, and 20th Wards. THURSDAY-17th, 18th, 19th, and 25th Wards. SOUTH OF MARKET STREET.

From south side of Market street to north side of Washington avenue, and from Broad street to the river Delaware, as tollows :-MONDAY-Iweifth street, east side, to Tenth

TUESDAY-Ten'h street to Eighth street. WEDNESDAY-Eighth street to Sixth street. THURSDAY-Sixth street to Fourth street. FRIDAY-Fourth street to Second street. SATURDAY-Second street to Delaware avenue WEST OF TWELFTH STREET.

MONDAY-Twelfth street to east side of Broad, from south side of Market street to north side of Washington avenue inclusive.

TUESDAY-West side of Broad to Sixteenth street, south side of Market to north side of South street, in WEDNESDAY-Sixteenth street to Eighteenth

THURSDAY-Eighteenth street to Twentleth

FRIDAY-Twentieth street to Twenty-second SATURDAY-Twenty second street to river Schuyl-

THURSDAY-South side of Washington avenue from river Delaw are to Broad street, and all south of Washington avenue, and west side of Broad street, south side

or South street to Washington avenue. Citizens will take notice that ashes will not be permitted to remain on the sidewalks or streets, except on the cays specified, and for each offense of this kind the penalty of the law will be promptly enforced. Notice of any neglect to remove the ashes on the days named can be sent through the Post Office to this Depariment. Office, No. 272 S. THIED Street. GEORGE F. GORDON,

Chief Inspector of Streets. CAMDEN AND AMBOY BAILROAD
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S
OFFICE,
BODDENTOWN 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 ensuling year. the 28th of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

3 30 42 8 SAMULL J. BAYARD Secretary.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING NEW LUNDON

COMPANY

The Aunual Meeting of Stockholders for Election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held

ON FER DAY, APRIL 13,

At the Office of the President

No. 417 ARCH STREET,

At 11 A. M. SIMON POEY,

SIMON POEY, Secretary.

"EXCELSIOR BOCK" SPRING, SARA-TOGA SPRINGS, New York.

The water of this very superior spring is unequalled in the medicinal one lites.

A. R. LAWRENC® & CO...
Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and No. 2 BARCLAY Street,
New York city.
Sold at wholesale in Philagelphia by
WHITALL, TATUM & CO.,
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
CHARLES ELLIS, SON & CO.,
and retailed by the leading Druggists, Hotels, and first-class Grocers.

3 10 swimrp*

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA
AND CHERRY RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 524 WALNUT Street, Boom No. 20.
The Directors have this day declared a second dividend
of ONE PERCENT, equal to two and a half cents per
share, for the nonth of March, payable on the 12th
inst. 7 he transier books will close April 7th, and open
on the 13th. P hiladelphia. April 4, 1866. 4 5 70

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARBIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130
fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human
Organs in a State of Bealth and Disease, with a Treatise
on Early Firors, 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 F 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. If 8 6m

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Nineneth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,

entitled- PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had free, or four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy 7171v No. 618 BHOAD WAY, New York,

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous ints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millineurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hap, prevents baidness, Sold by all Druggists. Factory No, 81 BARCLAY &L. N. Y. 338

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTEE'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has lettnothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodition of ghests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE-BOARD is unmished with ERANDIES, WILLSKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND BE-

DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND

Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New Lugland States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spit ting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a Remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficu ty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Klineys and Blander, Gravel, and

other complaints. Give a trial if you would tearn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe, and sure, Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine generally. GEORGE W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor, 7 22mwt3m BOSTON, Mass.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 364 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS BERETOFORE.
STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY MOUNT

the second of th

- E to # - t . T.

The pure of the their Bells bell by the

FINANCIAL. 0 0 0 K E & 0 0. No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

BANKERS

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES U. S. 64 OF 1881, 5-SOS, OLD AND NEW.

1040s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS 7-80 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. Collections made; Stocks Bough; and Sold or Commission special business accommodations reserved to

LADIES. PHILADELPHIA, February, 1898.

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.

DAVIES BROTHERS. No. 225 DOCK STREET,

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 21

BANKERS AND BROKERS, BUT 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 Co laterals negotiated Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 131 §

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, Ltc., bought and sold Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED During the erection of the new Bank bailding

1 17 4p No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

5 208 .- FIVE-TWENTIES. 7'30s -SEVEN-THIRTIES, WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

MEAD & SMYTH,

MANUFAC! URERS OF

FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA. [44tf

REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO. REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO. BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED. BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED. BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED. BEST IN THE WORLD. BEST IN THE WORLD. BEST IN THE WORLD. FREE FROM STEMS. FREE PROM STEMS.

FREE FROM STEMS DEAN, No. 413 CHESNUT Street, General Dealer in Tebacco, Cigars, Pipes, Etc. has the Sole Agency for the above Celebrated Navy

Tobacco. FORTY OFFICES TO RENT, in the United States Hotel Building. Apply at DEANS Tobacco and Cigar Store, 3 28 Imrp No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!! OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,

REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND BACE, 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.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.

The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to MESNRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,

Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the recutation of the OLD DBIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom.

Bespectually, etc.,

22m A. BROWN. BUY FURNITURE

GOULD & CO.S UNION DEPOTS,

Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street MOpposite Christ Church),

And Corner of NINTH and MARKET The largest, che apest, and best stock o. FURNITURE

Of every description in the world. REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, Of all descriptions. Of all descriptions,

AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CG. 8 OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CG. 8 OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO. 8 OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most illerand discount allowed.

DRY GOODS. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1866. Spring Importation. 1866. E. M. NEEDLES. HAS JUST OPENED 1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS, AIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Muil, and other Musics comprising complete stock, to witch the attention of peer is solicited as they are oftened at a REDUCTION from last SEASON'S

price rom 50c to \$150.

200 PARIS GOLFFRED KIRTS, newest styles of my own importation. No. we une uneshur areast. 628

H O P K I N S' 628

HOOP-SKIET

Manufactory No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Phinderphia.

Wholesale and Betasl.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and thildren.

Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are supercor in finish and durably y to any other Skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.

45

decea SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c TEMPLE OF FASHION Importations for the Spring and Summer of 1866.

MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1021 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA Paris Fatterns in Tissue Paper, for Ladies' and Chil-dren's Dresses

I desire to call your attention to the above card, and shall be pleased to have you call and inspect my stock, and I think you will find it the most choice and elegant assertment to select from My facilities for obtaining the most desirable novel less of the European market are now unsurpassed and softments per nearly every steamer add freshness and variety to the collection. The most desirable styles of Ornaments, Buttons, Laces, Fringes Coids, Tassels, Velvet Hibbors, Beiting, Parent Hooks and Eyes, French Corsets Shields Dress Ele-vators, Pads, Boop Skirts of our own and Madame Demores & make. Stamping Braiding and Embroizer-ing: French Fluting and Gauffering. ing; French Fjuting and Gauffering.

Parising Dress and Closk Making, in all its varieties.

Ladies lumish ng their rich and costly ma criais may rely on being artistically fitted and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest nossible prices.

possible prices.
Curting and Basting at the shortest notice, bets of Patterbs now ready for Merchanis and Dross-makers. All the Fashion Books for sale.

315 lm No. 1631 CRESNUT Street Philadelphia

BEAUTIFUL NEW STYLES.

MISSES THORNHILL & BURNS,

No. 1208 CHESNUT STREET, HAVE JUST BECEIVED

A BEAUTIFUL LOT OF FRENCH IMPORTED MADE-UP

UNDER-GARMENTS.

ALSO, COVERED FRENCH HOOP SKIRTS. THE NEW-STYLE TIE.

From the Opera "L'Africaine." 3 21 mwsl mr MISSES O'BRYAN, No. 1107 WALNUT MISSES O'BRYAN, No. 1107 WALNUT
Street.
WILL OPEN PARIS MILLINERY
for the Spring and Summer,
4 4 121*

BONNETS! BONNETS BONNET OPENING, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.

E. P. CILL & CO.,

MRS. R. DILLON,

3 27 Im

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street. Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINEBY Misses' and Intants' Hars and Caps, Siks, Velvets Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. [3 154m

SPRING. 1866.

OPENING

AT MRS. E. KEYSER'S CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM No. 1227 CHESNUT Street,

3 15 lm 1 Below Thirteenth, North side, Philadelphia

FURNITURE. TO HOUSEKEEPERS. I have a largestock of every variety of Furniture

which I will sell at request prices, consisting of PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS. PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH. PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH. PARLOR SUITS IN BEPS. Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes Book-cases

Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. Ltc. P. P. GUSTINE, N. E. COL SECOND AND RACE STS.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON, French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC Manufacturer of all kinds of

Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order. No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL, PHILADELPOIA.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS Of all descriptions, Or all descriptions,

Always on dand,
Always on band,
Always on band,
Always on band,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed. The most liberal discount allowed. The most liberal discount allowed. REMOVED. S. & JAMES M. FLANNAGAN have removed from No. 204 to No. 420 S. DELA-WARE Avenue, 529 121

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAPER HANGINGS,

FRANCIS NEWLAND & SON,

No. 52 North NINTH Street. WALL PAPERS,

COLF TUY WINDOW SHADES,

DECORATIONS, ETC. WILEY & BROTHER

HAVANA CIGARS AND MERROH SUM PIPES, N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Struts. We offer the finest Havana Clears at prices from 20 to 30 per cent, below the regular rates.

Also, the celebrate:

LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO, which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.

"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND."

GEORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND BUILDER:

No. 232 CARTER Street

And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
Of all descriptions,

The most liberal discount allowed.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS. GRAVE-STONES, Etc. Just completed, a beautiful variety of

STALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS. TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES Will be sold cheap for each.
Work sent to any part of the United Staces. HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
124wide No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia,

FITLER, WEAVER & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords

Twines, Etc., No. 23 North WATER Street and No. 22 North OELAWARE Avenue, PUILADELPHIA-MICHAEL WEAVER, 214 \$ FDWIN H. FITLER, MICHA CONEAD F. CLOTHER

C. PERKINS. LUMBER MERCHANT Successor to R. Clark, Jr., No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 § C O R N E X C H A N G E

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

No. 113 N. FEONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street,

Paladalphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Grain, Flour, Sait. Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS caustantly on hand.

2225 Also, WOOL SACKS.

JAMES CASCADEN. J. McG U I G A N, Importer and Wholesale Dealer n FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC. FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc

MATCHES AND BLACKING. NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Marketand Chemut.
PHILADELPHIA. RESTAURANT

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents perglass. GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR. The choicest Liquors always on band. No. 533 CHESNUT STRRET.

BENRY BECKER, Manager.

COTTON AND FLAX
SPIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent. Awning. Trunk and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also,
Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts. from one to seven
feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
365
No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
No. 23 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Phisdelphia
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refued Nitro, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co's Chocolate, Cocos, and Broma.
Cocker Eros. & Co's Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts,
and Nalls. A LEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WBARVES, No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 22 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL ELIJAH G. CATTELL

CONTINENTAL HOTEL HAIR DRESSING,
ESTABLISHMENT,
PETER SIEGFRIED,
PETER SIEGFRIED,

TEAS, &o.

TEAS REDUCED TO \$1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. 40°C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 46 S. SECOND Street. 1ry them.

STOVES RANGES, &o.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE RANGES OF ALL SEES. ALSO, PHIEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE

STEAM HEATING APPARATUS. CHARLES WILLIAMS, No. 1182 MARKET STREET,

DENTISTRY.

TSAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Bental Surgery, class 1833-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., naving served three years in the army has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street. Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory at ention to all who may require his motospical survices.

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

A DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY AS THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY I we will the same to be a second to the sec

The same of the same and the same of the s