

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

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

Our Indian Policy.

If we are at a loss to determine whether we are at war or not, we may rest assured that the Indians are still more so. Those General Hancock met lately had no desire to fight; and that they risked something for a conference proves that very conclusively. They undoubtedly ventured thus into immediate proximity to the expedition in the hope of averting the storm, and the experiment has evidently cost them some of their baggage. They had certain rights and claims as the native occupants of the soil to urge on the encroaching Christian people of the United States, and, in a spirit not improper or unfeeling, wished to press them.

Why did they refuse to let General Hancock and his men visit the camp where their families were? Perhaps it will be recalled that at Ash Hollow, in 1856, General Harney sent for the Indians "to talk." He too had gone on an expedition. An old Indian-fighter, he knew the difficulty of finding them, and while they were round him he proposed terms that it was impossible to expect them to accept, and fired on those who came to treat with him, before they could return to their men. Do we wonder that these haughty, wild Indians of the plains do not want a licentious soldiery quartered among their families? When General Hancock, therefore, determined to visit their camp in the face of their protest, he left those who thus came to him no alternative but to fight or to flee.

That they did the latter, rather than hover round his outposts to pick up stragglers, is evidence that they have not yet dismissed the hope of peace. To be sure, it cost them some tents and baggage, valuable to them; but these aborigines are shrewd children of the plains. The tent-poles dragging at their ponies' sides must mark the route of their retreat. Their ponies must be burdened with no more than will enable them to pursue a rapid flight. Where have they gone? Where, indeed, can they go?

Is this mode of treating the Indian question worthy of a great Christian nation? Admit the policies that beset this problem, we still claim a great intelligence, and the question has surely an honorable solution. No means can certainly be half so expensive as war. It is well known that the War Department desired the burden of Indian management to be added to its cares. Is it really a plan to cut the unsolved questions by the sword, and come to the next Congress with fresh reasons against a divided jurisdiction of the Indian question? These may be hard thoughts, but the circumstances suggest them. Whatever may be the purpose, we apprehend that the result will be to convince all Christian men that the army, when trade and only trade now is war on them, is not the proper custodian of these helpless Indians.

Still more. The West, where all our telegraphic stations are, is in the interest hostile to Indians, which, really, would like to see them exterminated. And yet more. Near these stations, with the commercial interests, such wars and expeditions are godsend. There are hay contracts and corn contracts to let for the cavalry that go hunting for the Cheyenne trail. There are beef contracts. There is, in fact, money—money everywhere in it. Do we wonder that the telegrams are so contradictory? Are we astonished that they are so bloodthirsty, and are after all, able to give us so little evidence to be relied on of positive outrage or warlike dispositions? There is a vague idea in the public mind that, in order to negotiate with Indians, it is best to give them a sound drubbing to begin with. This is, in fact, true of more people than the Indians. If we wished to annex Canada, for instance, we might find it more easy after waging a successful war on England. It is true it would be expensive, and might cost us more, as in the Cheyenne case, than it is worth; but then, the Cheyennes and Sioux are weak; and a war, although expensive, would not be difficult nor its result doubtful.

There is but one thing that the army in the West can do—make the Indians willing to accept terms that we, as a Christian nation, ought not to impose on them. It is true that nothing can, or should, arrest the footsteps of civilization on the continent; but it is also true that we owe to the wild inhabitants of the country we seek to possess, all that can be done to spare, to elevate, and preserve them. The plan of peace is far less expensive than that of war. Let our Indian system cease to be a paddock in which decayed politicians feed, and the sheath to rub the rust from an idle army. God gave us our superior intelligence; let us thank Him for it in good works.

The Reconstruction Cases in the Supreme Court.

The applications for injunctions in behalf of Georgia and Mississippi, to restrain the operation of the Reconstruction act, were dismissed by the Supreme Court, which disclaims jurisdiction in the premises.

This result has been so generally expected that its promulgation is received as a matter of course. Before any action was taken, the inability of the Court to interfere was treated by all parties at the North as an established fact. If any doubts remained, they were probably dispelled by the argument of the Attorney-General. The lawyers had already declared the motion inadmissible, on grounds which seemed irrefragable. The Attorney-General added to the subtlety of the lawyer the strong sense of the statesman, and convinced the popular judgment of the undesirability of vesting in any Court the power of nullifying the political action of the Government.

The South, already disposed to comply with the terms of the act, will have its last remaining scruples removed by this decision. There is no evidence that the Southern people ever placed much reliance upon the appeal to the Supreme Judiciary. But prominent politicians have exhibited a contrary inclination, and have stood aloof even where they have not hindered, under a vague hope of judicial interposition. The decision cuts the thread by which these hopes have been suspended. The chance of interference to arrest the operation of the law is ended. And not only the States of Georgia and Mississippi, but the whole South may now realize the imperative character of the Congressional plan, which will

go forward without a possibility of judicial hindrance. It is fortunate that no needless delay has been permitted by the Court, whose decision renders certain the complete and unrestricted operation of the law as the basis of Southern reorganization.

The Injunction Cases Dismissed—Jeff. Davis Released on Bail—A Clear Field for Southern Reconstruction.

The Supreme Court of the United States has dismissed the Mississippi and Georgia injunction cases for want of jurisdiction. By the Circuit Court of the United States at Richmond (Judge Underwood), Jeff. Davis, while awaiting his trial, has been released from military custody on bail, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. These are two important events, and will be hailed with general satisfaction throughout the country, in view of an uninterrupted reconstruction, and an early restoration to Congress of the ten excluded Southern States.

The Mississippi and Georgia cases were each a petition to the Supreme Court, restraining the Secretary of War, General Grant, and the five Southern Military District commanders (for an injunction in one case would apply to them all) from the execution of the Southern Reconstruction laws of Congress, on the ground that they are unconstitutional and void in trenching upon State rights. A decision to this effect, looking to the Milligan decision of last winter, was reasonably expected by the petitioners (Sharkey, Walker, and others), and there was some reason to fear that President Johnson, in the event of such a decision, might obey it, in the recall of the Southern Military District commanders, thus reinstating his own policy, and challenging another conflict with Congress, which would inevitably end only in his impeachment and removal, and in the reconstruction of the Supreme Court itself.

It will be perceived, therefore, that in the dismissal of these injunction cases the conflict from which the President stands signally defeated has been declined by the Supreme Court, and that by the Executive and judicial departments the legislative is recognized the sovereign master of Southern reconstruction and restoration. Consequently, all those disturbing State rights politicians of the South and the North who have been promising a rescue from Congress by the Supreme Court must now fall in with the good advice of General Lee, Hampton, Longstreet, and other late fighting Rebel leaders, in fulfilling the terms laid down by Congress. In behalf of Southern reconstruction, then, the importance and value of this decision cannot be exaggerated.

Nor is the temporary enlargement of Jeff. Davis on bail a trifling matter, looking to a healthy reconstruction of Southern public opinion. Two years ago, on the charge of being a conspirator with Wilkes Booth and others in the assassination of President Lincoln, a reward of one hundred thousand dollars was offered by President Johnson for the capture of Davis. That charge has long since fallen to the ground; but, from the quibbling evasions of Chief Justice Chase, the accused is detained in prison two years awaiting "a speedy trial," as a murderer, a traitor, or a Rebel. The law's delay, through the Chief Justice, thus becoming a public scandal, when Davis is brought up for trial and released on bail in the very sum (one hundred thousand dollars) paid for his capture. This is a curious fact; but it is not half so curious as the fact that first on the list of his bondsmen appears Horace Greeley ("to Richmond"), and second, Augustus Schell, President of the Democratic Manhattan Club, of which Thurlow Weed is likewise a member. Here is Northern rivalry for political capital South, which may lead to still more remarkable manifestations of brotherly love. It matters little now whether Davis is tried next week, next month, or next year—his trial will end in smoke. It is not unlikely that if left to the courts his case may be postponed again and again, till finally dropped. In the John Brown song it is said, "We will hang Jeff. Davis on a sour apple tree, As we go marching on."

And President Johnson has declared several times that "treason is a crime and traitors must be punished;" but as matters now stand the best thing he could do would be to grant a free pardon to Davis and let him go in peace. Thus, in this case, the work of reconstruction commenced by O'Connor, Greeley, and Schell will be perfected by the President, and Davis will become a tower of strength to the Government in the good cause of Southern restoration. Greeley will have a fair field throughout the South to rectify the blunders of Senator Wilson, the Hon. Mr. Kelley, Jedediah K. Hayward, and other Northern radicals, in their missionary efforts to array the Southern blacks against the whites as a political party; and Davis will be able to exercise a still greater influence over the intractable State-rights politicians, in bringing them round to the laws of Congress, and over the five Southern Military District commanders. The great danger now is that between the ideas of confiscation and agrarianism, which are getting into the heads of the Southern blacks by the hints thrown out by "Old Thad. Stevens," Senator Wilson, and others, on the one side, and from such Southern unreconstructed white leaders as ex-Governor Perry of South Carolina, Sharkey of Mississippi, and Governor Jenkins of Georgia, on the other side, there may be organized such a clashing of races as will precipitate even in the North another political revolution, throwing everything into confusion, while yet the work of reconstruction is only half begun. To arrest these tendencies of the present political agitations of our five Southern Military Districts, we submit to President Johnson the experiment of a free pardon to Davis, in order that he and Greeley, and Augustus Schell and John Minor Botts, may stump the South together, in correcting the fallacies of State rights, and in disabusing the ignorant blacks of those dangerous notions that, in addition to freedom, the Freedman's Bureau, and the ballot-box, they are to have free farms and nothing to do but to enjoy all the African splendors of Hayti. The Republican leaders, at all events, must look to this, or they may soon find themselves in the midst of a Northern political revolution.

Presidential Journeys.

Our great men are restless, moving, roaming over the face of the earth. General Butler has been to the West, Senator Wilson is in the South, General Sherman is going to the East, and Mr. Seward has but recently returned from a strawberry picnic in Walrusia. Mr. Colfax has been to Utah, and is going to Michigan. Senator Sherman has gone to Europe, and Admiral Farragut is going; Judge Kelley has gone to New Orleans, and will travel thence North, and through the Rebel States. Mr. Andrew Johnson contemplates excursions to Boston and to Charleston, S. C., and Mr. Jack Rogers, having lately left Washington for New Jersey, has really done as much travelling as the public had a right to expect. A party of our Congressmen are going to the plains to shoot buffalo—that is, to shoot at buffalo, and Mr. English, of Connecticut, last month, by dint of labors hardly equalled by the pedestrian who made a thousand miles in a thousand hours, actually travelled all the way from his mills to the State capital. General Grant has not been very excursive lately, having had enough of travel when he went with the President to Springfield, but is not likely to spend the summer in idleness; and, indeed, the only great man who has not been journeying of late is Mr. Davis, and even he can now go where he pleases.

Rumor, which is sometimes truth and sometimes calumny, intimates that all these journeys, to whatever point of the compass they pretend, are really meant to be roundabout ways to Washington—pilgrimages of Presidential candidates, who, after long toil, finally hope to rest in the White House, March 4, 1869. "Sleep after toil, port after stormy seas." And though no one was ever known to rest in that poorly defended citadel, forever besieged by armies of office-seekers, these gentlemen may not be dismayed by the fate of its present occupant. If travelling could secure an election to the great office, there are few Americans who would not eagerly walk to Jerusalem on foot, with pebbles in their shoes, or repeat the voyages of Captain Cook, or Mr. De Chaille's eight years in Africa. But railroads have made this method of canvassing for votes easy. A great man in these days can show himself to the people of every State in the Union with more ease than Henry Clay, forty years ago, could canvass the hunting grounds of Kentucky. The great man spoke in Boston on Monday, Philadelphia to-day, and may reach New Orleans by the end of the week. Reputations which formerly were local are now universal, and national fame, or at least national notoriety, is no longer the slow growth of years, but the immediate creation of the locomotive, the newspaper, and the telegraph. No man can speak an emphatic word that is not instantly repeated by innumerable echoes from Maine to Louisiana. The South sends her orators to Connecticut, the North pays a rescue from Congress by the Supreme Court must now fall in with the good advice of General Lee, Hampton, Longstreet, and other late fighting Rebel leaders, in fulfilling the terms laid down by Congress. In behalf of Southern reconstruction, then, the importance and value of this decision cannot be exaggerated.

The Negro Riots in Richmond and New Orleans. From the World. The slight threatnings and beginnings of riot in Richmond, on Saturday, do not indicate serious trouble. There seems to have been a mob of men in that city who have given rise to colored people, and some of them have been foolish enough to take. Contrasted with this local and partial disorder is the general excellent and moderate conduct of the freedmen throughout the South, by which they should rightly be judged.—Tribune. In spite of the Tribune's attempt to belittle the riots, authentic intelligence from Richmond makes it evident that a saturnalia of carnage is prevented in that city only by the vigilance and alertness of United States troops. That the negroes need to be overawed and terrified is proved by the speeches made in the African Church, on Sunday night, by Judge Underwood and Horace Greeley. Judge Underwood warned them, by repeating what one of the generals had said to him during the day, namely, "that there was a possibility of a riot being made by the negroes to-morrow, and that if there was, he would plant cannon and sweep the streets with grape-shot." When the rabid and rascal Underwood finds it necessary to go into the negro church and utter such a warning, the volcano of riotous passions must be on the point of great eruption. Mr. Greeley's speech, as reported, consisted almost entirely in a disquisition from riot. The fact that the 11th United States Infantry is to encamp permanently in the City Springs Park, within the city limits, shows the necessity which General Schofield thinks himself under, of using vigorous measures of repression. The arrest of the Massachusetts radical, Hayward, for using incendiary language, and the putting in of heavy bonds; the patrolling of the streets by mounted soldiers; the stationing of squads of policemen at all the churches on Sunday to protect the worshippers against negro outrages; and the excited threats made by the negro populace, are evidence of a most violent and inflammatory state of feeling.

The contrast suggested by the Tribune between the conduct of the negroes in the Southern cities and the great mass of them on the plantations, is instructive. It affords a correct clue to the cause of the riots. The negroes on the plantations come into contact only with Southern whites, and reports from all parts of the South concur in showing that in the rural districts the freedmen are increasingly orderly and industrious, and that there is a gratifying friendliness of sentiment between the two races. Why is it different in New Orleans and Richmond? For no other reason than because in the cities the raving and incendiary radicals have an easy access to the negroes, and are exerting all their energy and ingenuity to breed mischief. If the torch-and-petroleum radicals would forbear to stir up strife, the great problem of Southern society would solve itself in a peaceful, orderly, fraternal manner.

These plotters of disorder refuse to let the South alone because it is apparent that, if things are left to take their course, the freedmen will recognize the identity of interests between themselves and their section, and that their vote will not go to strengthen the Republican party. Perpetual discord and dissensions between the two races is necessary to enable that party to reap the crop which it has sown. When the radicals find that, though their ferment vote, they are not likely to get with them, they begin to conclude that their advocacy of negro suffrage was a political blunder, unless they can detach the negroes from the Southern whites. The South will have a larger representation in Congress and more power in the government in consequence of emancipation.

Unless, therefore, the South can be divided, and the negroes organized as a wing of the Republican party, the radicals have been fabricating a weapon for their own destruction. It is for this reason that they are making desperate efforts to array race against race. In inflaming the passions of the negroes up to the point of riotous outbreaks, the more considerate and crafty radicals are sensible that they have overshot the mark. It is their policy to foster hatred, but to make it run only in the political channels. The instigation of riots and the inauguration of a war of races tend to a recoil which will bring the party into disrepute. Hence the energy with which the rascally Judge Underwood, whose infuriated charge so powerfully stimulated the present dangerous state of feeling, is exerting himself to prevent an eruption of negro violence.

Some of the distinguished gentlemen we have mentioned, who exchange the safety of home for the perils of the railroad, have indeed about one chance of the Presidency to ninety-nine of a collision or an explosion, and travel may teach them this truth. A far better result than the mere making of a President may come from the journey, if the people learn to know the leaders, the leaders are taught by the people. No man can travel far and intelligently observe without discovering that the almost universal sentiment demands the speedy reconstruction of the Southern States. The responsibility of success is weighty, and it rests upon the North. We have placed ten States under military rule; we have prescribed the qualifications of voters, and given the ballot to hundreds of thousands who never before possessed it. We have begun the experiment, and must work it till the end.

Upon all our public men, therefore, we urge cooperation in the work of reconstruction, and securing all rights for all men. Whether it is to the East, West, North, or South that they turn their steps, let them not forget that the great work before us is not the making of a President, but the restoration of the country. Let us all join hands in that work, and the Presidential question will come soon enough.

The Bloody Policy of Juarez.

We should think that President Juarez might have learned by this time the impolicy, to say the least, of the bloody course he has been pursuing towards the Imperialists who have fallen into his hands. Yet we learn that the Juarist General who is besieging the capital proposes to carry out the system that has lately been put in execution against Maximilian's upholders in all other parts of Mexico. When asked for terms of capitulation, he replied that no quarter would be granted to certain officers whom he designated; and there is no doubt, judging by recent events, that, in case of the capture of the city, the list of the doomed will be extended indefinitely.

It is to this bloody policy—and we call it a policy because of the uniformity of its application—that we attribute the slow progress and small success of the Juarist Government since the departure of the French troops. When Napoleon's army departed for France at the beginning of the year, and Maximilian was left without any supporters save such as he could find among the Mexican people, it was universally believed that the empire could not stand for a month. This was the opinion even at the Court of Austria, as appeared by the hasty application made to our Government for its friendly intercession in behalf of the late Maximilian.

Yet Maximilian has maintained himself thus far throughout the year, and continues up to this time not only to hold the Liberal army at bay, but to retain possession of the principal seaport and the capital. The Juarist agents tell us constantly that they are just about to hang him; but it appears that they have a good deal to do yet before they get hold of him. The fact is, that all those who have ever been his supporters are forced to hold out and fight with desperation to the very last, for they know that the hour of their surrender insures them a bullet or a halter.

We think our Government is called upon to give Juarez something like strong counsel on this subject. Secretary Seward had not one-half the occasion to utter his remonstrance against French cruelty toward the Liberals, that he has to remonstrate against Juarez's atrocities towards the Imperialists. Juarez ought to be made to understand that all mankind hold his bloody policy in detestation.

The Negro Riots in Richmond and New Orleans.

From the World. The slight threatnings and beginnings of riot in Richmond, on Saturday, do not indicate serious trouble. There seems to have been a mob of men in that city who have given rise to colored people, and some of them have been foolish enough to take. Contrasted with this local and partial disorder is the general excellent and moderate conduct of the freedmen throughout the South, by which they should rightly be judged.—Tribune. In spite of the Tribune's attempt to belittle the riots, authentic intelligence from Richmond makes it evident that a saturnalia of carnage is prevented in that city only by the vigilance and alertness of United States troops. That the negroes need to be overawed and terrified is proved by the speeches made in the African Church, on Sunday night, by Judge Underwood and Horace Greeley. Judge Underwood warned them, by repeating what one of the generals had said to him during the day, namely, "that there was a possibility of a riot being made by the negroes to-morrow, and that if there was, he would plant cannon and sweep the streets with grape-shot." When the rabid and rascal Underwood finds it necessary to go into the negro church and utter such a warning, the volcano of riotous passions must be on the point of great eruption. Mr. Greeley's speech, as reported, consisted almost entirely in a disquisition from riot. The fact that the 11th United States Infantry is to encamp permanently in the City Springs Park, within the city limits, shows the necessity which General Schofield thinks himself under, of using vigorous measures of repression. The arrest of the Massachusetts radical, Hayward, for using incendiary language, and the putting in of heavy bonds; the patrolling of the streets by mounted soldiers; the stationing of squads of policemen at all the churches on Sunday to protect the worshippers against negro outrages; and the excited threats made by the negro populace, are evidence of a most violent and inflammatory state of feeling.

The contrast suggested by the Tribune between the conduct of the negroes in the Southern cities and the great mass of them on the plantations, is instructive. It affords a correct clue to the cause of the riots. The negroes on the plantations come into contact only with Southern whites, and reports from all parts of the South concur in showing that in the rural districts the freedmen are increasingly orderly and industrious, and that there is a gratifying friendliness of sentiment between the two races. Why is it different in New Orleans and Richmond? For no other reason than because in the cities the raving and incendiary radicals have an easy access to the negroes, and are exerting all their energy and ingenuity to breed mischief. If the torch-and-petroleum radicals would forbear to stir up strife, the great problem of Southern society would solve itself in a peaceful, orderly, fraternal manner.

These plotters of disorder refuse to let the South alone because it is apparent that, if things are left to take their course, the freedmen will recognize the identity of interests between themselves and their section, and that their vote will not go to strengthen the Republican party. Perpetual discord and dissensions between the two races is necessary to enable that party to reap the crop which it has sown. When the radicals find that, though their ferment vote, they are not likely to get with them, they begin to conclude that their advocacy of negro suffrage was a political blunder, unless they can detach the negroes from the Southern whites. The South will have a larger representation in Congress and more power in the government in consequence of emancipation.

Unless, therefore, the South can be divided, and the negroes organized as a wing of the Republican party, the radicals have been fabricating a weapon for their own destruction. It is for this reason that they are making desperate efforts to array race against race. In inflaming the passions of the negroes up to the point of riotous outbreaks, the more considerate and crafty radicals are sensible that they have overshot the mark. It is their policy to foster hatred, but to make it run only in the political channels. The instigation of riots and the inauguration of a war of races tend to a recoil which will bring the party into disrepute. Hence the energy with which the rascally Judge Underwood, whose infuriated charge so powerfully stimulated the present dangerous state of feeling, is exerting himself to prevent an eruption of negro violence.

Some of the distinguished gentlemen we have mentioned, who exchange the safety of home for the perils of the railroad, have indeed about one chance of the Presidency to ninety-nine of a collision or an explosion, and travel may teach them this truth. A far better result than the mere making of a President may come from the journey, if the people learn to know the leaders, the leaders are taught by the people. No man can travel far and intelligently observe without discovering that the almost universal sentiment demands the speedy reconstruction of the Southern States. The responsibility of success is weighty, and it rests upon the North. We have placed ten States under military rule; we have prescribed the qualifications of voters, and given the ballot to hundreds of thousands who never before possessed it. We have begun the experiment, and must work it till the end.

Upon all our public men, therefore, we urge cooperation in the work of reconstruction, and securing all rights for all men. Whether it is to the East, West, North, or South that they turn their steps, let them not forget that the great work before us is not the making of a President, but the restoration of the country. Let us all join hands in that work, and the Presidential question will come soon enough.

We should think that President Juarez might have learned by this time the impolicy, to say the least, of the bloody course he has been pursuing towards the Imperialists who have fallen into his hands. Yet we learn that the Juarist General who is besieging the capital proposes to carry out the system that has lately been put in execution against Maximilian's upholders in all other parts of Mexico. When asked for terms of capitulation, he replied that no quarter would be granted to certain officers whom he designated; and there is no doubt, judging by recent events, that, in case of the capture of the city, the list of the doomed will be extended indefinitely.

It is to this bloody policy—and we call it a policy because of the uniformity of its application—that we attribute the slow progress and small success of the Juarist Government since the departure of the French troops. When Napoleon's army departed for France at the beginning of the year, and Maximilian was left without any supporters save such as he could find among the Mexican people, it was universally believed that the empire could not stand for a month. This was the opinion even at the Court of Austria, as appeared by the hasty application made to our Government for its friendly intercession in behalf of the late Maximilian.

Yet Maximilian has maintained himself thus far throughout the year, and continues up to this time not only to hold the Liberal army at bay, but to retain possession of the principal seaport and the capital. The Juarist agents tell us constantly that they are just about to hang him; but it appears that they have a good deal to do yet before they get hold of him. The fact is, that all those who have ever been his supporters are forced to hold out and fight with desperation to the very last, for they know that the hour of their surrender insures them a bullet or a halter.

We think our Government is called upon to give Juarez something like strong counsel on this subject. Secretary Seward had not one-half the occasion to utter his remonstrance against French cruelty toward the Liberals, that he has to remonstrate against Juarez's atrocities towards the Imperialists. Juarez ought to be made to understand that all mankind hold his bloody policy in detestation.

We think our Government is called upon to give Juarez something like strong counsel on this subject. Secretary Seward had not one-half the occasion to utter his remonstrance against French cruelty toward the Liberals, that he has to remonstrate against Juarez's atrocities towards the Imperialists. Juarez ought to be made to understand that all mankind hold his bloody policy in detestation.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD, N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT, HAVE JUST OPENED. A new lot of White Flannels, 50, 55, 65, 75, 80 cents, and 100 yards Plain Sewing Muslin at 25 cents. Handsome Field Nainsook Muslin. Nainsook Striped Muslin. Best French Cambrics, Jacquets, and Nainsooks. Swiss Mulls and Victoria Lawns. 50 yards Marseilles Quills, etc. etc.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS! Fine Quality Bird-eye Diaper, 25 cents per yard. Laces, 12 1/2, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, and 50 cents. Scotch Linen, by the piece, very cheap. Best Marseilles Muslin, 40 cents per yard. 4-Power-loom Table Linens, 65, 75, 90 cents, and 100.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS! Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslin at the very lowest market prices. Calicoes, best colors, 12 1/2, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, and 50 cents. A cheap lot of Black & Whites, from auction. Fine Quality Ribbed Shawls, 50 cents. Fine Colored All-wool Delaines, 65, worth 75 cents. Good quality Ribbed Shawls, 50 cents. Nainsook in Ladies' and Gents' Hoopery and Gloves. Ladies' and Gents' Ribbed Shawls. Large assortment of Linen Fans. Best quality Hoop Skirts.

PRICE & WOOD, N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT STS. N. B.—Good Quality Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons.

229 FARRIS & WARNER 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

ABOVE RACE AGAIN BARGAINS! BARGAINS! All-wool Tweeds, Boys' wear, 25 cents. Melons, for Boys' wear and Ladies' Sacques, 65 cents. Double-width Cloth, all-wool, 42 cents. Spring Shawls, from auction, 35 cents. Double-width all-wool Delaines, 65, worth 75 cents. Spring Raincoats, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, and 50 cents. Table Linens, Najkiss, Towels, etc. Apron Bird-eye, Nursery Diaper, etc.

DOMESTICS! DOMESTICS! Bleached Muslin, best makes, lowest prices. W. Williams, Wauwata, Ray Mills, etc. etc. Best Unbleached Muslin, yard wide, 9 and 10 cts. Yard-wide Domet Flannel, 37 1/2 cents. Super All-wool Flannel, 50 cents. Marseilles Quills, 25 cents. Calicoes, warranted best colors, 12 1/2, 15, 18, and 20 cts. Gingham, 22 and 25 cents. 4-wide Spring Calicoes, 25 cents. Bargains in Huckaback Linen Towels, 25 cents.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS! Soft Finish Jacquets, 25, 37 1/2, and 50 cents. Nainsook Lawns, 37 1/2, 45, 50, and 60 cents. Nainsooks, Unbleached Cambrics, Swiss, etc. Striped Muslin, new white Brillants, etc. Plain Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37 1/2, 45, 50, 55, 60, and 65 cents. White Flannels, from auction, 50 cents. Fine Corded Fines, 62 1/2 and 70 cents. Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkts, from auction. Hoopery and Gloves, at reduced prices. Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37 1/2, 45, 50, 55, 62 1/2, and 70c. Three-ply Linens from auction, cheap, etc. Marseilles Quills from auction, cheap, etc.

FARRIS & WARNER, 229 NORTH NINTH STREET, No. 1101 CHESTNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO., AT THEIR NEW STORE, N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chestnut WILL OPEN ON WEDNESDAY MAY 1,

BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS, BLACK LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, WHITE LLAMA LACE SHAWLS. Of entirely new designs, at LOW PRICES.

INDIA SHAWLS. GEORGE FRYER, No. 916 CHESTNUT STREET, HAVING A LARGE STOCK OF INDIA SHAWLS

On hand, will offer them for the next three weeks at greatly reduced prices, less than ever offered before. Ladies in want of this article will do well to purchase now, as great inducements will be offered.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC. MOURNING MILLINERY. ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING BONNETS, AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET. 327 1/2 MAD'LE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON, Nos. 223 and 331 SOUTH STREET. Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Housings, and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Ribbons, Kibbons, Grapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 712

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, & C. F. HOFFMANN, JR., No. 525 ARCH STREET, FURNISHING GOODS, (Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight.) FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS. HOSIERY AND GLOVES. HATS, LAMBS' WOOL AND MEXICAN UNDERCLOTHING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. No. 514 CHESTNUT STREET, FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL" PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS MADE TO ORDER. ALL OTHER ARTICLES OF GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS IN FULL VARIETY. WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESTNUT STREET.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL TEETH. These are made of the best quality of India Rubber, and are perfectly adapted for use. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government, and our principal Surgeon General, and are sold by KIMBALL & CO., No. 630 ARCH STREET Philadelphia. Pamphelet free.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES M'MULLAN, SUCCESSION TO J. V. COWELL & SON, HAS IN STOCK AND RECEIVING DAILY A LARGE SUPPLY OF HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

The facilities he has for supplying his customers with the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST RATES are unsurpassed. He has now a full line of LINEN SHEETINGS, at reduced prices. Also, PILLOW-CASE LINENS, TABLE-CASE LINENS, TABLE DAMASK by the yard, TOWELS and TOWELLING by the yard. Marseilles, Lancaster, Honeycomb and ALLLENDALE QUILTS. FLANNELS, greatly reduced in price. SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS. FURNITURE CHINTZES and DIMITIES. PIANO and TABLE COVERS. TOILET by the yard. WHITE GOODS SELLING OFF CHEAP. RICHARDSON'S LINENS always a specialty. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for, at the [1/3] and 1/4

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND CHESTNUT. 1867!!!

AN ATTRACTIVE CORNER! BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY! ELEGANT GOODS! PRICES LOW! We have pleasure in saying that we are able to offer an unusually attractive and elegant STOCK OF GOODS, and at PRICES DECIDEDLY CHEAP.

RICH HEAVY BLACK SILKS, ROBES, LACES, POPLINS, SHEETS AND SHAWLS FOR SE. PIANO AND MELODEON COVERS, CLOTHS, CANSERES, AND DRILLS. BEST HOOP SKIRTS, ALL SIZES. LINEN GOODS, MUSLINS, FLANNELS, ETC. ETC. All goods sold at the very lowest possible prices, and warranted as represented.

JOSEPH H. THORLEY N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. Established in 1853. 31 1/2

RE-OPENING OF MYERS' "New Mourning Store." This Store has just been opened with a well-selected STOCK OF MOURNING GOODS, AT POPULAR PRICES. Also, the largest and handsomest assortment of MOURNING MILLINERY, Ever offered in this city, manufactured expressly for this establishment.

No. 1113 CHESTNUT STREET, "GILKARD BOW." A. MYERS, 522 Elm St. J. CHAMBERS, No. 810 ARCH STREET. Novelties Opening Daily. —Real Jaconet Laces. —Black Cambric Laces. —Pointe Applique Laces. —Pointe de Gaze Laces. —Tulle Falls from 65c. WHITE GOODS. —Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains. —French Muslin, 2 yards wide, at 40 cents. Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslin. India Twilled Long Cloth; Plain, Stripe, and Plain Nainsook; soft French Cambric; 1/2 yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design, very cheap. 1/2

INSTRUCTION. THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 710 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA. This Institution is now open for Educational purposes. The course is a full course of instruction throughout being entirely new.

THE TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT. Under the control of Mr. F. H. Fryer, who is 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. Twenty-one instruments in constant operation.

THE LADIES' TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT. In comfort and elegance, equal any Drawing-room in the city. Opportunities for study are here afforded that are unequalled.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT. Under the special care of Mr. T. C. Search, an experienced accountant, and late Professor of Accounts in a prominent Business College of this city. A full corps of Teachers, always in attendance.

UNPARALLELED OFFER. We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after having given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS. TERMS PREVIOUS TO MARCH 1, 1867. Full Course, time unlimited. 1/2 Position Guaranteed. Day and Evening Instruction. 1/2 Mr. J. H. TAYLOR, President

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

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN THE CELE WOOD COAL BEDSTON, and the purest hard GREEN city coal for sale; superior LEHIGH at 20c; best satisfaction in every respect. Orders answered at No. 114 S. THIRD STREET Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON AVENUE.