COMPILED AVERY DAY FOR EVENING THEGRAPH.

An Attack on the Freedmen's Bureau.

Major-General J. B. Steedman and Brigadier-General J. S. Fullerton were lately sent South by the President to inspect and report on the Freedmen's Bureau. We do not remember to have heard of the former of these officers in connection with the freedmen, but General Fullerton is well known as the person who succorded Mr. Conway in the Commissionership of Louistana, During his brief administration in that State he won the regard of the New Orleans Rebels to such an extent that he was offered a dinner on his departure. In his hands the Bureau was managed on the conciliatory

theory; very much to the satisfaction of the

planters, but perhaps not greatly to the benefit of the freedmen.

The Generals have completed their tour of Virginia and North Carolina. The public may as well understand at the outset that, according to their report, the Freedmen's Bureau, which has been supposed to be conducted with fair ability, bonesty, and zeal, is managed in at least one State by a gang of swindlers and pick-pockets. This statement applies more particuarly to North Carolina, but even in Virginia the inspectors are so ill satisfied with its operations that they recommend that the duties of the Bureau should be turned over to the officers commanding troops in the Department. Wher ever the Bur au has, in the opinion of the Inspector-Generals, been useful, it has been so by "act ing in harmony with the civil officers of the State." Elsewhere difficulty has arisen from the "arbitrary, unnecessary, and inoffensive interference of the agents of the Bureau with the relations between the planters and their hired freedmen," which creates "a growing prejudice against the Gov-crument among the planters." It is easy to see by comparing the two statements that the theory of the Bureau which General Fullerton put in practice in Louisiana still occupies his mind. To not the Bureau is a machine to be employed for conciliating the Rebels and removing the "prejudice" they have cherished against the Government during the last four years. And the inspectors declare explicitly that the present Virginia code "renders the freedmen, in our opinion, perfectly secure, if left to the care of the law and the protection of the troops," Of course, it makes no difference, in their opinion, whether the Bureau be well or ill con-In either case, it is a nuisance or a

The burden of the complaint against the North Carolina officers, is that they are working plan-tations on their own account. General Fuller on states-and we have no doubt of the factthat among the North Carolinians there is a universal desire for the removal of the Bureau; which desire he attributes to the "misconduct" of the officers of the Bureau in "werking plantations, running saw-mills, manufacturing turpentine, tar, etc.—operations which bring them, armed with authority of their official positions, into competition with the citizens who are em-ploying freedmen." Under the indictment, Gene-rals Steedman and Fullerton being to the bar a long array of accused officials, among whom are Cotonel Whittlesey, the chief Commissioner of the Bureau for North Carolina; Captain F. A. Seeley, Captain Bosekranz, the Rev. Mr. Fitz, the Rev. Horace James, Captain Wheeler, Chap-lain Glavis, Maior J. C. Mann, Major Wickersham and others, who are employed as superintendents or sub-agents of the Bureau. Colonel Whittlesey is charged with being interested in the cultivation of a large farm, with attempting to conceal his interest, with giving low wages, and making the most stringent lapor regulations, to the great detriment of the freed-men, and incidentally with smothering an inves-tigation into the alleged murder of a negro by his partner, the Rev. Horace James, or by his clerk, Boyden. The others are all, we believe, accused of being connected with plantations, and with many subsidiary offenses, including prevarication about the facts, cheating the negroes, stealing four barrels of pork, exchanging white sugar for brown, and (inferentially) pocketing the difference, cruelly treating the freedmen and subjecting them to exorbitant taxes for support of the Bureau, selling Govern-ment property for their own use, etc. etc.

It is not our business to enter on a defense of any of these officers. If any of them have been guilty of offenses, we are most desirous they should be tried and punished. The goodwill we bear to the Bureau makes us solicitous that wheever of its officers abuses his trust should be exposed and removed. But we print herewith a letter from General Howard, which will have some influence on the public judgment in these matters. It is written not in reply to the official report of Generals Steedman and Fuller ton—which General Howard had not seen—but in reply to their unofficial report by the pen of a correspondent of the New York Heraid, published last week. In regard to the general charge that his agents are working plantations, General Howard does not deny that they are, but entirely approves their action in so doing. He does not believe there has been any speculation, or prostitution of official position for private gain. He "urged the renting and running of plantations to afford practical examples, and to encourage joint companies." General Howard, therefore, and not his subordinates, is responsible for what Generals Steedman and Fullert m assume to describe as "misconduct" in this

As to the rest of the charges, General Howard says emphatically:—"I have not yet the facts as to North Carolina, but you and your friends may rest assured that every shado s of accusation of complicity in crime on the part of those officers there, is utterly without joundation."

"I expect denunciation of this Bureau, but the same denunciation could be made against the Treasury Department, or any other department and of the Government, with equal show of justice. The Bureau does not do enough to secure the rights of the negro, I will admit; but it does not burn negro churches and school-bouses; it does not reject negro testimony. It will endeavor to prevent starvation until the next crop comes in. It will always keep its legitimate objects clearly in view of promoting industry, education, and justice."

Geograph Steedman and Fulleston spent, parts

Generals Steedman and Fullerton spent parts of 'en days in investigating the operations of the Bureau throughout the State of North Carolina. Whether they or General Howard are more likely to be well informed of the character of its officers and the management of its affairs, the public can judge.

Reconstruction-The Proposed Amend-ment to the Constitution.

From the Times. We stated on Saturday the manner in which the five amendments reported by the Reconstruction Committee were forced through the House in a lump, by a coalition of the extreme Radicals, under Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and the extreme Copperheads under Mr. Harris, of Maryland. Four of these amendments met no opposition in the Union ranks. Every member of the Union Party had declared himself in favor of the section guaranteeing an equality of givil rights, of that basing representation on voters, of the one repudiating the Rebel debt, and of the last giving Congress power to make these amendments effective by legislation. But upon the third section there was a serious difference of opinion among Union men. That section read as follows:—

Section 3. Until the 4th day of July, in the year 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for representatives in Col gress and for electors for President and Vice-Predent of the United States.

to be stricken out: but the remaining seventy, with the aid of fourteen Copperhead Democra's, ordered the previous question, which rendered it impossible to take a separate vote upon this section. They were all, therefore, passed together. It may be well enough to examine the effect of adopting this clause and sending it to the States to be ratified as an amendment of the

The section, it will be seen, disfranchises the areat mass of the people in the Southern States only in voting for Federal officers. They will still vote for the members of their Legislatures, and those Legislatures will represent the interests and wishes of the great body of the people of their respective States—those who did 'adhere to the insurrection" as well as those who did not. Now those very Legislatures are to decide on accepting or rejecting these amendments-and in regard to this section they are to jecide whether they will or will not distranchise their own constituents—the very men who elected them! Certainly, in the absence of some very strong inducement they cannot be expected to do so. What inducement is offered? is proposed to admit their representatives into Congress, it they will ratify those amendments, but they are not allowed to vote for representatives in Congress, if this section is ratified. They are expressly disfranchised by its terms. If they do not ratify it, therefore, they are not to have representation; if they do ratify it they may have representation, but they cut themselves off from being represented! Is it not absolutely certain that such a proposition will be instantly and

contemptuously rejected?

But this is not all. The other proposed amendments turn on the same condition. All must be adopted and become parts of the Constitution, or none take effect. These Rebei Legislatures must not only disfranchise themselves in Congress, but the, must also concede equal rights to their colored population, surrender part of their political power by consenting to change the basis of representation, repudiate the debt of their Government and abandon all claim to compensation for their slaves; and in exchange for all this they get representation in which they

are not to be represented!

It is difficult to believe that any single member of the Committee which reported these amendments, it he knew the meaning and effect this one, could have believed for a moment that there was the faintest shadow of a chance of their adoption. The passage of the "plan," in this form, secures, beyond all peradventure, the continued exclusion of the Southern States. That this was the object of the Copperheads in forcing the previous question, so as to prevent amendment, is more than probable—for they hope to bring them in on better terms by and by. That it was the object of Mr. Stevens and most of those who acted with him, is still more certain from their declarations. They do not want the Southern States represented. They do not intend that any of them shall be until after the next Presidential election. And by securing the adoption of this amendment with the others, they have taken an important step in the process of exclusion.

If the joint resolution just passed by the House shall pass the Senate in the same form, then will come up the bill granting representation to the States on condition of ratifying these amendments after they shall have become valid as parts of the Constitution. That may pass, smuch as only a majority vote is required. But it will certainly be vetoed, and then the issue will go to the country. Any one who supposes that Congress will be sustained in any such setf-stultifying action as this, must rate at s very low standard the common sense of the people at large.

Gen. Ben Butler's Plan of Reconstruction -Negro Suffrage the Main Question. From the Herald.

General Ben Butler, having failed with the Reconstruction Committee of Congress, has delivered himself of his views and his plan of reconstruction before a public meeting in Boston. We have already published his speech; but as the pronunciamento of one of the great guns of the radical camp, and as the plan of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's nominee for the next Presidency, it is entitled to some spe-

cual attention. General Butler holds that, having in the conquest of the lately rebellious States "acquired the title to all they possessed, of life, liberty, land, slaves, rights—constitutional and otherwise"-surely we may require them "to come and live with us under the divine law," What this learned doctor of divinity regards as the "divine law" will presently appear. There tion before the country-the President's plan and the plan of Congress. He does not like the President's plan, because there is too much charity in it; and he cannot admire the Congressional plan, because there is too little of charity in it. He says the President's plan "would be a good one if all the people in the South were loyal," but that "those who have been fighting us for four years don't love us, and don't love the Union, and the fact that they have abolished slavery because thay were ferced to do it don't make them love us any better; and the fact that they have been ordered to repudiate the debts of their rebellion don't create that ardor and affection among them which they should feel for the Government." Hence the conclusion of General Butler is that the abounding charity of the Administration towards those people is "love's labor lost;" or, to shorten the argument of the General by a phrase of scripture, "it is like casting pearls before swine," which is pretty near the legal

opinion of the amiable Thaddeus Stevens. The original lawgiver to the Rebels of New Orleans then reviews the plan of Congress in all its details, and says that these terms "seem, on its details, and says that these terms "seem, on the face, well enough;" but that one is forced to exclaim, on reading them through, "Where are the rest of them?" as one would say when his servant brings him his bread and coffee for breaklast, "Where are the eggs and bacon?" In other words, where are the blacks? "Where, in this proposition, do we find the protection of the rights of those men who have been faultful, and have fought side by side with us." General Butler complains that Congress, in resorting to a bribe to the ruling classes of the South, is giving a premium to rebellion, is begging the ques-tion, and pointedly asks, "Why does the government hesitate to do justice to its colore i citi zens?" Moreover, he contends that if you let the Rebels (or Southern whites) do all the voting, they will have everything their own way. In fact, at almost every point, General Butler finds this plan of Congress unfair, unjust, toolish, and impracticable. It is at best, he thinks, but a "cunning scheme to put off the whole question of reconstruction till after the next Presidential election;" a view of the subject, which we think every dispassionate, rea-

Soning man will say hits the nail upon the head.

But what does General Butler propose? What
infallible panaces has this experienced inventor
of patent medicines and Union washing machines for the present disordered condition of things in the Southern States? Here it is. He proposes a constitutional amendment binding the United States, the States and the people to pay the na-tional debt and to repudiate all the debts of the Rebellion. Then he should speak out in plain English, "No compensation for emancipated siaves." Then he would put it into the Constitution that there shall be no such thing as property in man; and then that whites and blacks in the several States shall be on the same footing of equality in regard to suffrage as in the matter of their civil rights. Then, by putting these propositions and those of the joint committee of Congress all together, he thinks we would secure a magnificent scheme of reconstruc-

Negro suffrage, however, is the essential feature of General Butler's plan, and the bartering away of the negro's rights upon the ground of expediency will be a severe trial to Senator Sumner and all that class of progressive radiations. cals. General Butler's views are valuable mainly from the fact that he is an outspoken repre-sentative of this class. What is to become of the scheme of the Committee of Fitteen in the Senate, which is distasteful in its leading features to rad cals and conservatives, we shall not undertake to say; but we are quite sure that some-thing more satisfactory than this to New York and Pennsylvania will be required to keep Old Of the Union members sixty-one desired this I Virginia and South Carolina out of the next

Congress. The people meantime will perceive, from the disagreements among all these radical dectors of reconstruction, that the safest and surest course is to fall in with the Administra-tion and its simple, practical, consistent, and successful policy. The further we go beyond it the deeper we get into revolutionary expedients and innovations. Our greatest danger now is not too little, but too much reconstruction.

Our Distinguished Strangers From the World.

Alus! how changed are the pesent times from those piping days of peace when the first intimation of the presence within our borders of any illustrious being from foreign parts was the signal for a metropolitan jubilee of exuberant hospitality !

Stephens, the Head Centre of all Head Cen-Centres throughout the earth, the eloquent capsheaf and living keystone of the Irish Republic, is now among us. Santa Anna, the antagonist of Scott and Taylor in that famous war with Mexico which gave a President to each of our two national parties, and California to the people, has landed upon the classic shores of New Jersey. But where be now the spectacles which of old greeted such guests as these; where be the enthusiastic aldermen, monopolizing all our backs and buying up all our stock of yellow kid gloves; where be the committees organizing balls at the Academy and banquets at the Astor House? Where is the abundant courtesy which drowned Japanese. Tommy in champagne? which drowned Japanese. Tommy in champagne? where the cordial good-fellowship which crammed the astonished mouth of the Sultan's envoy with roast ham and Topaz sherry? The war has done its work upon us. We are getting, we fear, to be a people of curmudgeons, sordidly given to minding our own business, and basely disposed to have the bill before we order the least. So inspect the bill before we order the teast. So, in little things as in great, the pressure of a n ighty change reveals itself. The people who have an income tax to look after, and a nation to reconstruct, have given hostages to fortune,

So far as concerns our present vis tors, this new order of things probably meets their own views more satisfactorily than the appear and amable riot of our emotions might have done. For one of them comes to us a man oppressed with the task of liberating a nationality, and the other brings to us a spirit weary with the passions and projects of a long and unsuccessful What Stephens seeks among us, doubtless, is leisure to examine into the origin of the chaos which has supervened upon the affairs of the Fentan Brotherhood, and to eliminate new hopes for Ireland from the confusion worst confounded of the O'Mahony-Roberts-Sweeney-Kil lian imbroglio. What Santa Anna asks of us can be only perfect repose. Doubtless the Mexican ex-President was pressed to make the voyage be has now undertaken by the sympathetic Seward, when that great man, turning away for a brief season from the turmoil of politics at Washington, bathed his soul in the balm of tropic airs, and took sweet counsel together with the exile of Anahuac amid the orange-groves of

Party prestige or influence in Mexico Sants Anna can scarcely be said to have. Throughout his long and chequered life in his own country he labored to arrest the development of that wonderful anarchy into which for forty years the figment of Mexican republicanism has been resolving itself. In the pursuit of this laudable object, however, it was his painful fate to be compelled to use so many doubtful instruments, and to adopt in turn so many inconsistent positions, that when he finally saw his long desire culminating in the re establishment of an Impe rial Mexican throne, neither the Austrian oc-cupant of that throne nor his Mexican supporters could be induced to make a place for the ex-dictator in the hierarchy of the new monarchy. Reduced thus to the attitude of a critic. Santa Anna has come to the conclusion, it is understood, that the work which might have been successfully accomplished under his own supervision is in a sad way now, and promises no lasting peace to his unhappy country. It is surely, then, but natural that, now touching closely upon the allotted term of human life, he should once more feel within himself, and more strongly than ever, that im-pulse which moved him when, in February, 1848, he informed the Commander-in-Chief of our victorious army that "he desired to leave Mexico forever, and seek an asylum on a foreign soil, where he might pass his last days in that tranquillity which he never could find in the land of his birth." Let this natural yearning, then, be respected. And if the presence of Stephens, absorbed and vexed in soul by the herculean task of calling a nation into existence; and of Santa Anna, worn out by the long torment of a country rent and torn asunder by incurable faction, can teach us more justly to estimate the work which our fathers achieved, and make us pause in the evil effort to undo that work for ever, we shall owe more to these unobtrusive visitors of to-day, than to any of their predeces-sors whom we feted so noisily in the past.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE VIRGIN Gold Mining Company of Colorado.

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The Books fer Sub-cription are now open. For a prospectus giving full particulars, or to secure one or more of these 'original interests,' address at once or apply to

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.
OFFICE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.
WASSINGTON, MAY S. 1856
Whereas, Salignatory notice has been transmitted to
the Comptroller of the Currency that the capita stock
of the S.F.COND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA. Pa., has been increased in the sum of firty trousand dollars (\$50,000), in accordance with the provisions
of its Articles of Association and that the whole amount
of such increase has been paid in, she that the paid up
capital stock of said Bank now amounts to the sum of
THIRLE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
(\$300,000).

(\$200,000).

Now it is hereby certified that the Capital Stock of the Second 1 ational Bank of Philade phia Pa. aforesaid, has been increased as aforesaid. In the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50 00); that said increase or capital has been paid into said Hank as a part of the Capital tock thereof; and that the said in crease of capital is approved by the Comptroller of the urrency. In witness whereof I bereunto affix my official signature.

511 6t Deputy Comptroller.

VANIA. TO THE SOLDIERS OF PENNSYL

VANIA.

Harmstone, May 1. 1846

In obedience to authority sensed in me by a resolution adopted by the Convention of Soldiers, he'd in this city on the eighth day of March 1868 I do hereby request the bonorably discharged soldiers of Pennsylvania to meet in their respective Legis ative Districts and elect Pelegstes, not exceeding five in number to represent their district in a Soldiers' Convention, to be held in the city of Pittsburg on TUESDAY, the fit the of June next, at 16 e'clock A. M.

Where any Representative district comprises more than one county, the manner of electing the delegates is respectfully referres to the soldiers of the district for such conference as will result in a fair representation of each county.

such conference as will result unattack of the nation casch county
Citizens who have borne arms in defense of the nation against treason have especial interest in the purposes of this Convention and it is desirable that as 'all a representation of the brave defenders of the country as possible should be secured on this occasion

Late Brevet Major-General U.S.A.

Papers favorable to the cause will please publish the above.

JOHN B. GOUGH.

"PECULIAR PEOPLE."

At the ACADEMY OF MUSIC MONDAY, May 14.
Tickets for sale at Ashmead & Evans', No. 721 Chesnut
street and Trump.er's Music store Seventh and Chesnut streets. Doors open at 7. Lecture will commence
at S. If any Tickets remain unsold they may be had at
the door of the Academy on Monday evening. 5113; PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PRILADELPHIA. May 2, 1866 S

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of FIVE FER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clea of National and State taxes, payable on and after May 20, 1866.

Blank newers of Atlanta pany, clea of National and State based of Satisfact May 30, 1866.

Blank powers of afterney or collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,

Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREAT NATIONAL FAIR.

THE LADY DIRECTORS OF THE National Soldlers' and Sailors' Orphan Home

Will commence to hold a PUBLIC FAIR, in the CITY OF WASHINGTON, on the 15 h of MAY NEXT the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the support and Maintenance of the Orenans of National Soldiers and Satiots, not otherwise provided for in their respective States and Territories.

The ladies invite all who can to contribute towards representing their State by a table at the Fair The charity is a noble and deserving one, and it is hoped that each State and Territory will be liberally

represented.
All contributions should be addressed "NATIONAL S' LDIEBS' AND SAILORN' ORPHAN HOME, "ASH NGTON, D. C." and forwarded, if possible, ten days be ore the opening of the Fair.
The Institution will be opened for the reception of Children on the last of June next, and appl'cations for acmission may be forwarded humediately to

MRS, J. CARLISLE, Secretary, Washington, D. C. P apers trief dly to the cause please copy. 4 25t5 15 THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE been duy elected Officers of the PHILADEL-PHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to serve for the cusulog year:

FRESIDENT
JOSEPH S. PEROT,
MANAGERS,
ALBXANDER G. CATTELL,
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS,
JAMES A. WRIGHT,
HOWARD HINCHMAN,
CHARLES KNECHT.
SENECA E. PALONE,
NATHAN BROOKE,
JOHN H. MICHENER,
TREASCRER

THEASURER

SAMULL L. WARD.

Subscriptions will be received at the Rooms of the Corn. Exchange Association, for the balance of the capital stock, daily, nom 11 A. M. to 12 M. (Signed) SAMUEL L. WARD, Treasurer. I'nlindelphia, May 11, 1866.

BIERSTADT'S LAST WORK—"STORM IN THE BOCKY MOUNTAINS"—now on exhibition by permission of the Artist, for the Benedit or the 'Lincon Institution and Soldiers' and Saliors' Orphen Hoys' Home." at WENDERWIH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S. Nos 912 and 914 CHE-NUT Street, for one mouth only. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P M.

Season Ticket, 8160 Single Ticket, 25 cents. [421 im

OFFICE OF THE VAN DUSEN OIL OFFICE OF THE VAN DUSEN OIL
COMPANY, No 825 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA. May 2, 1865.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Van
Dusen Oil Company will be held at the Office of the
Company on FRIDAY, the 18th day of May 1865, at 3%
o'clock P. M., to act on the proposition to borrow ten
theusand dollais for the prosecution of the legitimate
business of the Company. By order of the Board of
Directors.

E. B. McDOWELL,
Secretary.

OFFICE PORTAGE OIL AND MINING COMPANY, No. 1903 South BROAD Street, COMPANY, No. 1903 South BROAD Street, Philadelphia.

The proprietors of the shares who have neglected to pay the sum duly assessed thereon (TWENTY CENTS) by the action of the Board of Directors in pursuance of the terms of the Charter of this Company, are hereby requested to take notice that a sufficient number of shares to pay all assessments, with necessary and incidental charges thereon, will be sold at public suction at the office of the Company, on TUEEDAY June 5, at 12 M.

5 14 18t H. M. HUNSICKER, Treasur r.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street

FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA April 28 1866.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockho ders of this Company, that the option of receiving their Dividend in Stock of Ussh under the resolution of the Board on 11th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such Stockholders as do not demand their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock on or before that day, will be thereaf er entitled to receive it in Cash only.

[4 30 lm] S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MAR-RIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment-the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the legort of cases treated. A fruthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entartain 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 Maiden and medicines sent to any part of the world. 118 6m.

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DINING-ROOM. -F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing audone 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 iurnished with ERANDIES. WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS.

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To be bad free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
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ture Frames to Order. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

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