TEE NEW YORK PRESS.

EL LORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPIUS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TREFORAPR

The Policy of Restoration-Conservative Action of the Senate.

From the Times. The Senate on Tuesday made short work of what Mr. Stevens in the House declared to be the only one of the Constitutional amendments reported by the Committee on Reconstruction for which he cared a "suap of his finger." It was the one which disfranchised until 1870 all in the Southern States who had, at any time, given aid to the Rebellion. The Senate struck it out by a unanimous vote, and substituted for it a clause by which all who, after having sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, afterwards, in violation of that oath, joined the Rebellion, are declared ineligible to office; and even this may be waived, so far as members of Cougress are concerned, upon the vote of twothirds of the members of either House. Sundry other amendments, of no great importance were reported to the original proposition; and the whole now stands substantially as the more conservative Union sts of the House would have made it, if they had been allowed to bring their

propositions to a vote.

This action of the Senate is in the direction of harmony and conciliation. Coupled with the decisive action of the House on Monday, in reject ing the proposition to deprive the President of his constitutional authority over those who beld office under him, it indicates more than the cossibility of renewed concert of action be tween the Executive and Legislative Depart ment of the Government. Disclaim it as mem. bers may, this action has been largely influenced by deference to the position, it not to the opinions, of the President. As the session draws towards a close, members are more alive to the responsibility of their acts, and are more solicitous than they have hitherto been not to court a quarrel from which nothing but injury can possibly accrae to themselves or to the Union party. They begin to perceive that however pleasant it may seem at the moment to denounce the President and dety his influence they cannot possibly strengthen themselves in the least thereby. Whatever effect their action has, must be against them. At the very best they can only hold their own; while it is quite possible that they may abenate just enough of their old supporters to fall short of a re-election. They would gladly, therefore, in many cases re trace their steps and correct the errors into which they have been betrayed by an over hasty and inconsiderate zeal, and all seem anxious to

avoid their repetition. The amendments to the Constitution, as they now stand, will not encounter strenuous object tion from any quarter. All are willing to submit to the States the question whether they will concede to Congress the power to prevent unequal State legislation touching the civil rights of citizens of the United States. Few question the abstract justice and wisdom of changing the basis of representation, so that it shall not be so unequal at the North and South in proportion to voters. The exclusion from office of men who added periury to treason is certainly not severe. either as a penalty or a precaution, and no one can object to declaring the national debt inviolate To every one of these propositions, presented on its own merits, we presume the President him-sell would not object.

There remains now but one point involving clanger of serious collision. As the matter now sta ds it is proposed to make assent to these amendments, on the part of every Southern State, a condition precedent to the admission of her representatives to Congress. The bill from the Committee, which was brought up for discussion in the House yesterday, contains not only this condition, but also excludes those States until the amendments shall have become as parts of the Constitution; but this latter clause is so manifestly unjust that it will undoubtedly be stricken out. Even then the is a fundamental principle with the Presi-dent that the right to be represented in Congress belongs to every State under the Constitution—that it is an absolute right, essential to the very existence of the Govern ment, and never to be refused or denied when the State stands in a loyal attitude and elects loyal men as her representatives. He demes the right of Congress, therefore, to prescribe conditions of any kind to the enjoyment of that right, except such as touch the question of lovalty, of which each House is to be the exclusive judge, As a matter of course, he will deny the right of Congress to require any State to ratify any amendment to the Constitution, no matter what may be us character, still less to ratify one stripping herself of political power which she now enjoys under the Constitution, as a condi-tion of her being admitted to representation in The bill, if passed in its present form, is, therefore, almost certain to be vetoed, and, so far as the political result is concerned It will make very little difference whether it is passed in spite of his objections or not. The conflict between the President and Congress will be continued, and as each branch of the Government will have its adherents, nothing but weakness and disaster can ensue.

This ought, by all means, to be avoided: and

now that Congress seems to be more disposed than hitherto to heed counsels of prudence and moderation, we trust it may be. There are certainly other modes of presenting these amend-ments to the avorable consideration of the States, than by prescribing them as conditions of representation. We trust some mode more reasonable in itself, and less obnoxious to just objections on constitutional grounds, may be devised and adopted. The difference between the President and Congress is now becoming. through the advancing ascendancy of moderate counsels, so narrow and so slight that its complete removal becomes an imperative, as It ought to be a pleasing, duty.

Southern Codes for the Freedmen.

From the Tribune. The information just communicated by the Pres dent to the House of Representatives, concerning the recent legislation of the Southern States in reference to the freedmen, will be eagerly canvassed by the friends of freedom and of equal rights in every State of the Union. Although the new constitutions of the Southern States and the proceedings of their Legislatures have all been printed down in Dixie, much of 2he legislation is new to the North; and we hope, therefore, that the whole Union press will avail itself of the present occasion to "diffuse political knowledge" of the most indis-

pensable kind. The report now presented by the Secretary of State, embraces the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida. Georgia. Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas. It is well known that all these States have yielded one point to the urgent representations of the Washington Govwhich all, or nearly all, would not have yielded of their own free will and accord-negro testimony in court. But even this one point has been only yielded in cases where rights of persons or property of persons of color are concerned. Should Yankees or individuals of other detested nationalities be punished for Their unwelcome intrusion into Southern society, and be so unfortunate as to have none but negro witnesses, they would in vain appeal to a Southern court for redress of their grie-

wances and for protection.

As regards the special laws of the several States, there appears to be a considerable difference. North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Texas are liberal in comparison with Florida, South Cero'ina, and Missis-ippi, which have some very "peculiar" provisions. We gave yesterday an abstract of these provisions, which show the need of protection in which the

freedmen of these States stand, as well as any elaborate argument can do. It will be seen, then, that all the three States last named provide for the flogging of negroes in cases of mis-demeanor. South Carolins, especially, is fond of this corrective, and liberally provides for immediate flozging in numerous cases, when a negro is unable to pay a fine, however trifling. The establishment of schools of colored persons is made dependent upon a license, which will not be too readily given to natives of the more Northern States, or to any teachers having auti-Southern notions of the rights of the negroes, To keep up the distinctions of the two races as much as possible, the freedmen employed as farm laborers are to be designated as "servants," and their employers as "masters." The freedmen are forbidden to exercise any art, trade, or business, except that of farm laborers, without a special heense; and this license, in every case, is to be good for one year only. For the special benefit of Northern planters it is enacted that when the neighbors of a planter regard his colored farm laborers as nul-ances, and the judge is of the same opinion, the contracts may be dissolved, and in such case no subsequent contract between such a person and a colored servant shall be approved for two years. Among the cases when the State may take colored chil dren from their parents in order to "apprentice" them, we find one, when the parents do not teach their children habits of industry and honesty. There would be, of course, not the least difficulty under this law to "apprentice" the whole of the young generation of the colored

There is only one more law-in the Mississippi Constitution-to which we will call special attention. It provides that all freedmen "who found unlawfully assembling themselves together," and all white persons "so assembling with freedmen," shall be deemed vagrants. How long, we would like to know, will it take the courts of Mississippi to expel, under the provision of this act, every teacher of a colored

school from the State?

An abstract of these laws should be in the hands of every voter of the Union party. Where ts views are not yet fully harmonized as to the nd of Freedmen's Bureau the country needs, if the Act of Emancipation is to be enforced, an acquaintance with these Southern laws will soon

"Reconstruction" at the Latest Dates. From the World,

We have all heard of the changing colors of the chameleon; of the builders of the Tower of Babel, no one of whom understood a word of the language spoken by any other; of the web of Penelope, who, to clude her lovers, ravelled out in the night all that she wove by day; of the witches in Macbelli, every one of whom threw a different ingredient into the caldron in which they cooked their bubbling "hell-brota;" of the frog at the bottom of the well, who jumped up three feet every day, and fell back two every night; of the stone of Stsyphus; of the tussle of the dogs in the "Iliad," all tugging with their teeth in different ways around the circomference of a rotten hide, to see which would carry off the prize; or Barnum's "happy family" of dogs, cat-, monkeys, snakes, rats, guinea-pigs, barn-door fowl, bears, foxes, and what-not, all "pigging together in the some truckle-bed;" of punctuation marks shaken on a composition from a pepper-box; of the definition of wit which make- it consist of ideas which are astonished at finding themselves in each other's company; but all images of things incongruous, jarring, dissentient, all examples of abortive efforts and work ever beginning, undoing, renewing, "vanishing ere one can say it lightens," shrink abashed before the higgledypiggledy contrivings and counter-contrivings; the jumbling proposals, amendments, with, drawals; the endless cressing, undressing, and redressing, of what is called in Congress "recon-

It would require more diligence, possibly more arithmetic than we are masters of to bring together and compute all the multitudinous schemes broached by Republicans during the session. What was once jeeringly said of the London Imes, that it had three hundred and sixty-five a ffcrent opinions on every possible subject, one on each for every day in the year, is poor and the proc arren compared to surpassing that of "the sow of imperial augury" -of this teeming Congress. The swarming sects of new lights satirized in "Hudibras" as proceeding, in their fauntical innovations,

"As if religion were intended For nothing else but to be mended."

were less given to unsettle, resettle, and then again upset, the gospel which it was their chief duty to obey, than the tinkers at Washington are to "transmogrity" the Constitution which they have all solemnly sworn to support. They act as if the Constitution "were intended for nothing else but to be mended;" as if it were a ball of political putty on which it is "the chief duty of man," at least of a Congress-man, to train his 'prentice hand in moulding it, first into this shape, then into that as iastidious and freaky "godsmiths" used to change the form of It may be said that their intentions were good. But a certain place, of which it may not be best to take too near a view, is paved with good intentions-not abortive intentions merely. but executed intentions, in which damnable acts proceeded from worthy motives. Such is lying for the glory of God, or propagating the gospel of mercy by persecution, or torturing men's bodies for the good of their souls; crimes which find their parallel in breaking ouths to support the Constitution in the hope of making better. Gur well-intentioned Congressmen semble the well-intentioned daughters of resemble Jason, who cut their venerable tather in pieces and boiled him in a pot, in the nope that he would come out renewed in youth-an expecta-

tion which was not realized.

All this infinite diversity of conflicting views, which has prevailed in Congress as to what ought to be done, proves that there is no necessity for doing anything. On things really neceseary, it is more easy to agree than to differ. It was necessary that the Rebel State Governments in the South should be supplan ed by loval ones; and the necessity not being (ancirul but real, there was no difference of opinion, and the substitution was made by common consent. It was also necessary, seeing that slavery had been overthrown by the war, confessedly in fact, but not unquestionably in law, that the subject should be out beyond future controversy by giving to the admitted fact a stable legal founds tion. This necessity was, under the circumstances, real, and no voice was raised in opposition to it. Things fundamental in politics, like things fundamental in religion, are more agreed upon than non-essentials. The radicals find it hard to agree on further conditions of admission, because no further condi-

tions are necessary Since the Senate caucus, there begins, at last, o be some prospect that Congress may settle on the reconstruction scheme, as the caucus has amended it. Like people who try to make a meal of crabs, the radicals have a great heap of shells for a mouthful of meat. Their single mouthful of meat is the party advantage of giving to the negroes a weight in Federal polltics, either positive or negative, corresponding to their numbers. All else in their constitutional amendment of six sections, is "leather or prunello." To make sure that the national debt shall be paid and the Rebel debt not paid, reno constitutional amendment. quires stuff is mere dress to hide the nakedness of the negro provision. Even the proposal to render office-holders ineligible to Congress and to be chosen Presidential electors, amounts to nothing; or, at most, only to impotent revenge. It such men do not go to Congress themselves, they will dictate who shall. Make them all eligible, and they will neutralize and nullfy each other's influence by their mutual icalousy and envy. Exclude them, and you snit them all together in a cormon cause; and by their control over public sentiment, the men sent to Congress will be their tools, and vote as they bid them. Excluding them from being Presidential electors is simply ridiculous.

the beginning of the Government Presidential

electors have been mere passive tools of their

political party. They have never had the shadow

of free agency or independent choice.

The whole purpose of the proposed amendment is simply to make the Southern negroes count in national politics. It they do not vote, the South will lose a proportional number of Representatives, which will be a relative gain to the radicals. It the negroes do vote, the radicals expect them to vote with their party, and thus turnish positive instead of negative aid propose naked suffrage as an amendment to the Constitution would be a great deal more direct and simple, and it would have just as good a chance of ratification.

The Tax on Bankers' and Brokers' Sales.

From the Herald. We notice that another effort is being made by some of the Wall street bankers to evade the payment of the Government tax on their sales of stocks. This movement has become periodical. and as regular as the appearance of strawberries. Last year, as Judge Nelson was returning from Washington to his summer residence at Cooperstown, the bankers and brokers waited upon bim and secured an order to stay the enforcement of the collection of the revenue tax on their sales made on their own account. The Government ofscials were then required to appear at Cooperstown, a few months later, show why a permanent injunction should not be granted. This they did; but Judge Nelson de-cided in favor of the bankers and brokers, and thus deprived the Government of a large amount

of revenue.

The case was appealed to the Supreme Court at Washington, where the decision of Judge Nelson was reversed. The decree of the Court was not rendered until just before the adjournment of the Court, and in the meantime the bankers and brokers had accomplished their object. Several of the arms had by that time gone out of the business or formed new conartnerships, while others had failed. The Department at Washington, immediately upon the decree of the Supreme Court, directed the revenue officers to enforce the collection of the fax on brokers' sales made on their own account as well as on commission.

In accordance with this order the bankers and

brokers were notified to make out their returns for the tax on sales made on their own account A majority of the brokers readily complied with this order; the returns were being promptly made and the revenue of the Government largely increased as the result. For once there seemed a prospect that Wall street speculation would be compelled to pay its proportion of the revenue tax and not be able to escape and throw the burden upon the industrial interests. But just at this stage Judge Nelson sgain turns up, ourneying from Washington to his summer resort at Cooperstown. No sooner is his arrival known here than Clark, Dodge & Co. apply to him for an injunction restraining the internal revenue collectors from collecting tax upon their sales of stocks and other securities, whether made on their own account or on account of others, on the ground that they are doing business under a banker's license and therefore are not required to pay a tax on such transactions. Judge Nelson forthwith granted an order stayng proceedings, and notified the revenue offi cials, as in the former case, to appear at Cooperstown to show why a permanent injunction stould not be i-sued, and then resumed his jourto his summer residence. The brokers, having thus secured another year's exemption from the tax, are perjectly content. It, upon argument of the case. Judge Nelson grants a permanent injunction, then all that the brokers Wall street will have to do is to throw up

question involved in this matter-one which argely affects the revenue of the Government. We understand that there is at the present time nearly one and a half million of dollars of tax held back by bankers, on one pretext or another, which they expect to retain as their own profits, if this injunction is finally granted. This, as a matter of course, is a sum worth contending for, and with that amount back of them an extraordinary pressure will be made to secure a decision. The law on this subject is very plain, and it was clearly the intention of its tramers that all sales of stocks should pay a tax. The decision of the Supreme Court has removed every quibble on the part of the licensed brokers. But now the bankers come in with another exse, with the evident intention of getting rid of the payment of the tax. This being the case, we call upon Congress to so arrange the phraseology of the new internal revenue law, before it is finally passed, that there can be no doubt as to its meaning, and remove all plea or excuse for

their licenses as brokers and take out a banker'

license, and they can all escape the revenue tax.

Thus it will be seen that there is an important

an injunction in the future. But there is another very important phase to this question. The present law specially stipu-lates that all brokers and bankers shall pay, upon all sales of stocks and bonds, one-twentieth one per cent., and on sales of gold, silver, bullion, and com, one-lenth of one per cent. Now it is the established custom of the bankers and brokers to charge all their customers the Government tax, in addition to their own fees. This is the universal rule. Therefore, in all sales made on commission, the customer pays the tax-not the banker and broker. They simply retain the tax required by law to pay over to the Government. This move of Clark, Dodge & Co. is, therefore, simply an effort on the part of the bankers to add the amount taus collected from their customers to their own profits. If, however, now that they have received this onetwentieth or one-tenth of one per cent., as the case may be, on the plea that hey have got to pay that amount to the revenue officer, they turn around and secure an injunction, on the ground that they are not hable for that tax, then they have defrauded their customers. If they are not required by law to pay that tax to the Government, then every one of their customers can recover, by legal proceedings, the amount

It certainly was not the intention of the Government to levy a tax on sales of stock for the sole purpose of increasing the fees of the bankers. The tax was fixed for the purpose obtaining a revenue. The one-twentieth and one-tenth of one per cent., collected of the customers does not belong to the bankers and brokers, nor can they legally retain it under the law upon any other pretext whatever except to pay it over to the tax collector. If they are not required by the law to pay the tax to the Government, then the tax has been fraudulently taken away from their customers. We, therefore, advise all of those parties who have been selling stocks and gold through Clark, Dodge & Co., or any other bankers who refuse to pay the Government tax, to commence legal pro ceedings forth with and bring this question to a Let us know to whom this money belongs If it does not belong to the Government, then the bankers will be compelled to refund it to their customers, and they have made themselves criminally liable under the State laws for obsining money under talse pretenses.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLD BS. - The Board of Directors have this day decisted a semi annual dividend of FIVE FIR CENT. on the sepital stock of the Company, clea of National and State taxes, payable on and Blank news. Black powers of attorney or collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRL Street. THOMAS T. FIRTH, 5 3 301. Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE WAREHOUSING COMPA. Y OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Company's Office. DO. K. Street, on MONDAY June 4, between the home of 12 and 2 o'c ock P. M. for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

OFFICE PORTAGE OIL AND MINING COMPANY, No. 1963 South BROAD Street, Philadelphia.
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

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For Cheulers apply to President Cattyll, or to Front B. B. Voungman. FASTON, Pennsylvania April 4, 1866. 5 10

VANIA. VANIA.

Hammsburg, May 1, 18-6.

In obedience to authority vessed in me by a resolution adopted by the Convention of Soldiers, ned in this city on the cighth day of March 18-5. I do hereby 16-quest the horomably discharged so diers of "emaylvania to meet in their respective Legis ative Districts and elect felegales, not exceeding five in number to represent their district in a Soldiers' Convention, to be held in the city of Pittsburg, on TUESDAY, the first of June next, at legiclock A. M.

Where any Representative district comprises more than one county, the manner of electing the delegates is respectively referred to the soldiers of the ois rict for each conference as will result in a lair representation of each county.

each county

Citizens who have borne srms in defense of the nation the season have concerns in defense of the nation at since it reason have especial interest in the purposes of this Convention and it is desirable that as ind a representation of the brave defenders or the country as possible should be secured on this eccasion.

Late Brevet Majord eneral U.S.A.

Papers favorable to the cause will please publish the above.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE

HIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to serve for the JOSEPH S. PLROT. JOSEPH S. PEROT.

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SUBSECTION AND THE STATE OF THE

FAIR TO SECURE A HOME FOR THE AGID AND INFIRM MEMBERS OF THE AGID AND INFIRM MEMBERS OF THE MELTING THE MEMBERS OF THE MEM

NOTICE.—ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PETROLEUM STORAGE COMPANY of Philade phia will be be d at Office of the Company. No 327 WALNUT street (up stairs), on MONDAY, the 4th day of June, 1886, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the eccion of FIVE DIRECTORS to serve for the ensuing year.

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F. B. HUBBELL, Secretary.

THE SALE OF TICKETS FOR THE CHICAGO PRIZE CONCERT to be given May 28, ard postponed until July 9, will continue as heretofore at the principal Botels in this city. Those desirous of procuring tickets of the Philadelphia agent may send their orders, and they will receive prompt attention.

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Most Superior Workmanship,

AT THE

NEW STORE, No. 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros', Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of Silver and PlateD Ware, at No. 704 Arch Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far squesifor to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.

5 285

BOWMAN & LEONARD,

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at mode are prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers, No 824 CHESNUI STREET,

11 11:mtt §rp Below Fourth. G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St., INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK OF

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND FANCY AND PLAIN SILVER-WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. [5265

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC We are offering our stock o. WATCHES,

> JEWELRY, AND SILVERWARE,

AT A DISCOUNT, Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.

CLARK & BIDDLE, No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN, DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY Etc. Etc. Etc. No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

PACKING BOXES Of all kinds and for all use, supplied at short notice, by advantages for making are the best in the city, and prices it west. Call for a list of prices before you buy, at corner of TWELFTH and NOBLE Streets.

Fruit dealers supplied.

5 28 im*

ALBERT D. COOKE. DRY GOODS.

Northwest Corner of EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

Have just opened, at their new Store— 100 dozen Linen Huckaback Fowels, large size, 374 cents; Linen Towels, 19, 23, 25, 28, 31, 374, up Table Linens, Napkins and Doylies. Best makes Shirting Linens.

WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS. A large assortment of soft-finish Cambrics, Jac nets and Nain-ooks, Victoria Lawns and Swiss Mu

Fine quality Shroud Mushins
White Piques, 59, 69, 75, 80, 90, and \$1,00 per yard.
Nainscok Piaid Mushins, 25, 30, 371 up to 75.
Nait sook Stripe Mushins, 25, 31, 371 up to 624.
Hair Cord Stripe and Piaid Mushins,
Just opened, a new lor of Marselles Quilts, from
\$5,00 up to \$1,5,00 at less than importer's prices,
Honey Comb and Lancaster Quits
Best makes Bicached and Unbleached Mushins at
the very lowest market prices.

the very lowest market prices.

Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins.

American Prints and Ginghams.

Fine Scotch Ginghams.

A good assortment of Black Silks. Fine quality black all-wool Delaines. 45 cents; double-width black all-wool Delaines. 56 and 75 cents; black Delaines, double width, fine quality. 874 cents; black and white plaid Mobairs, 374 cents; very cheap, fine quality black Alpacas. quality black Alpacas.

Figured Mohair Lustres. 40 cents a yard.

Double width white Barege.
Linen Faus, from 19 cents up to \$1 00.
A large as ortment of Hosierv and Gloves.
Neede worked Bands, Edgings, Insertings, and
Flouncing Dimity Bands.
Silk Sun Umbrellas, and Hoop Skirts.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts. N B —Just opened, a new lot of French Soacs, Pomades and Extracts Tooth Brushes and Buffale Dressing Combs. The above were imported to order, and are very cheap. 245

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER

No. 49 North EIGHTH Street. Liave 'ust opened a complete stock o'

SPRING GOODS.

CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS. 500 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles

£60 dozen Pemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents. A full assortment of the newest design LACE COL-LA LS and COLLARY TIES, from 37 cents up to \$10. GLOVES-GLOVES. A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite stiention, which we offer at low figures.

S hirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at

GABRIELLE SKIRTS. GABRIELLE SKIRTS. The newest, most desirable, and stylish Skirts now Worn. TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article

No. 1024 OFSNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES, No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES, 2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS, Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed Tucked, Plaid Striped, Flain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses 160 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desir-

2 100 pieces FRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desir-able styles for Dresses.
Clany. Va encience and other Luces; Insert-ings, Edgings #louncings and Bands, Handker Chiefs, Vells, Collars Sleeves, etc.
The above are chered for sale CHHAP, and in great VARIETY
LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE.

No. 1034 CHESKUT S"REET. H O P K J N S' 628 Manutact

Above Fixth street, Philadelphia.

Above Fixth street, Philadelphia.

Wholesaie and Betail.

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

Those of "OUR OWN MARE" are superior in finis and diractivity to any other Skirts made, and warrants to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to extend

Skirts made to order attered and repeired. 245 COAL.

AMES O'BRIEN. DBALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON. Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater. Bas constantly on hand a competent supply of the

above superior Coal, surable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally. Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMIPHS' Post Office, promptly attended to.

GEO.A.COOKE'S . 1314 WASHINGTON AV.

N ORDER TO SAVE MONEY AND GET AN article that nearly every one is rushing for buy PRESION COAL at \$675 per ton Fgg and Stove size; also the genuine Lagie Vein Coal at same price; and a very line quality of Lehigh at \$750 per ton for Fgg and Stove delivered to all parts of the city, ree or slate and dirt. Orders received at No. 114 S. Turne of Street.

BENDER'S COAL AND ICE DEPOT, 8. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWBILL STREETS.

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colhery, tove, kgs and Heater size \$7:50; Aut at \$6.50. Also the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Collery, Nut size \$6.00 All other sizes \$700 all Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, is not as represented. Also, the Coal forteited if not full weight.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS.

AND DEALERS IN Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET 4 16 2m N. F. CORNER OF RACE

RESTAURANT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. Finest old and new ALFS, at 5 cents perglass. GCOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.

No. 533 CHESNUT STRRET. BENRY BECKER Manager.

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If of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and AR
Heater for Coal Cil Lamps: it prevents the Chimney
from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one
third the cil. Ca'l and see them they cost but ten control
bo. 203 BACE street Philadelphia. Samole sent to and
part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 30

The choicest Liquors always on hand.