The Coolie Trade in the South.

From the Tribune. When the United States abolished slavery they did not intend that it should be reestablished, yet the Coolie labor system which it is proposed to introduce in the South is nothing but slavery in one of its most dangerous forms. Wherever it has been tried-in British Guiana In Trinidad, in the Mauritius, in Peru, in the Concha Islands, and in Cuba, all the evils of glavery have resulted. It may be doubted if formal slavery is not preferable, for the ownership of a laborer, in many cases, gives the master an interest in his welfare. Large capital is invested in a gang of slaves, and neglect or cruelty might diminish the return. But the Coolie system is not only one of apprenticeship, but of the apprenticeship of foreigners for a limit of time. The workings of the trade are seen on a large scale in Caba, where it has been subjected to no restrictions. There the Chinese Coolies, kidnapped or betrayed by false promises, are sold to the highest bidders for seven years, and paid nominal and miserable wages; at the end of this term they find themselves in debt to the planters, and are forced to renew their contract. In Jamaica, where the experiment twice failed, it is now successful, especially with the Hindoo Coolies, and though, under the English law, the system is better than that of Cuba, it is still a disgrace. There is no case recorded in which the Coolie has risen above the condition of a serf; he is condemned to labor for the benefit of others, with no hope of becoming himself independent, and when he is unfit to toil, he has no claim upon his master for support. A slave in all but the name, the pretended freedom he possesses is the gift of Tantalus; it is a snare and a mockery, and the wretched serf had better have been bought and sold than hired.

tute of slavery in the Southern States. Coolies are now employed on the plantations of Louisiana, and the other day a ship-load arrived at New Orleans from Cuba. The United States Vice-Consul at Havana has informed the Government that he has reason to believe "that an extensive scheme is on foot for the introduction of coolie labor in the South." From Washington we learn that many of the planters would rather employ coolies than freedmen. It is not difficult to discover their reasons. The freedmen are American citizens: they have votes and rights which United States armies. If need be, will enforce. The coolies, on the contrary, are ignorant foreigners, who cannot even complain of oppression; they are powerless to insist upon just contracts, and must accept the terms of their employers. The planters prefer coolie labor because it is, in effect, slave labor. The freedmen now at the least receive tolerable wages, but it is safe to say that the pay of the coolies will be almost nothing; they will work for their food and a few clothes, and perhaps a few dollars, but will never be able to command a fair equivaleut for their labor.

This is the system which is to be the substi-

It is not to Chinese immigration that we object, but to a system which, if carried on by private contract, will certainly be a gigantic swindle and a national disgrace. Congress in 1804 made a law to encourage immigration, providing that the immigrant might mortgage his wages for a period of twelve months for the purpose of refunding money advanced for the expenses of his passage hither, but on the express condition that no part of the act should be construed to authorize involuntary servitude or slavery. The importation of Coolie labor, unless carefully watched, will result in slavery, and we are glad to hear that the Attorney-General has already taken steps to prevent any violation of the laws. If the Coolies in America are protected by the Government, and allowed fair opportunity to settle, they may become a valuable though small class of laborers in the South; but if we permit them to be treated as serfs, the traffic will become enormous, and the United States might in a few years rival Cuba, which yearly imports some 30,000 Chinamen and holds them in hopeless degradation and poverty.

Opposition to the Congressional Policy. From the Times.

Southern politicians who oppose the conditions of reconstruction offered by Congress exhibit less than their usual sagacity. Ambitious they have always been, dexterous, and averse to the preponderance of Northern power. Never, however, except as participators in the Rebellion, have they blundered more egregiously than in their present hostility to the law.

It is the fashion with this element of Southern political life to attribute to the great body of the people a stolid indifference to the progress of the work which Congress has inaugurated. According to the correspondents whose sympathies are with the old Rebel party, the South cares nothing for the law, and will not move a step to comply with its provisions. The announcement is accompanied with assurances that an ardent desire for the fellowship of the Union prevails, though how this feeling harmonizes with the reported indifference to the proffered means of regaining the privileges of the Union, the writers in question stop not to explain. If the repentant multitude are anxious for restoration, their aversion to the prescribed method of securing restoration is intelligible only on the supposition that they have been led to hope for an easier method, and one less obnoxious to their prejudices. Any expectation of this kind is traceable to the sophistry, the misrepresentation, and the passionate appeals of those who claim to be considered organs and leaders of Southern

The motives of these leaders lie upon the surface. All their opposition resolves itself into resistance to a policy which insures their subjection to the loyal power of the State. Their rhetoric derives its force from transparent selfishness. They are not willing to see the power they have so long wielded pass from their grasp, and they adroitly try to make the white electors feel the mortification which properly belongs exclusively to them-That they have succeeded to some extent is evidenced by the complexion of the registration lists; but the proof of their ability to control a majority even of the whites is yet to come. Probabilities, and even the greater number of witnesses, point to the failure of these efforts. For though a large proportion of the whites refuse to vote, or vote against the plan prescribed by law, there is no reason to fear that in any State it will be defeated. Black votes may be required to save it, but loyal whites and loyal blacks, combined, promise to be strong enough everywhere to give effect to the law. This fact is is which exhibits most conclu-

sively the folly and wickedness of the course pursued by the Hills, the Johnsons, and the Stephenses of the South. Their tactics are essentially different, but they tend unmistakably to the same end. The impetuous Hill devotes his froth and fury to an assault upon the constitutionality of the Congressional plan, and counsels abstinence from voting, lest the constitutionality of the Convention be impliedly conceded. Herschel V. Johnson inpliedly conceded. Herschel V. Johnson Indites angry epistles, urging registration, to be followed by voting against the Convention. By these tactics he promises to "crush this horrid hydra." Alexander H. Stephens, again, carries out the policy of masterly inactivity to perfection—leaving Georgia to its fate, while he muses admiringly over the fallowing of Calhoun's theories, and discourses. lacies of Calhoun's theories, and discourses of the superiority of Cicero as a moral teacher compared with the philosophers of these degenerate days. Taking these men as representatives of classes opposed to the law, it is scarcely possible to magnify the absurdity and culpability of their conduct. If it were feasible, as Hill suggests, to defeat the law by refusing to register, or to overcome it, as Johnson proposes, by regular voting; or by dreaming and speculating and prophesying, after the manner of Stephens—to wait until the tide flows past, and then cross the chasm safely and pleasantly-there would be practical wisdom in their action or non-action, as the case may be. But under no conceivable circumstances can any advantage be derived from the proceedings suggested. Reconstruction will go forward under the direction of the military commanders, and on the basis laid down by Congress, despite the denunciations of Hill, the tactics of Johnson, and the abstractions of Stephens. These gentlemen united, with all the adherents they may muster, will not stay the progress of reconstruction by aught they may attempt. The utmost they can achieve is the production of some ill-feel-

If these men were as disinterested as they pretend to be, they would acquiesce in their own exclusion from power as an atonement for the suffering they helped to bring upon the people of their State. Assuming this exclusion to be permanent, it would be a very mild penalty for the part they played in the Rebellion.

ing and their own annihilation as political

But Congress has not aimed at the imposition of disabilities of a permanent character. It has provided, not unreasonably, for the disfranchisement and exclusion from office of prominent Rebels, while reconstruction is in progress. But the opening left for the restoration of the forfeited privileges in individual cases, and the uncontradicted declarations of a desire to sweep away all restrictions so soon as that may be compatible with national peace and safety, sufficiently show an absence of undue harshness, as well from the spirit as from the measures of Congress.

Were the opponents of the law actuated by a lofty, unselfish regard for constitutional principle, they would be earnest in their repudiation of the Provisional Governments which Congress thrusts aside. By a curious forgetfulness, they make no mention of the Executive usurpation of 1865 while vehemently assailing the alleged Congressional usurpation of 1867. As between the two "usurpations," however, that of Congress, which they condemn, is infinitely preferable to that of President Johnson, which they approve. The President, in his day, pulled down and set up without a pretense of right other than that of the conqueror, and without consulting the people as to the time or mode of the change. Surely that was usurpation of the rankest Congress, on the contrary, in the name of the country, pulls down the work of one man, and appeals to the people concerned to frame a government for themselves. True, there is not a very great freedom of choice; the conditions are specific and the but at least well defined; there is a show of an appeal to the will of the people, together with a certain respect for their officials and their institutions. How is it, then, that the Hills and Johnsons and Stephenses, who complain of the policy of Congress as harsh and tyrannical, utter not a complaint respecting the policy of the President, which was more tyrannical in its essence and more harsh in its operation? In this latitude we are disposed to believe that the difference of tone is attributable to the difference in the characteristics of the two plans. The President's plan, crude and incomplete, left the Rebel element undisturbed, and allowed of a gradual reassertion of its authority. Not only the State organizations, but the State representation in Congress, would have gradually reverted to Rebel control. Under the policy of Congress this will be impossible; and hence the angry opposition of politicians who lack the honesty and sagacity which lead the Browns and Longstreets of the South to accept the situation unreservedly, and to prepare man-fully for the altered condition of affairs.

The country insists, this time, that the work shall be thorough, and it is not likely to halt in its course for the accommodation of those who are as hostile to the principles for which the North fought, as though "the little affair at Appomattox Court House" had not hap-

Bloodshed in Tennessee. From the Tribune.

When a Republican meeting at Frankiinthe capital of the county whose whites were unanimously Rebels-was broken up by a murderous fusilade, the World told its readers that this was a radical riot. On the same principle, it should now denounce the bloody affray at Rogersville as of conservative origin. We do not so insult the understanding of our patrons. Political passions in Tennessee have been lashed into frenzy; but we do not believe either party is mad enough to fire volleys into its own meetings nor attempt to pistol its candidates or champions. Even if we were knavish enough to make such absurd asser-tions, we should be restrained by our knowedge that the public has too much sagacity to be deluded by them.

The Franklin butchery was of conservative impulse and origin; that at Rogersville must placed to the discredit of the radicals. They had no business at the meeting except as quiet listeners. If they did not choose to hear Etheridge-and we know that his harangues are more vitriolic than those of any other live man, Brownlow possibly excepted—they had only to keep out of ear-shot. No matter how bitter, how unjust were Etheridge's words, that was not the time nor the place for contradiction. As a presiding officer in a legislative body would say, "The gentleman from West Tennessee has the floor;" and no one else had a right to it unless invited by the party in pos-

We earnestly say to the sedate, considerate Tennesseeans of both parties, you must unite to put a stop to these disgraceful, murderous collisions. You must not ask nor consider to which party their authors belong, but subject them impartially to the sternest legal discipline. Unless you do this promptly, you will soon be involved in a fresh civil war, while security, order, industry, prosperity, will flee

General Thomas is Military Commandant of by the Western scalp-hunters, between the he district which includes Tennessee. He is apable, firm, wise, loyal, and large-souled. the district which includes Tennessee, He is capable, firm, wise, loyal, and large-souled. We wish he were under orders to keep the peace in that State by arresting all murderous disturbers at whatever cost. Unless some outside authority should be interposed, we apprehend that the approaching election will be signalized by a hundred outbreaks of the ferocious spirit evinced at Franklin and at Rogersville.

General Grant and the Presidency-Sig-nificant Opposition.

From the Herald. On the same day the Tribune and the World oppose the nomination of General Grant for the Presidency and try to write it down. Never before did a mere coincidence in opposition tell so plain a story in a candidate's favor. For what more can be said in praise of a man proposed for high position, than that he is hated or feared by those enemies of popular peace and public safety who hang on the extreme of either division of political sentiment, and express and show the extravagance of party tendencies? In the days of the war it was enough in a man's favor with Unionloving voters that the Copperheads assailed him with an exuberance of abuse and insinuation. But how much clearer is the case when the opposition comes, not only from one extreme, but from both-when in the same breath the Cepperhead objects, and the radical extremist at the other end of the line objects also! When such wideasunder partisans agree, the only safety for the nation is in choosing what they oppose. Hitherto these same extremes have agreed on several points. They agreed that the Southern States should be permitted to secede; they agreed that the war was a failure; they agreed that the existence of the nation was not paramount to all else; but that rather than do certain things we should give the Union up to inevitable ruin. In these points the people scouted their dangerous and treasonable thoughts. Now they add to their former points of agreement a united opposition to General Grant. The lesson the people must draw from this is an easy one. They know now what the extremists do not want; they know, therefore, what is necessary for the settlement of the country, for the harmonizing of those divisions on which the extremists live, for the restoration of national prosperity, and the destruction of all the factions. The factions themselves, with unerring instinct, point to Grant as the man they dread.

Why do they dread him? Because he is a strong, honest, fearless, straightforward man, who commands the respect and has the confidence of the whole body of the people, and who, in virtue of the strength derived from the people, will reconcile all honest differences, pacify the country, and destroy the dema-gogues. In his candidacy there will be not a shadow of a chance for party bargains. The extreme radicals do not want a man to settle the country; hence they do not want Grant. It is their policy to keep up division, to keep up agitation and bitterness, and by means of these to drive Southern men to new acts that can be held up as aggression, and so to put new disabilities upon the South and force their ultimate purposes of a division of land for nigger voters, by whom they expect to con-trol the Government indefinitely. This is the broad radical objection to Grant; he is too strong and honest for this plan to thrive if he is President. Short of the radicals, who oppose Grant for this reason, there is a vein of opposition from certain Republican party managers. These do not want Grant as a candidate, because his success is beyond doubt. Party managers make their games in the region of doubt, and have a guaranteed equivalent for romised support. Such Grant is out of their reach. His strength with the nation is such that he may scorn all manœuvres, and bargaining with him is thus, for all reasons, out of the question. On the other hand, the Copperheads know that they have no chance with a man whose whole record is so distinctly against them, and they fear that the Republicans should get a candi date who will leave no possible opportunity for a division of the national voice. They know that with Grant up they cannot confuse the people, whatever they may say. Altogether, this simultaneous objection to the great candidate is a most instructive coincidence. Never were the games of sharpers so revealed by any sudden exposure of cards as the games these political sharpers are by the accident of their giving vent to their ill-will on the same day.

The Indians.

From the World. Section 2 of the act authorizing a commission to call together and arrange treaties with the chiefs of hostile Indian tribes, contains an excellent initiatory provision-if it can be successfully carried out. This provision is:-

"That said commissioners are required to examine and select districts of country having sufficient area to receive all Indian tribes now occupying the territory east of the Rocky Mountains, not now peacefully residing on permanent reservations under treaty stipulation to which Government has the right of occupa tion, or to which said commissioners can obtain right of occupation; and in which district or districts there shall be sufficient tiliable or grazing land to enable said tribes, respectively, to support themselves by agricultural and pastoral pursuits; said districts, when so selected and selection approved by Courses and pastoral pursuits; said districts, when so selected, and selection approved by Congress, shall be and remain permanent homes for said Indians to be located thereon, and no persons, not members of said tribes, shall ever be permitted to enter thereon without the permission of the tribes interested, except the officers and employes of the United States, provided that district or districts shall be so located as not to interiere with the travel on the highways located by authority of the United States, nor with the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division, nor with the proposed route of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad by way of Albuquerque."

That the efforts of the Commissioners to bring about the above arrangement may be successful, every humane and reasonable person will devoutly pray. But the attempt has been so long postponed, that the tribes who have waged more than three months of unobstructed petty warfare against the Western routes and settlements, and have generally got the best of the small military forces they have encountered, are likely to assume a very saucy attitude in council with the emissaries of that "Great Father" by whom they have been often swindled, and whose power to control and punish them must have seriously dwindled in their belief. The Commissioners have a very difficult task. They may be able, through patient and frank dealing, to bring the chiefs and the tribes, generally, to the terms announced. But trouble will neverthe-less be made by bands of the same tribes, whom the chiefs, even if they should be honestly disposed, could not prevent from stealing out of the new territory and committing outrages among the whites. Some of the

chiefs themselves would doubtless break their vows, and join in these roving depredations. Thus would occur the same difficulty and the same danger that has frequently occurred before. The truth is, that a proper distinction has never been made by the Government auyour State as though it were plague-stricken. | thorities, by the military, and certainly not

right to hold the tribes responsible, in a certain sense, for the misdeeds of any of their members, it was grossly impolitic to wreak the same vengeance for a murder or robbery upon the whole or any portion of a tribe as should have been meted out to the offending parties alone. But Western men and officers who abhor all savages alike, do not trouble themselves with such find distinctions; and the clannish sympathies of the red men naturally impel them to resent, en masse, attacks, provoked or unprovoked, upon any of

This kind of policy must be abandoned, and a more deliberate and careful policy substituted, even if the newly appointed Commissioners succeed in their attempt. There ought to be guarantees, first, on the part of the chiefs, that those members of the treatymaking tribes who commit outrages shall be made known or delivered up, if that is possible, to the Government authorities; and, second, by the Government, that it will not permit any armed forces to enter the territory set apart for the tribes for any other purpose than to seize malefactors that the tribes may otherwise refuse to surrender. In the meantime, the warfare that will have to be conducted for a while against the outlying savages with whom no terms are possible, can be successful in no other hands than those of wellorganized frontiersmen, led by responsible and experienced commanders. The services of mounted volunteers, which the Secretary of War is authorized by this act to accept from the Western Territories in case the present Commission fails, will be just as necessary as a temporary police force, if the Commission succeeds.

Finally, if peace with the Indians is brought about in any way, it is to be hoped thatwithout interfering with the rights of territors granted the red men, or officiously intermeddling in their affairs-the officers and employés of the Government, whom it is stipulated shall have access to them, may be instructed to make every effort to excite and gratify a curiosity in their minds to learn something of civilized life. In subduing their savagery, in weaning them from their Ishmaelitish proclivities, in coaxing them to agricultural and other industries, and in establishing a neighborly, instead of a distrustful and ealous, feeling between them and our people, will lie our only security against perpetual trouble with them. For the territory to which it is now sought to remove them, out of the way as it is from the highways that are thus far contemplated, will not be out of the way of highways and cross routes that will yet be necessary for the march of an emigration destined to claim every rood of the far Western soil.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

Since the close of 1866 much enterprise has been send at this celebrated sea-shore resort. New have been erected; the Since the close of 1866 much enterprise has been displayed at this celebrated sea-shore resors. New and magnificent cottages have been erected; the Hotels have been foundelled; a fine park, with a well made one mile drive, has been inaugurated; and in all the easentials of a popular summer resort, a spirit of improvement is largely manifested.

The geographical position of Cape Island is in itself a popular feature, when properly understood. Situated at the extreme southern portion of the State, and occupying a neck of land at the confinence of the Delaware Bay with the Atlantic Ocean, it becomes entirely surrounded by sait water, hence favored by continual breezes from the sea.

The buff furnishes a beautiful view of the Ocean, Delaware Bay, and picturesque back country, taking in Cape Heniopen distinctly at a distance of sixteen niles. The beach is acknowledged to surpass and other point upon the Atlantic coast, being of a amouth, compact sand, which declines so gently to the surbat even a child can bathe with security

Added to these attractions is the fact that the effect of the Gulf Stream upon this point renders the water comparatively warm—a point not to be overlooked by persons seeking health from ocean bathing. comparatively warm—a point not to be overlooked by persons seeking health from ocean bathing.

The distance from Philadelphia to Cape Island is 31 miles by rail, and about the same distance by steamer down the Bay, and by either route the facilities for travel promise to be of the most satisfactory character. The Island has Hotel and Boarding-house accommodations for about ten thousand persons. The leading Hotels are the Columbia House, with George J. Bolton as proprietor: Congress Hail, with J. F. Cake as proprietor; and United States, with West and Miller as proprietors, all under the management of gentlemen who have well-established reputations as hotel men.

6 3 mwslow

UNITED STATES HOTEL. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

BROWN & WOELPPER

ATLANTIC CITY. Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,

6 10 2m Philadelphia

MERCHANTS' HOTEL CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.

WILLIAM MASON. PROPRIETOR.

MERICAN HOUSE.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
Y. JOSEPH E. HUGHES, formerly of the Ocean.
House One square from the depot and the ocean.
Board \$5 per day, or \$16 to \$18 per week. [7 26mthsiet SEA BATHING-NATIONAL HALL, CAPE list AND, K. J.—This large and commodion fietel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving Terms moderate. Children and servant AARON GARRETSON, Prourietor,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.



CUTLERY. A fine assortment of POUKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCIS-SORS, PAPER AND TAILORS'

L. V. HELMOLD'S Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut.

LEGAL NOTICES.

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

Estate of WILLIAM ALLEN. deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to andit, settly, and adjust the account of EMMA N. ALLEN. LEWIS THOMPSON, and WILLIAM AND ESTATEMENT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE AU

912 ARCH STREET, —GAS FIXTURES, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES. CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARRS. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before N.B.—Solied or tarrished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

22 4m VANKIRK & CO

PATENT WIRE WORK FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, COAL SUREENS, FOURDRINGER WIRES, ETC. M. WALMER & SONS, No. 11 N. SEXTH Street

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUR

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'60, and of this year, up to Depot, Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Erricason Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,

No. 710 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA. The most thorough and complete BUSINESS COL-LEGE IN THE CITY. Under the management of thoroughly competent and experienced instructors, it now offers the best facilities for obtaining a PHACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION.

present the confidence placed in us by the public during the last three months. Success is no longer doubthal.

MERCHANTS, Avoid and the same time representations. The Call success is no longer doubthal.

MERCHANTS, Avoid and the property of the company of the property. Students are taught to be self-reflant and careful, yet that attendion is constantly given which effectually prevents a waste of time and the frequent occurrence of errors.

SUCCESS! SUCCESS!! SUCCESS!!

We have now in actual attendance nearly ONE HUNDRED STUDENTS, who will testify to the completeness of our course, and at the same time represent the confidence placed in us by the public during the last three months. Success is no longer doubtful.

MERCHANTS, AND BUSINESS MEN in general will find it to their advantage to call upon us for ready and reliable Clerks and Book-keepery-we make no misrepresentations. The TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT Is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line at the main office in this city. See circulars now out. Twenty-three instruments constantly in operation. The best Teachers always in attendance. The LADIES DEPARTMENT is the finest in the country; over twenty-five Ladies are now in attendance.

CONFIDENCE—We will refund the entire charge. adies are now in attendance.

CONFIDENCE—We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisned with our instruction after he has given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.

TERMS.

Commercial Course.....\$5 | Telegraphic Course.....\$40 JACOE H. TAYLOE, President.

PARKER SPRING, Vice-President. 211 mw/6m



BUSINESS COLLEGE. N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS Established Nov. 2, 1864. Chartered March 14, 1885. BOOK-KEEPING.

Course of instruction unequalled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses in this and other cities as illustrated in Fairbanks' Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this institute. OTHER BRANCHES.

Telegraphing, Cammercial Calculations, Business and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathematics. Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc. YOUNG MEN Invited to visit the institution and judge or them selves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application. L. FAIRBANRS, A. M., President. T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC. MOURNING MILLINERY. ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS, AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET. MAD'LLE KEOCH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS, 222 AND 221 SOUTH STREET Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLI NERY. Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes. Feathers. Flowers, Frames, etc.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C. F. HOFFMANN, JR.

NO. 825 ARCH STREET.

FURNISHING GOODS. (L. u.G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)

FINE SEIRTS AND WRAPPERS. MONIERY AND GLOVES UNDERCLOTHING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS.

AND DEALERS IN FURNISHING GOODS NO. SI4 CHENNUT STREET. FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL, PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY. AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS

misdefrom measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS
GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street,

No. 700 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS, ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,

ummer Gauze Blankets

OFFER IN

Fruit Cloths and Doylies,

Bath and other Towels,

Furniture Chintzes and Dimities,

Pillow and Sheeting Linens,

Floor and Stair Linens,

Honeycomb, Allendale, AND OTHER LIGHT SPREADS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

No. 1101 OHESKUT Street,

CHARLES RUMPP POBTE-MONNAIE, POCKET-BOOK, AND BATCHER MANUFACTURER,

NO. 47 NORTH SIXTH STREET, Below Arch, Philadelphia, Pocket-Books, Porte-Monnales, Dressing Cases, Cigar Cases, Satchels, Work Hoxes, Hankers' Cases, Purses, Etnies, etc.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WATCHES JEWELRY, ETC.

A MERICAN WATCHES.



W. W. CASSIDY, NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET. PHILADELPHIA ASES ATTENTION TO HIS VARIED AND EXTENSIVE STOCK

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND

SILVER-WARE. Customers may be assured that none but the bee articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store A line assortment of PLATED-WARE CONSTANTLY ON HAND WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. [4 to wam3m

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES" Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all war ranted to give complete satisfaction, and at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER. Importers of Watches, Jeweiry, Musical Boxes, etc. 11 Hamthirp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth. Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by F1 RST CLASS workmen.

EWIS LADOMUS & CO.

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA Would invite the attention of purchasers to the large and handsome assortment of DIAMONDS,

WATCHES,

JEWELBY,

SILVER-WARE, ICE PITCHERS in great variety. ETC. ETC. A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyeles

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 lesp

WATCHES, JEWELRY. W. W. CASSIDY,

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET, Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES, SILVER-WARE, AND PANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable

FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FINE WATCHES,

> FRENCH CLOCKS, GOLD JEWELRY, AND

SOLID SILVER WARE, HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street Manufacturer and Dealer in FINE JEWELRY, SILVER .. LATED WARE, AND

SOLID SILVER-WARE C. & A. PEQUIGNOT, C.

Manufacturers of Gold and Silver Watch Cases, IMPORTARS AND DEALERS IN

WATCHES. Office-No. 18 South SIXTH Street, Manufactory - No. 22 South FIFTH Street, PHILADELPHIA

O B N E X C H A N G B
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
BEMOVED TO A CO.,
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone
Dist, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand,
2 (20)
JOHN T BAILEY,
JAMES CASCADES,

A MERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF

A COMPANY.

This paint, for the and metal roofs, old or new, is unequalited. Boofs of every kind, old shingles included, covered or repaired thoroughly. Leaks and dampness prevented. Paint for saie by the can or barrel. Business has prompt attention. No. 543 N TRIED Street. [713 lm] JOSEPH LEEDS.

JAMES E. EVANS, GUN-MAKER, SOUTH ARRES E. EVANS, GUN-MAKER, SOUTH Street, above Second, would call the attention of sportamen to the choice selection of BURGES TROUT AND BASS ROES (a new assortment). Flies, and all the usual selection of FISHING TACKLE in all its various branches.

HAND MUZZI ELOADING GUNS altered to BREECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates.

P. P. W. B. THE PET OF THE HOUSEHOLD. PARIS' PATENT WINDOW BOWER.

Every housekeeper should have them to their sh
ters; they supersede the old-mahlioned ribbons. Pr
Twenty-five cents per pair. Sold everywhere, a
wholesale and retail by
7.6 lm
No. 27 S. THIRD street