#### The Workings of Reconstruction. From the Trioune

The President has appointed the commanders of the five Military Districts into which the South is divided; they are ready to execute the law; the loyal men, white and black, are prepared to take part in the work. The basis of reconstruction is fully laid; the plan of the Supplementary bill is certain to be enforced; and it only remains to be seen what action will be taken by the men who now control the Southern States.

We assume that they will accept the law, and, so far as they are not excluded by it, will speedily begin to reorganize their States in the way it requires. But they will do this under protest. Our Southern exchanges, with not very many exceptions, denounce the law, and even those which advise the people to accept abuse the power which made it. Consolation is sought in the fact that the South was not consulted in the making of it. "We are not asked to become accomplices in our own degradation, as when Congress proposed that we should ratify the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. These terms are imposed, and we can use without disgrace laws we are powerless to repeal." Men like Robert Ould and R. T. Daniel, of Virginia, proclaim, it is true, that any Southern man who takes part in reconstruction under this bill is treacherous to his State, and papers like the Houston Telegraph consider that the bill justifies every crime known in history or possible to human mature; but their counsels will not be regarded. The disloyal men who can take the oath required by the law of voters, will take it, and for this excellent reason: The negroes and the loyal white minority, if they refuse to act, will form State constitutions without their aid. Rather than see this effected, the worst op-

ponents of the law will in a few weeks be organizing a party under its protection. The members of the Louisiana Legislature who, as Zate as February 27, passed a bill over the Governor's veto providing for a State election by white voters only, and who last week referred to a committee resolutions declaring the Reconstruction law unconstitutional and only to be executed by the force of the bayonetshameful resolutions—will soon be working to keep the control of their State by the means the law provides. Other Legislatures will avoid the mistake of Leuisiana, and, as under the law the officers of the present Provisional Governments continue to perform their duties until their successors shall have been elected, they will be obliged to take some action. It is understood that Governor Orr will soon assemble the Legislature of South Carolina to consider the propriety of calling a convention. In Georgia, Alabama, and Virginia, the Provisional Governors will probably take similar steps. And in every State the men who most hate the law will accept the advice of their Shrewdest leaders, and try to obtain all possible power in the new Governments, in the hope of controlling the negro vote hereafter.

But this, fortunately, is not the only phase of reconstruction. Brighter skies arch above the South, in which a new light dawns. In North Carolina the Union whites and freedmen will, on the 27th of this month, hold a joint Convention in Raleigh to organize a Union party and consider a new Constitution for the State. In South Carolina there are indications that the freedmen will obtain the rights secured them by the law, without the opposition of the Rebel leaders, and, if we may trust recent professions, with their aid. It 4s true such aid is not needed, and those who may give it do so regretting that the negroes are to vote, and only hoping to get their ballots, but that matters little. Then there are men in the South who, like General Harley, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of South Carolina, are sincerely willing to accept negro suffrage as an act of justice, especially if universal ammesty should follow it. We may hope, too, that the number is increasing of those who Shave learned to know not only the might but the right of freedom, and who hail its triumphs as their own. It is too much to assume that the negroes are the only people in the South who have become more lightened, and liberal, and just since the war. Many of the whites have also made cheering progress, and it is not to be denied merely because so little of it is revealed. It must be remembered that such improvement is so unpopular that it is no small risk to neknowledge it. We rejoice that there are evidences that the restraint to which they have been subjected is being removed, and 2hat such ex-Rebel leaders as General Hampton can at least address the negroes as political equals without being misunderstood. County meetings are to be held in every Southern State to consider the new method of reconstruction; one was held in Buckingham county, Virginia, on the 11th instant, and at Montgomery, Alabama, a large meeting is called for the 26th. There is much reason to hope that they will not be composed only of negroes and a few proscribed loyal whites, but that even those who believe the law unconstitutional and tyrannical will not let such opinions prevent them from accepting its

#### Custom House Seizures of Books and Papers. From the Times.

Among the topics discussed in the report of the Congressional Committee on Affairs at the Custom House in this city, the Seizure Bureau occupied a prominent place-their attention having doubtless been called to it by complaints against its action, which have been grewing more and more numerous. In this connection, the report pays special attenzion to the statute which authorized the seizure of books and papers, being the seventh section of the act of March 3, 1863, which, the Committee say, "has not unfrequently been perverted into a medium and instrument of flagrant injustice." On this account they recommend that it be "repealed or greatly modified." Congress acted at once upon the suggestion, and the passage of the act of March 2, 1867, has doubtless remedied most, if not all, of the evils against which the report was directed.

The law of 1863 allowed the issuing of a search-warrant whenever it was made to appear by affidavit to the satisfaction of any Dis-Trict Judge of the United States that a fraud on the revenue had been committed or attempted by any importer of foreign merchandise, whether within his district or any other

The new law limits the power of a judge to Is so plain that it shows the old law to have prevent Napoleon from engaging in some such been passed without any proper care. It also

requires the warrant to issue on "complaint and affidavit," and confines it to cases of com mitted, not merely attemped, fraud. Under the former system the importer was entirely at the mercy of the custom-house officials. All that was necessary was to procure some one to swear that an importer had attempted a fraud, without stating any facts as a ground for the allegation, and a warrant could thereupon be issued, directed, not to an officer of the Court, but to the Collector of the port, by authority of which he or any agent whom he might appoint could enter any place and seize and carry away any of the importer's books or papers which he was pleased to think had anything to do with that fraud or any other, and keep them as long as the "retention thereof might be necessary, subject to the control and direction of the Solicitor of the

Treasury. Now, the seizure of papers has always been considered one of the most delicate and dangerous exercises of power. The Committee emarked upon this, referring to the constitutional provision guaranteeing the security of the people "in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures;" and they added that it was clear that "to cause stores, drawers, safes, etc., to be opened and rifled of books, letters, and papers, etc., without other judicial inquiry and determination than is implied in the formal production of an affidavit and the formal issuance of a warrant," ought to be held unreasonable. The report referred to one instance in which, under such a proceeding, a will and letters between a man and his wife were thus seized and held. The indignant language in which the report reprobates such action, and the state of the law under which such action could be taken, cannot be said to be undeserved. But the report might have pointed out other abuses, and more especially hose attending the retention of papers so seized. That was left entirely to the discretion of the Government officials, not to a judicial discretion, but to that of the Solicitor of the Treasury, before whom no judicial pro-ceedings could be instituted, and from whose

decision there could be no appeal. It is natural and proper that when such a state of things was once brought to the notice of our law-makers, such dangerous powers should be at once regulated and brought within proper bounds.

Under the present law the warrant is to issue, not to the Collector, but to the Marshal, the proper officer of the Court, and it cannot issue unless the character of the fraud, the importations in respect to which it was committed, and above all the papers to be seized, are set forth by the complainant. Moreover, the papers are to be kept, not by the Collector, but by the Judge, as long as he deems it necessary; the Solicitor of the Treasury no longer has supreme power in such cases, and the warrants are to be returned, like other warrants, "to the Court of the District within which such Judge presides."

It is well that these changes have been made in the law. How it has happened that the courts have not long ago taken hold of the matter, and determined that the constitutional provision against "unreasonable seizures" rotected citizens against such proceedings, it difficult to say; but, indeed, as we happen to know, the matter had been brought in one case before the court of this district, and though no conclusion of it has as vet been reached, it is doubtless owing to the discussion of that case that the committee were led to make the recommendations which they did, and to secure the changes in the law which

have been made. How such a statute as that of 1863 could ever have been passed, or could have stood so long, can only be explained by the history of the times. We do not believe it was owing to any weakness of respect for constitutional safeguards, but only to the intense occupation of the popular mind and heart with things whose n sing importance kept minor matters out of sight. While the people were thus preoccupied, doubtless, many provisions crept into our laws which would not have been allowed in ordinary times; and now that matters are coming back to their old course, this section of the act of 1863 will probably not be the only one in the legislation of the past few years which will be found to need, and which will receive, a thorough overhauling and remodelling.

#### Foreign Policy of the Emperor Napoleon — Debate in the French Chambers. From the Herald.

According to one of Wednesday's telegrams the foreign policy of the Emperor had been vigorously attacked in the Corps Législatif, MM. Thiers and Favre declaring that the encouragement which the Emperor had given to the unification of Germany and Italy had proved hostile to the interests of France. Count de Chambord, the chief of all the Bourbons, has already with much seriousness and sorrow told France and the world the same story. Such, therefore, it may be taken for granted, is the general conviction of the Legitimists. M. Thiers may be regarded as giving expression to the general sentiment of the Orleanists. Nor is it possible to doubt that M. Jules Favre speaks in the name of a very large proportion of the Liberals of France. It is not difficult to understand the position assumed by the Count de Chambord.

The position of the ex-Prime Minister of Louis Philippe is equally intelligible. It is impossible to deny either the one or the other the merit of consistency. How the leader of the French Liberals should adopt such a course, it would be less easy to understand did we not bear in mind that there is nothing which so completely blinds a Frenchman to justice and reason as that which touches or seems to touch the greatness of his country. With a united Germany on the one hand and a united Italy on the other, every intelligent Frenchman sees that his country can never again occupy the same proud and prominent position which she has been wont to occupy in the European system, and that her influ ence in European councils must be materially sened. It is our conviction, therefore, that MM. Thiers and Favre have but echoed the general sentiment of the French people of all

grades and sections of society. There are many thoughts to which this view the situation gives rise. One is that the Emperor has been slightly outwitted. He is entitled to all praise for his policy towards the Italians. History will not refuse to admit that the unity of Italy redounds to his lasting henor. But the Emperor did not calculate that a united Italy, which he did not encourage, should spring into existence at one and the same time. This is the difficulty which the Emperor, equally with every intelligent Frenchman, feels. Another thought is that a foreign war which promised to win back for her her proud position would not be unpopu-lar in France. Were it not for this Exposition which, fortunately or unfortunately, he has the issuing of warrants against persons in his on hand, we do not believe that either his own district, the propriety of which limitation infirm health or his advanced years would

enterprise.

Reconstruction in South Carolina-The Remarkable Meeting at Columbia. From the Herald.

The recent meeting at the capital of South Carolina, an extended account of which we published yesterday, is one of the most significant events of the present day. Disfranchised whites and enfranchised blacks mingled together and took counsel on the policy of the future under the new order of affairs in the Southern States. As South Carolina was formerly the foremost in secession and the boldest advocate of slavery, so now she leads the van in reconstruction, and is the first of the Rebel States to recognize the equal rights of the freedmen. The politicians of South Carolina were always shrewd, active men; and the speeches of the whites at this remarkable meeting show that if the Rebellion has stripped them of everything else, it has not deprived them of political energy and

An assemblage of abolitionists in Boston, presided over by Wendell Phillips, could not have claimed more for, or conceded more to, the colored man than did the representatives of the South Carolina chivalry, standing in the capital of their State. It must have been a singular sight to see such men as Wade Hampton, De Saussure, Colonel Talley, E. J. Arthur and others telling their emancipated slaves that "they have the right of franchise; that they are "politically the equals of the whites;" that "the white man and the colored man of the South have the same interest, the some destiny;" that "the two races must prosper or perish together;" that the whites cherish "no hostillty towards the colored man on account of his altered circumstances;" and exhorting the blacks, in the exercise of their new rights and power, "to try those of the community whom they have known-those who have the same interests"-and not to "experiment on the sympathies of strangers" until they find themselves deceived by their white brethren of the South.

It is evident that the white citizens of South Carolina have resolved to accept the situation, and by a prompt and masterly movement towards immediate reconstruction under the Sherman act, to seize and hold control of the negro vote before the Republicans have time to obtain a commanding influence over the freedmen through the machinery to be operated by Secretary Stanton. If all the excluded States should adopt a similar policy, and push forward the work of reconstruction in the same spirit and with equal promptness and vigor, hey might yet make themselves masters of the position and effectually overthrow all the plans of the radicals. By such a movement the whole South could be brought back into the Union before the next Presidential election, and the disfranchised whites would have as complete political control over their several States as if the ballots remained in their own hands and the shackles were still on the arms of their former slaves.

DR. Wean bong, Bunds, Section of Description of the Hour than the Hour t R SYRUP CURES COUGHS, COLOS AND CONSUMPTION. THOMAS WINNILL A A VOTA SIL PARADLEMA MARCH 16 1864. HAR made more so of collect March 16 1854.

The delication was sured to 1854.

The delicat Sold by all druggists at \$1 per bottle.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT. KROMER'S,
No. 408 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa,

## CONSUMPTION CURED.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

USE HASTING'S

SOLD BY

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS, No. 232 North SECOND stree

# BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD.

BIRD.

BIRD.

After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his irrends, and the public in general, at Nos. 60' and 60' ARCH Street.

The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and turnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appartenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid flowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:

PRESS. O. WOODNUTT.

SAMUEL DOUGLASS
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE
HENRY W. DUNCAN.

PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.

While Mr. BIED will hold a careful supervision over all. He ventures to say that taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public,

32 1m

C. BIRD, Proprietor.

C. BIRD, Proprietor,

# REMOVAL.

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. PRUNES & SEARS REMOVED TO NO.

Of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fitt of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also and Silver bought.

January 1, 1887. . ol ferm 1 198m

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC. CUTLERY. A fibe assortment of POCKET and
TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES SCISSORS
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street.
Three doors above Walnut, FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA MEW SIX PER CENT.

# STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN

\$23,000,000

AN ACT

TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid

for some time past; And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and Hous of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Penn-sylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby sylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum monwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, numely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years, eight millions of dollars payable at any time after the years, and within fifble at any time after ten years, and within fif-teen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which, loan, including premiums, etcetera received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of in-debtedness of the Commonwealth. Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be

pened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Trensurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certifi cate hereby authorized to be issued shall be

negotiated for less than its par value.

Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Common-

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, com-mittees, or other persons, holding, in a fidu-ciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebt-edness of the State or moneys, are hereby edness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the nauciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

ing twenty per centum.
Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity. Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been

Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby re

Speaker of the House of Representatives, L. W. HALL, Speaker of the Senate. Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Penn-sylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, United States of

Bids will be received for \$5,000,000, relmbursable in five years and payable in ten years; \$8,000,000, reimbursable in ten years, and payable In fifteen years; and \$10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advanta-geous to the State will be accepted. No bid for ess than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of \$50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.

The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in pay-ment of this loan, but bidders must state

ment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid. No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overque loans,

JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of Pennsylvania. JOHN F. HARTRANFT. W. H. KEMBLE,

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above unless authorized, will receive pay.

# 3-10s,

ALL SERIES. CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865, JANUARY AND JULY.

WITHOUT CHARGE. BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY,

## DE HAVEN&BROTHER, 10 23rp3f No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.

AUGUST

SEVEN THIRTY NOTES. CONVIDILL WITHOUT CHARGE

INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once, Small Bonds furnished asseon as received from Washington,

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

FINANCIAL.

REGISTERED LOAN

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION CO.

DUE IN 1897.

OF THE

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,

FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES FOR SALE

AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

NO. 122 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

This LOAN is secured by a First Mortgage on Company's Railroad, constructed, and to be co tructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton; including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertain-

ng to the said Hallroad and Bridge, Copies of the mertgage may be had on applicatio t the Office of the Company.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,

BANKING HOUSE

# OF AY OOKE & O.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW. A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED,

Compound Interest Notes Wanted. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPONITS.

Collections made, Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

## S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 S. THIRD Street. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF AL EINDS, AND STOCKS, RONDS, ETC

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE Philadelphia and New York Boards of Brokers COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED

Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers. | f22 3m 3'10s .- SEVEN - THIRTY NOTES

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted as algue No. 49 South THIRD Street?

WM. PAINTER & CO., NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIO

Nos, 809 and S11 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, \$500,000-FULL PAYD, DIRECTORS

Jos. T. Bailey, | William Ervien, | Sam'l A. Bispham, Edw. B. Orne, | Osgood Welsh, | Fred. A. Hoyt, Nathan Hilles, B. Rowland, Jr., | Wm. H. Rhawn, PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM H. RHAWN. CASHTER,

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, [1313m

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA Estate of McCLINTOCK, MINORS Estate of McCLINTOCK, MINORS
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle
and adjust the account of C. P. Cornman, Esq., Guardian of Anna, James, John, Reiena H., Caroline M.,
George G., Elizabeth S., and Wm. D. McClintock,
Minors, and to report distribution of the Balance in
the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interests of for the purpose of his appointment on TUEIAY, March 26, 1867, at lour (4) o'clock, P. M., at
his office, No, 402 Walnut street, in the city of Philadelphia. 3.15 fmw5t\* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of WILLIAM KITCHEN, Decsased,
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle,
and adjust the account of JOHN CONRY and
JOSEPH N, PRICE, Executors, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose
of his appointment, on MONDAY, March 25, 1867, at
11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT
Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

3 15 imw51\*

TN THE ORPHANS COURT FOR THE CITY

AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of AMOS C. MARGERUM, Deceased,
The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute
be fund in Court in the said estate arising from sale the find in Court in the said estate graing from said of real estate of decedent, will meet the parties in-terested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUES-DAY, March 28, 1887, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his Office, No. 402 WALNUT street, in the city of Filladelphia. 8 15 huw8i\* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

## FERTILIZERS.

A MMONIATED PHOSPHATE.

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable

Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc. This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price \$60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists, No. 724 MARKET Street.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

## WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS,

AND DEALERS D

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils, No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET. GORNER OF RACE.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELDY & STLVER WARE. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

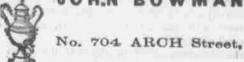
802 Chestnut St., Phila-Have on hand a large and splendid assortment

DIAMONDS. JEWELBY, AND SILVER-WARE

OF ALL RINDS AND PRICES. Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices. BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and war-Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

# JOHN BOWMAN,



PRILADELPHIA. MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN SILVER AND PLATEDWARE Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city

TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [526]

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET. Offers an entirely new and most carefully select d AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,

SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for

BRID LOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS. An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing.



NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET, MHave just received an invoice of FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,

Manufactured to their order in Paris. Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS, with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [ 5 26g

HENRY HARPER, 520 ARCH Street. Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY. SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND SOLID SILVER-WARE,

AWNINGS, ETC. AWNINGS! AWNINGS!

INILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.

W. F. SHEIBLE,

No. 31 South SIXTH Street. Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWN-

INGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS. and WAGON COVERS. Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [273mrp AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC. If you want an EXTRA AWNING VERY CHEAP,

let our Awning Makers take the measure, and mi it from a lot of 1800 Hospital Tents lately purcha by us, many of which are new, and the best 12 duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of PITKINS & CO.,

Nos. 237 and 239 N. FRONT Street. AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY.

### NEW YORK. Factory, Hudson City, N. J.

WHOLESALE SALESROOM, No. 34 JOHN Street, N. Y. All styles and grades of Lead Pencils of superior quality are manufactured, and offered at fair terms to the Trade. The public are invited to give the AMERI-CAN LEAD PENCIL the preference. The Pencils are to be had of all the principal Sta

tioners and Notion Dealers. ASK FOR THE "AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL" [TESTIMONIAL.]

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL. ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
YALE COLLEGE, NOVEMBER 16, 1886.

I have always recommended the Frence polygrade lead pencils as the only pencils fitted for both ornamental and mathematical drawing; but after a thorough trial of the AMERICAN POLYGRADE LEAD PENCILS manufactured by the AMERICAN LEAD PENCILS manufactured by the AMERICAN LEAD PENCILS on, Y., I find them superior to any pencil in use, even to the Farren or the old English Customers, and all the ordinary uses of a lead pencil.

These pencils are very finely graded and have a vary smooth lead; even the softest pencils hold the point well; they are all that can be desired in a pencil, it gives me great pleasure to be able to assure Americans that they will no longer be compelled to depend upon Germany or any other foreign market for pencils.

Professor of Drawing, etc.

All:Pencils are stamped-"AMERICAN LD PENCIL CO., N. Y." None genuine without the exact name of the firm

KEITH & PICKETT, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN WHALE, SPERM, LARD, ENGINE, SPINDLE,

MACHINERY OILS.

Also, Agents for Munhattan Axle Grease Company.

No. 134 South DELAWARE Avenue. 1 30 wim2m FLORIST

AND Preserver of Natural Flowers, A. H. POWELL,

No. 725 ARCH 'Street, Below Eighth Houquets, Wreaths. Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Frow minished to order at all scasons. I steep