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EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS NEW CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

How to Treat Indians.

From the Independent. It has been affirmed that the Teutonic family of nations have ever shown themselves eminently cruel and unscrupulous in their treatment of conquered and inferior races. They have shown themselves no exception, assuredly; but we cannot allow that they are any worse than the Latin races that Bonaparte made so frantic an attempt to rehabilitate in their superiority over the Northern barbarians on this continent, and which poor Max has paid so dearly for. We rather think that even our own conduct towards the Indians and the Africans would make a very good show alongside that of Spain towards her slaves and the aborigines of Mexico, South America, and the Antilles. But this is no excuse for us or our fathers. The founders of New England contemplated nothing other than the civilization and conversion of the Indian tribes. Even down to the end of the seventeenth century it was supposed that the two races would continue to possess the earth together, and live side by side to the end of time. It may be doubted when John Eliot, the apostle, would have performed that linguistic miracle, the translation of the Bible into the Indian vernacular, if he had supposed it was so soon to become a mere literary rarity. Still, the fathers of New England were hard enough on their unrepentant neighbors, and were quite ready enough to regard themselves as the chosen people to whom the new Canaan had been appointed for an inheritance, and the Indians as the Canaanites who were to be rooted out. But, however scarlet may have been the sons of our fathers in this regard, they were white as wool compared with those of their descendants within the last half century or so. The wars of General Jackson, the wholesale removal of whole tribes from their ancient hunting-grounds that they might be turned by negro slaves into cotton fields, the Seminole war in Florida, and all the cruelty and injustice attending and following these national crimes, make a very black page in our national history. For a good many years our civilization had not begun to encroach on the vast domain of the Indian country, and we knew not much about its roving inhabitants, excepting an occasional big talk at Washington, or the sketches of Catlin or Parkman. But our outgrowth has at last reached that distant region, a path must be opened for the iron horse across those plains where only the buffalo and the Indian have ranged for centuries, and the white man once again stands face to face with the red. And, as has always happened, the contact has produced combustion and explosion. The question now is, how far the conflagration thus begun is to spread, and whether it can be checked and extinguished? This Indian war will be on a very different scale from any that has preceded it, and it is a matter to be most carefully considered and conducted, or it may devour up as much of our substance as the Rebellion itself.

In all former conflicts with Indians, the tribes have been comparatively small, and their territory relatively contracted; and yet how many years and how much blood and money it cost to conquer them! Now they are in large numbers, with a continent behind them into which they can fly from before our troops, and where they can dart on weak convoys or isolated forts. Indeed our military expeditions against them have been well compared to going duck-shooting with a full brass band. The following-piece, as well as the snare, is vain in the sight of such wary birds as they. The attempt to exterminate them by force of arms must extend over many years, and involve a frightful, perhaps a ruinous expense. And this danger is to be incurred, by the testimony of officers who have seen the most Indian service, for the especial benefit of the traders who would cheat the Indians and the contractors who would cheat the Government! We humbly submit that we are not called upon to pay the "bummers" of the advancing army of civilization so ruinous a price for services we can well dispense with. It is demostriable that it would be vastly cheaper for the United States Government to supply the Indian tribes gratuitously with every article the traders furnish them with exorbitantly, from this time forth, than to go to war to protect these last in their thievery.

We are not disposed to exalt the "noble savage" into a model for admiration, as Rousseau and his school used to do. We know his vices, and propinquity has dispersed most of the enchantment that distance formerly lent to his image. But still he is the image of God, though craved in copper, and is entitled to treatment as a human being, and an unfortunate one. Violence and treachery and cheating have exhausted the utmost in dealing with the Indians, and now they are the variety of justice and humanity, and see how they will prosper. Let the Indian country be put under the command of brave, sensible, humane military officers. Let no Indian trader be permitted within a hundred miles of the frontier, let the Government appoint competent salaried agents, furnished by the nation with all the merchandise the Indians need, whose business it shall be to supply them at fair prices. Let this be done, and a fit military force to see that it is done justly, and the scene of Indian outrages would disappear; the "noble savage" would be a civilized man, and Christianity would have a way opened to him by justice. We affirm that there is nothing illusory or impracticable about this scheme. It would be adding a novel function to our Government, but then our relations to the Indians are entirely anomalous, and must be exceptional. If the Indians be secured adequate justice in their trading affairs, and protected from white men with the same impartiality that white men are protected from them, we believe that Indian wars will be a thing of impossibilities.

Future Political Issues.

One can doubt that the political issues of war will soon pass away, unless revived the folly of those who assume to be the special friends of the South. There can be no dispute upon negro slavery when negro suffrage is an accomplished fact. Nor will those who were aghast in opposition to the admission of the negro to political privileges, venture upon any practical effort to take from him the ballot which he has gained in spite of them. Doubtless, in a few isolated States, a blind and stupid party will take pride in delaying the application of the principle of equality to their own States, but this cannot delay its final triumph, nor give rise to a national contest. But in concerning that these issues, which have occupied so much of our own thoughts, and which have absorbed our energies in the past,

must pass away, we by no means admit that the party which has maintained the side of universal liberty in the contest so nearly over must also pass into obscurity. Parties live long upon the tradition of past achievements—longer, in many cases, than is good for the country, or even for themselves; for a party is better dead than moribund. The Whig party of England held power for seventy years upon the credit of 1688, and even yet, although reduced to a mere shadow, has the largest share of the Government, by virtue of its past history. The Tories retained power uninterrupted for fifteen years after their triumphant conclusion of the war against Napoleon. So, in this country, the Democratic party has lived through blunders, incapacity, and corruption of the most amazing kind, solely upon its traditions of past glories; and to-day the great embarrassment of its managers is, that while its present organization is too offensive to the loyal spirit of the country to warrant the hope of winning a majority to its side, the party name constitutes so much of its strength with its present adherents that an abandonment of that name would probably disband the party.

We see no reason for supposing that the Republican party will prove an exception to this general rule. It has achieved a military success as complete as and more marvellous than the triumph of England over Napoleon, which gave the Tories a long lease of power. It has enfranchised a larger proportion of the Southern people than the Whig party of England did of its people in 1832. The strength of the hold which it has thus acquired upon the new voters is proved at every Southern election; and there are as yet no serious indications of its power being diminished at the North. It cannot calculate upon a blind and unconditional support; but it has every reason to expect that it will command the grateful and affectionate adherence, within reasonable limits, of vast masses of men who look upon it as the instrument of their own elevation or the preservation of a system dear to them as their own lives.

Some questions, over which there is just now much clamor, are not of sufficient importance to have a permanent or general effect upon politics. Thus the eight-hour delusion, which is being made use of quite extensively by desperate politicians, will speedily expend its force in a few still-born statutes. Probably nine-tenths of the real workers of the country have no interest in an eight-hour day; and even those classes who are deceived by their adde-pated leaders into relying upon it as a means of their elevation, will speedily be disgusted with its results, if they succeed in putting it in force. Nor will any of the other schemes for interference with property or business raise any permanent political issue. A community in which property is so widely spread as it is in our Northern States cannot be led into any hare-brained plans for its redistribution. The laborer who has saved one hundred dollars is too tenacious of that to be willing to divide it with his penniless neighbor, in the hope of getting a larger share in the general division. The South contains a much greater proportion of destitute people, and therefore such visionary schemes may for a while be popular there; but the colored people are beginning to accumulate property under equal laws, and will lose all interest in confiscation as soon as they have homes of their own, however small and mean. While severely censuring those who strive to delude the negro with the hope of plundering his late master, we are not apprehensive that any such efforts can be successful.

The issues arising out of temperance and Sunday laws are merely local; and though they may be controlling in New York, yet they will be settled there without affecting national politics very materially. The reconstruction of the South will not be completed, even under the most favorable circumstances, until the spring of 1868; and until that is accomplished, its completion will be the chief political consideration with the people. Even after the restoration of the Southern States to the full privileges of the Union, there must be a period of anxiety for the successful working of the new machinery which will tend to unite the Republican party, and thus to prolong its power.

Financial questions must, however, absorb a larger share of attention in the future than they have in the past. The amount to be raised by taxation is so large as to require a degree of wisdom in the mode of assessment which has never before been called for, and which is consequently not to be found among our legislators. The public mind is unacquainted on these points, and the people, seeking blindly for relief from burdens which oppress them, are for a time at the mercy of charlatans, who offer remedies which seem to promise instant relief, but which really aggravate the disease. The hard lessons of experience will soon make us all wiser, and we shall learn that the possession of long rivers, great mountains, vast prairies, and free institutions does not liberate us from the laws of political economy, as thousands of well-meaning men now firmly believe that it does. By-and-by they will discover that water runs down hill in America just as much as in Europe.

Now, there is no absolute necessity for drawing party lines upon financial issues. For years to come there will be much doubt as to the stability of the new order of things in the South as to make it the duty of all good men to cooperate in guaranteeing equal rights, in maintaining justice, and in promoting education. In most of the Southern States, if not in all, the numerical power of the colored race will steadily diminish, by reason of the increase of white immigration, hitherto kept out by slavery and its concomitants. The colored people must rise in intelligence with a rapidity unequalled by any other liberated race, in order to counteract their loss of the influence of mere numbers. That they are capable of doing this, we believe; but the work to be done by and among them is immense, and requires all the moral influence and material aid which the North can give. It might be seriously retarded if the National Government should fall into unfeeling hands. For this purpose the Republican party ought to keep itself in power, and if it acts wisely it can do so. But it must be tolerant of differences of opinion upon minor points, however important they may be. It has no right to construct a platform upon which a large minority of its members cannot stand. It has no right to deny nominations to men who are preferred by the people, and against whom no objection is made except that an some question of revenue, currency, or local legislation, they differ from the party managers. This is the natural tendency of all triumphant parties, and it is one of the primary reasons why they fall asunder. It is a moral impossibility to find a hundred intelligent men whose views coincide upon every political issue; and parties, which organize by millions, must inevitably contain an endless diversity of views.

Nor is it upon mere party grounds that we desire to see toleration upon the subjects we have mentioned. These subjects will be more impartially discussed, and the popular verdict upon them will be more likely to be just, if they are not made the subject of party divisions. Neither will either party feel bound, upon its accession to power, to reverse the

financial policy of the preceding administration, as it otherwise would; and thus the stability of commercial arrangements would not depend upon the maintenance of any party. In proportion, therefore, to the certainty of justice which either side to these controversies feels, should be its anxiety to keep its dogmas out of mere partisan politics.

If, however, the managers of the Republican party, elated with success and over-influenced by special interests, should insist upon conformity to their financial views as a test of party fidelity, they will certainly destroy its supremacy. For by virtue of the very intelligence, education, and morality of its members, of which the party is so justly proud, it necessarily includes within itself a multitude of conflicting opinions, deliberately formed and conscientiously adhered to by men who will not suffer dictation. We suppose that a party caucus at Washington would decide in favor of an inflation of the currency; but if it should proceed to rule out of the party all who refused to endorse that opinion, it would lose almost every Eastern State.

Party ties hang more loosely than they formerly did. Twenty years ago a majority of ten thousand was enough to determine the political character of a State for years. Now majorities of thirty to fifty thousand are no guarantee of permanence. The defeated party is not disheartened; the successful party cannot venture to relax its efforts. A greater responsibility, therefore, rests upon party managers to avoid needless tests, and to abstain from attempts to drive men as intelligent as themselves and more independent.

The Meeting of Congress.

From the Tribune. There are two broadly discriminated classes of ex-Rebels in the South.—1. Those who are not to-day fighting against the Union only because their weapons have been stricken from their hands; and 2. Those who are at this moment good and hearty Unionists, sincerely devoted to the integrity, greatness and prosperity of our whole country. These last regard slavery and secession as utterly vanished—as thoroughly, irrevocably dead as the Crusades or the Inquisition. They include some of the ablest statesmen and bravest soldiers of the defunct Confederacy—men incapable of duplicity or hypocrisy, and whose personal loyalty is as fervent and profound as that of some, at least, of those who would seem to question it.

Congress is about to reassemble for the despatch of business; but we understand it to be generally conceded that nothing will be done that is not expected to conduce to the restoration of the Union. The first work in hand is such a definition of the Military Reconstruction act that the wayfarer man, though a Johnson or a Stanbery, cannot misconstrue or pervert it. The good work of practical reconstruction, so suddenly and balefully arrested, must be reinvigorated, and placed beyond the possibility of further obstruction.

But we trust Congress will not adjourn till it shall have fully and finally deprived those who are still at heart Rebels of the advantage they now derive from the frequent fulminations of Messrs. Thaddeus Stevens and Wendell Phillips. If a majority really favor a sweeping confiscation of Southern property, or mean to keep the ten States now under military rule in that condition indefinitely, let the truth be made clearly manifest. But if, as we firmly believe, two-thirds of each House are opposed to confiscation and are anxious that each State shall be promptly qualified, through the actions of its people under the Reconstruction act, for self-government and representation in Congress, so that it may participate in the choice of our next President, then let this likewise be made clear and indisputable. Let the States now under military rule be plainly told what is required of them, and let everything be done that needs to be done to insure the supremacy of loyalty and order; but let there be no ambiguity, no evasion, no uncertainty or vacillation; deceit is the weapon of slaves; craft is for cowards and tricksters; let the republic write its demands and purposes on the sky, and let none have a right to complain of aggravations of the former or fluctuations of the latter.

We do not complain that Messrs. Stevens and Phillips say just what they mean; we only deplore that the reticence of others gives undue emphasis to their maledictions. The Rebel interest at the South recites and reiterates every utterance in favor of confiscation and indefinite military rule; the voices that should be heard above these raven croakings are strangely silent. The public mind is unacquainted with the true condition of things in the South; it does not know, and is not enabled to ascertain, what Messrs. Wilson, Fessenden, Sherman, Morgan, Frelinghuysen, Bingham, Kelley, etc. etc. purpose to do, especially with regard to the prompt and thorough restoration of such Southern States as shall fully and cheerfully comply with the requirements of the Military Reconstruction acts. We submit that the cause of national rehabilitation is suffering by this reserve—that the national industry and prosperity also languish because of it. Let the session now imminent be signalized by a beneficent frankness on the part of those members of either House who mean that restoration shall be as speedy as is consistent with liberty, let them and nations of the South as to make it the duty of all good men to cooperate in guaranteeing equal rights, in maintaining justice, and in promoting education.

Mexico and the Indians—Two More "Twin Hellies" for the Next New Party.

From the Herald. There are two nuisances on this continent which it is time we should abate, both in respect to our material interests, and in the discharge of the moral obligations of a civilized people. It was once prescribed as a remedy against the Indians that they should be wiped out. It seems likely that this prescription must become a policy, and it is in no way probable that the continent will be at rest until something very nearly like the same rule is applied to the Mexicans, as they now are. Mexicans and Indians not taxed are the ogres of the hour; and the party that shall come before the country with the abatement of the Mexican nuisance and the Indian nuisance as the main points of its platform; that shall promise immunity to our prairie railway enterprises and security to settlers, with the show of keeping its promises, and that shall also guarantee the good conduct of our mongrel neighbors—such a party will have a better claim to the support of the American people than had the Republican party, with its famous and delusive fulminations against the twin relics of barbarism.

Mexico is to-day just where she was in 1858, when, even under the presidency of the slow and careful Buchanan, the property of establishing a forcible protectorate was weighed by the country and proposed in the Executive message to Congress. Anarchy then, as now, was supreme; but even then, though of course no interest of an American citizen was safer than any other interest within Mexico, no such act was committed as the recent seizure of a passenger from the deck of an American ship. Interference in Mexican affairs was based then

upon the broad grounds of international necessity. It was argued that the nation was simply a prey to its disorderly elements, and that having in its public conduct passed that line within which regard to the rights of others should have kept it, it must be restrained for the sake of public peace. Violent sectional dissensions within our own border and the war put an end to all that, and European powers came forward, headed by France, and interfered practically, pretending the same motives that urged our Government, but acted certainly by very different ones. Our freely expressed hostility to that interference, arising from want of faith in its purposes, made it ineffective, and its relinquishment, and the failure of the empire that it attempted to establish leave Mexico where she was, with, perhaps, the addition to her troubles of a further demoralization of her people—the natural consequence of war where the masses are deprived, and without the tone and elasticity of a high moral character. It is doubtful whether the common struggle against imperialism has given her any more than a temporary unity. Her people are ready once again to fall into parties whose differences can be settled by nothing less than mutual butchery; and as we are involved in these struggles morally and materially—as they trench upon our rights no less than upon the sovereignty of all law—we must debate seriously the necessity of taking up the Mexican question once more, just where the breaking out of our civil war compelled us to leave it.

There is less difficulty in the case with the Indians; for, compared with Mexicans, even the worst Indians on the plains have a moral character, and some respect for obligations once solemnly taken. Indians are the superior race; for in Mexico the miscegenation of Indian and Spaniard has resulted in the production of a mass of mongrel wretches having the vices of both races with the virtues of neither. With the Indians we know what to count upon, and we need not be cruel if we are firm. We had to expect Indian troubles at this time, and could and should have provided against them. This last great advancing wave of civilization has filled the red man with natural alarm, and war is the only means of protesting against further encroachment. He is fighting now, not the corruption of Indian agents, but the Pacific Railroad, and we must deal with him as one of the necessities for the construction of that road. All this will be easy when the question comes out of the pigeon-holes and jobbery of departments and bureaus, and is directed by the people. It is time this was done. These questions of Mexico and the Indians have become of such national importance that they must take their place in the political issues of the day, and be settled by the direct action of the people.

Senator Wade's "Jump Forward."

From the Times. A number of journals object to the construction which has been put upon the Lawrence speech of Senator Wade, and suggest less objectionable meanings of which they consider it susceptible. The Evening Post started the idea, and the St. Louis Democrat, among others, has adopted it. According to these critics, when the Senator asserted that "property is not equally divided, and a more equal distribution of capital must be wrought out," he intended merely to say that it is time this was revised, and the whole system of taxation amended! And when he declared that Congress must do away with the "terrible distinction" between the capitalist and laborer, and foreshadowed "the approaching struggle" of labor against wealth, the Democrat insists that his remarks covered no more than the ordinary problems of finance, and "such an adjustment of taxes as will divide the burdens of government fairly between the rich and the poor."

We are asked to accept the more favorable interpretation of the speech because the generally received version "would prove him a stupid and brainless demagogue," an "innane politician, and the reverse of the 'sincere and able man' which his admirers declare him to be. But we have used no epithets against Mr. Wade. We have neither impugned his ability, questioned his sanity, nor doubted his patriotism. Had we been disposed to arraign his sense, we should have assumed that his grand flourish about a "jump forward" in advance of all other radicals amounted to no more than an avowal that he is a free-trader. And were we inclined to rate him as a "stupid and brainless demagogue," we should have treated his demand for a more equal distribution of property as a roundabout plea for taxation reform. The explanation invented by the Democrat for the purpose of exonerating him from the odium of a wild and anarchical socialism may be necessary to qualify him for the office now occupied by Mr. Johnson; but it is fatal to Mr. Wade's reputation as a man who says what he means and sticks to it, whether other persons like it or not.

We judged Mr. Wade's utterances by his reputation as an advanced radical, who knows the significance of the words he employs, and knows, moreover, how to employ them. We construe his language literally. When he tells us in advance that he is about to "jump forward," and to look out for something startling, we are convinced that his scheme for dividing property more equally, or adding to the rewards of labor, and reducing its burdens, by act of Congress, means more than an intimation that he is for free trade and reduced taxation. If these were his only objects, there was no necessity for bidding people to observe a mighty "jump," or for reproducing the ideas of the French socialists.

The Providence Journal seeks safety for Mr. Wade in another direction. It doubts the accuracy of the report of his speech, as published exclusively in the Times, and suggests that had he used the language imputed to him other members of the Senatorial party who were present would not have listened silently. As to other Senators who heard the speech, we know that several of them at the moment realized the extravagance of Mr. Wade's positions, and the discredit they throw upon the party with which he is identified.

The Cotton Trade.

From the World. Of all the nations abroad, England is the one whose power and prosperity rests most upon cotton; and which was most dependent upon this country for a supply of the article, until the war here cut off her supply and compelled her to cultivate the plant within the limits of her own possessions.

The countries which are the most successful in cultivating cotton next to the United States, and whose growth has, for years, been placed by the side of our own in foreign markets—but with only a small degree of success—are Brazil, Egypt, and the East Indies. These countries having had experience in the cultivation of the staple, and possessing facilities for its production proportionate to the extent of the consumption, it only remained for them, on the withdrawal of their successful American rival to extend their operations and increase their facilities to the highest degree within their power. This they did when it became apparent that the United States would not be likely to

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resume the leading place in the markets for several years after the breaking out of the Rebellion. There was little risk in directing all available capital and labor to this end. The mills of England were closed; her people and her ships were idle; her stock on hand was exhausted; and her commerce—her best prop—was suffering at the rate of nearly one hundred millions a year. She could well afford to take cotton from all quarters of the world and at any cost. She could afford to take under the Government protection and assistance the cultivation of cotton in her own Indies, and send skill and capital to energize and increase the efforts of Egypt.

But the growths of all these countries could not stand before the American cotton, previous to the war; nor can they, by any possible means, do so now, the moment the South is capable of producing a full crop. As long as we produce a bare million and a half or two millions of bales, foreign growths can retain the field and furnish England with the bulk of the cotton she requires for consumption, but not longer.

In 1860, when American cotton was selling in the Liverpool market at eleven and half cents per pound, Brazilian was asking fifteen and a half cents; Egyptian the same figure, and West Indian fifteen cents; and in the year 1864, in the same market, when American cotton was scarce and prices up, it was sold at fifty-five cents per pound, against fifty-six asked for Brazilian, fifty-four for Egyptian, and fifty-four for West Indian. This, it should be remembered, was at a time when all the American cotton England could get was by running the blockade, and with all its extreme scarcity and the great risk in obtaining it, the article could sell for one cent a pound less than the Brazilian.

The Egyptian crop of 1864 was about two hundred and ninety thousand bales of four hundred pounds to the bale, and the East Indian crop, for the same year, about six hundred and seventy-five thousand bales, of like weight. Of the entire quantity of cotton consumed by Great Britain in 1860, fully nine-tenths was from the United States, and the remainder drawn from Brazil, Egypt, the East and West Indies. Of the quantity taken up by the continent, about seventy-five million was American, and the balance East Indian. In 1864, of course, the quantity contributed by this country was a mere bagatelle compared with the results of former years. Yet, while Great Britain paid in 1860 about two hundred and five millions of dollars for four and a half million bales—which comprised all the cotton she purchased in that year—at an average price of eleven and a half cents per pound, she actually paid in 1864 over four hundred and twelve millions of dollars for about two and two-third million bales, at an average price of about forty-five cents. In this latter year the sum paid on American cotton was forty million dollars, or seventy million pounds, against one hundred and fifteen million dollars on about one billion pounds paid in the former year. In 1864 the supply was drawn from all quarters of the globe; East India furnishing the largest quantity, Egypt being next in order, and the United States following. England paid the East Indies over one hundred and seven millions for cotton that year, and Egypt more than sixty millions; neither of which countries received more than six and a quarter millions in 1860. While the continent consumed seven hundred and fourteen million pounds in 1860, it used but three hundred and sixty-eight million pounds in 1864; and while in the former year it paid us over sixty millions of money, in the latter year it paid but little to us, and paid one hundred and sixty millions to other nations. In the great cry for cotton sent forth by England, and the stimulus imparted by the exorbitant price, even China and Japan increased their supply to fifty million pounds in 1864.

These facts and figures will serve to exhibit to the people of this country the money influence of the staple, its importance as an item of commerce among nations, the loss to England caused by the termination of her supply from this country, the immense loss to the South in being cut off from the purchases of the world during the war, and the disaster her greatest interest has sustained in the movements of competitors to establish a successful foothold in the market during her disabled condition. The South has nothing serious to fear from her rivals in cotton production, unless her crops annually fall much short for several years, by reason of the worm or wet season, or from her failure to establish a satisfactory labor system; provided, indeed, we except a long continuance of high prices. If prices continue above twenty-five cents for eight or ten years, it is probable that she will sustain heavy and even irreparable damage; but if she can throw two and a half million bales in the market per year within three years from this date, the balance will be cast in her favor, and she will promptly resume her lost place in the markets.

Let her bend all her energies to effect this result, and not become discouraged by obstacles which she should firmly face and surmount—which she can surmount, and which must be surmounted by her sooner or later. It had better be at the start than at a distant day, when the hundreds of millions which should be collected to her coffers are distributed among foreign nations. Last year the crop was reduced by the worm and the wet to a one-third yield; some planters largely lost, and the people became discouraged. Many declared their intention to abandon cotton and put in corn. To do this would be suicidal, and the South would realize the fact only too late. The whole section ought to rise to a comprehension of the interests at stake.

The results of the current year are sufficient to show the utter mistake of diminishing the cultivation of cotton. The crops everywhere, and of all kinds, promise abundance, and the capital, labor, and soil which produced a million and a half bales last year would produce three and a half million bales this year. This means restoration of prosperity at a rapid rate to the South. Let her reflect upon it, and weigh well a decision to relinquish, even to the smallest extent, the cultivation of this great controlling staple.

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