The Press.

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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
FOR DISEASES OF THE
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feb26-tf

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SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
THE HOTEL, with its first-class accommodations for over 400 guests, will be opened on the 17th of June.
Situated within sixty yards of the Ocean, at a point where the bathing is the best and safest on the coast and remarkable for an unusually dry and healthy atmosphere, the SURF HOUSE will be found one of the most attractive seat of summer resort near Philadelphia.
The table will be most liberally supplied. The house is lighted with gas and plentifully supplied with good cistern water.
A fine band of music and the services of several fast-sailing Yachts have been engaged, and on the premises are Billiard Tables, Bowling Alleys, and a sufficient number of Bath Houses. The Fishing, Gunning, and Sailing in Atlantic City cannot be surpassed.
All trains stop at the SURF HOUSE, to land and take up passengers.
For any information, apply at ASHLAND HOUSE, ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
H. S. BENSON, Proprietor.
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CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE MAY, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.
This well known first class Hotel will be opened for the reception of guests on THURSDAY, June 6.
WEST & THOMPSON,
jel1-6w Proprietors.
COLUMBIA HOUSE, Cape Island, N. J.
This celebrated house will be opened for the reception of guests on June 22, 1861.
The situation of this house is one of the most beautiful on the island, commanding an unobstructed view of the ocean.
A band of music has been engaged exclusively for this house for the season.
A large number of bath houses are connected with the establishment. Good stabling for horses attached to the premises.
Application for rooms or other particulars will meet with prompt attention by addressing the subscriber.
JAS. H. LAIRD,
jel1-2m Cape Island, N. J.
TONTINE HOTEL, NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.—The Subscriber refurnished this fashionable first-class Hotel entire last Spring, regardless of the old Dining Room, and a new Ladies' Ordinary, and put in complete order his Billiard and Bath Rooms. Families can have suites of Rooms at either House as low as at any first-class House in the country. Searchers can go to and from the TONTINE to the HEAD, three times a day, by rail, and take their meals at either House, without extra charge. Having purchased the Horses and Omnibuses employed by Keshen & Head this spring, the two houses will be furnished with Meats, Poultry, Milk, Butter, Vegetables, and Fruit, direct from the Farm. A Telegraph Line has been put up at Keshen's Head and at the Tontine, at the Proprietor's own expense, which connects the two Lines in the United States.
H. LEE SCRANTON.
jel-1m
KESHEN'S HEAD HOTEL, GUILFORD, CONN.—The proprietor of this well-known first-class, fashionable SUMMER HOUSE would inform its former patrons, and the public generally, that he has put on his numerous and fast-sailing sprint, making seventy-four new bed rooms, new dining-room, forty by one hundred, new parlors, and all the improvements of a house is newly furnished, with new carpets and no-extreme furniture. The Hotel is of modern construction, built on an extensive scale, with accommodations for four hundred guests, and is pleasantly situated, for, of course, Island Sound, fourteen miles east of New Haven, on the New London and Stonington Railroad; new billiard-room, with three new tables; two new bowling alleys, at a convenient distance from the house, and we are now waiting for the storms of September to cast him out, and send him driving, lonely, perishing; tossing, starving to sea—to drown. To drown? There be other modes of death whereby rogues die. Good bye, Tomkins, and so the trap-cap is put on, and the bolt is drawn for poor T."
Thackeray's story of "Philip" advances—though slowly. Philip is jilted by his cousin. Blanche Twysden, who accepts the hand of the rich West Indian Captain Woolcomb, who has curly hair—and, from that and his mahogany-colored complexion, is suspected of having a strong dash of negro blood in his veins. Dr. Firmin, as might have been predicted, having sunk his own and his son's fortune in speculations, flies the country—leaving Philip only one hundred pounds as capital. There are other papers here, even more readable than either of Thackeray's. Such are the conclusion of that exquisite story, "The Stage Queen and the Squire:" the elaborate paper, by Thornton Hunt, on the English Convict System; and—with an excellent illustration—Richard Doyle's Morning Party. There is a poem by Mrs. Browning not up to her mark, and a diffuse and stupid argument—didactic and dull, covering fifteen pages, upon that very novel subject, The Study of History.
The seventh number of Temple Bar (received from Mr. Zieber and, also, from Mr. Upham,) opens with three new chapters of "The Seven Sons of Mammon," by G. A. Sala, the editor. They describe a peculiar phase of London boarding-house life, and, we must say, are not exceeding probable in incidents and characters. "The Governor," a middle-aged scoundrel, who passes off for an aged person, close upon eighty, and is not detected, after twelve months' residence in a boarding-house, where there are several females, is actually an impossibility. Francois Rabelais, by John Oxenford, is heavy, and Ancient Classical Novels is heavier still. The tale "For Better, for Worse" goes on well, however. There is a long article upon "American Hotels and American Food," which may attract attention here. It opens thus:
"An American hotel is to an English hotel what a seventy-four is to a jolly-boat, or, to borrow a simile from the immortal Pupper's 'Ode to Chaos', a Pyramid to a pipe. It is a portrait an American hotel would supply a regiment with beds. It is (in the chief cities) as large as any two of our club houses fused together, as roomy as Buckingham Palace, and not much inferior to a palace in its internal fittings. It has ranges of drawing-rooms, suites of private rooms, vast staircases, and interminable layers of bedchambers.
"If you will pardon the rather say resemblance to an Englishman, either in face, form, dress, food, government, views, or habit of thought, so likewise the New York hotel has not even the faintest resemblance to the Hummums, or to Morley's, or the Tavistock, or Wood's. It is not a costly, cozy, secretive place, with fat, velvet footed waiters, but rather a vast caravanserai, where, for a certain fixed and immutable tariff, the poorest man, whoever he may be, has an indubitable right to a joint share in the use of a range of palatial rooms, the services of some thirty slave-waiters, four meals a day, and the enjoyment of a reading-room, a bar-room, and a telegraph office."
There is an account of what we, with the Magazinist, have always considered the best part of an American hotel dinner:
"But after all the semi French cooking, and the want of honest roast and boiled, the peculiar and unmatchable superiority of the American dinner consists in the unlimited variety, the endless variety, and most of which are fine, quick-grown, and luxuriant in size. The egg plant cut in slices and roasted is not to be despised. The 'squash' or pumpkin is very nutritious and good. The yams deserve a sentence to themselves. They are something between a potato and a parsnip; they have a stringy soft brown peel, and their mashy and sweet taste is to me very unpleasant, though I could soon learn to like them. The Lima beans, too, are another favorite vegetable at American dinners; they are brought up peeled, are soft and white, and very succulent and pleasant to taste. Nor must Succotash be forgotten; the delicious Indian corn, with its large bearded cobs, the sickly smell of which is to the stranger at first so unpleasant. It is brought to table in the husk, and you strip down the cob with your knife or your teeth, whichever you prefer. It used to rather give me a shudder to see American ladies take up in their handsome of these heads of corn, as large round as a cucumber, and strip it down with their teeth as you would strip the currants off the branch of a currant-tree. Having stripped them, you dip them in melted butter, and so make an end. For myself I prefer the green or unripe corn, which is more tender.
"But my great glory was the old Indian staple, hominy. This is ripe Indian corn which has been steeped in lye, and so deprived of its tough yellow outer cuticle. It is served up boiled into a fine-grained mass, as white and delicious as rice, yet with a flavor, lightness and sweetness peculiarly its own. There is no article of American diet I still dally long for more than this; for it is more digestible than the potato, and it never seems to surfeit or cloy. The Americans eat it in enormous quantities at breakfast, and at almost every other meal. As an article of diet for children it cannot be surpassed; for if they once get fond of it, they will almost live on it alone.
"Or the meat part of the American dinner I have little to say; except that veal and pork seemed much commoner than beef and mutton, and that whatever was the meat, it was spoiled by being baked, or in some way or other robbed of its proper juices."
The writer candidly admits the inferiority of European to American hotels. He says, "In every respect but that of privacy, which no gregarious or social traveller should wish for, American hotels seem to me at least a century in advance of those in England. Here, from the moment a traveller sets his foot within the door, the sole object of every one in the house seems to be to extort from him every farthing that the greediest exactions can wring from his purse. The American system, on the other hand, moves on fixed mechanical laws, and never stops to think of the single guest." And he winds up with the confession, "America is the poor man's Paradise, England the rich man's Eden. The American system of hotels encourages travelling, and it pays, because travellers are so numerous, owing to this encouragement. Commercially, they answer admirably. It is time, then, that our own abominable high-charging system should be abolished; for it prohibits travelling, and renders the home circuit of tourists the dearest, the dismallest, and most wrangling and uncomfortable possible."
The St. James' Magazine, now in its third number, is edited by Mrs. S. C. Hall, the Irish story-teller, and has been sent us by Mr. Upham. A poem, "Home at Last, by Thomas Hood," is an imposition, in its way. The author of "The Song of the Shirt," who died in 1845, did not write "Home at Last," but his son and namesake did. Surely, the son might have put junior after his name, and not seem to wish to pass off as the original Hood, who really was a poet? One of the best things here is "Nadrione Spetnione," a tale by Mrs. Olive, author of "Paul Ferroll." Mrs. Hall's own story, "Can Wrong be Right?" is painfully good, with a moral sticking out, like a sign-post, from every page. Mrs. Howitt has a ballad, called "Sir William Woodrill," which would be a fine were it a shorter poem: it is spun out and diffuse. The most sensible article in the whole number is Mrs. Merrifield's admirable essay on "The Use and Abuse of Colors in Dress." Here, for the benefit of the ladies, we shall cull a few passages from his capital article:
There is one class of persons, possessed of more money than taste, who estimate colors by their cost only, and will purchase the most expensive merely because they are expensive and fashionable. Of this class was a certain lady, of whom it is related that, in reply to Sir Joshua Reynolds' inquiry as to what color the dress of herself and husband, who were then sitting, should be painted, asked which were the most expensive colors? "Carmine and ultramarine," replied the artist. "Then," rejoined the lady, "paint me in ultramarine, and my husband in carmine!"
We hear constantly of fashionable colors, and these fashionable colors are forever changing; moreover, we have but more of their tyranny over their beauty. All who wish to be fashionable wear these colors because they are fashionable, and because they are new; but they do not consider whether they are adapted to the complexion and age of the wearer, or whether they are in harmony with the rest of the dress. What should we say to a person who, with the right hand, plays an air in G major, and, with the left, an accompaniment in F minor? The merest novice in music would be conscious of the discord thus produced; yet, as regards colors, the educated eye is constantly shocked by combinations of color as startling and inharmonious. * * * * *
As the object of all decoration in dress is to improve, or to set off to the greatest advantage, the personal appearance of the wearer, it follows that colors should be so selected as to harmonize in complexion; and, as complexions are so various, it is quite impossible that the fashionable color, though it may suit a few individuals, can be becoming to all. Instead, therefore, of blindly following fashion, as a sheep will follow the leader of the flock, even to destruction, I should like to see every lady select and wear the precise shade of color which is not only best adapted to her peculiar complexion, but is in perfect harmony with the rest of her habiliments, and in accordance with her years and condition.
I have stated that the Orientals, and other inhabitants of tropical countries, such as the negroes of the West Indies, love to clothe themselves in brilliant and positive colors—reds and yellows, for instance. They are quite right to do so, for these bright colors contrast well with their dusky complexions. With us "pale faces" it is different: we cannot bear positive colors in immediate contact with the skin without injury to our delicate nerves.
Of all colors, perhaps the most trying to the complexion are the different shades of lilac and purple. The fashionable and really beautiful mauve belongs to this category. In accordance with the well-known law of optics, that all colors, simple or compound, have a tendency to tint surrounding objects with a faint spectrum of their complementary color, those above mentioned, which require therein harmony, tint objects of yellow and green, impart these supplementary colors to the complexion. It is scarcely necessary to observe that, of all complexions, those with the most unpleasant tint are the most pleasant in their effect—and probably for this reason, that in this climate it is always a sign of bad health.
But, it will be asked, is there no means of harmonising colors so beautiful in themselves with the complexion, and so avoiding there ill effects? To a certain extent this may be done, and as follows:
Should the complexion be dark, with a purple tint, it could not be improved, by contrast, it makes the complexion appear fairer; if the skin be pale or fair, the tint should be lighter. In either case the color should never be placed next the face, but should be parted from it by the hair and by a ruche of tulle, which produce the neutralizing effect of gray. Should the complexion still appear too yellow, green leaves or green ribbons may be worn as fillmings. These will not neutralize lilac and purple colors, and thus prevent their imparting an unfavorable hue to the skin.
Scarcely less difficult than mauve to harmonize with the complexion is the equally beautiful color called "magenta." The complementary color would be yellow-green; "magenta," therefore, requires very nice treatment to make it becoming. It must be subdued when near the skin, and this is best done by intermixture with black; either by diminishing its brightness by nearly covering it with black lace, or by introducing the color in very small quantity only. In connection with this color, I may recently observed some curious effects. First, as to its appearance alone: if in great quantity, the color, though beautiful in itself, is glaring, and difficult to harmonize with its accompaniments. Secondly, as to its combination with black: if the black and the magenta-color be in nearly equal quantities—such, for instance, as in checks of a square inch of each color—the general effect is pleasing, and what neutral. If, on the contrary, the checks consist of magenta and white, alternately, a bright effect will be produced. Again, if the ground be black, with very narrow stripes or checks of magenta-color, a bright, but yet subdued effect will result. This last effect is produced on the principle that, as light is most brilliant when contrasted with a large portion of darkness, so a small portion of bright color is enhanced by contrast with a dark, and especially a black ground.
Yellow, also, is a difficult color to harmonise with the complexion. Primrose yellow, like that of the outsteroup, contrasts well with black, and is becoming to brunettes, when not placed next the skin; but pale yellow or greenish yellow suits no one, especially those with a sallow complexion. Its effect is to diffuse, by contrast, a purple hue over the complexion, and this is certainly no addition to beauty.
The American Meeting in Paris.
Galignani's Messenger of May 31st gives a four-column debate of the American meeting in the great Hall of the Hotel du Louvre, Paris, on the preceding day. Several Union speeches were made by Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin, of New York, (Chairman); Messrs. Dayton, Clay, and Burlingame, American Ministers to Paris, London, and Vienna; Colonel Fremont, Dr. McClintock, Captain Symmes, the Rev. G. L. Thayer, the Rev. M. Lamson, Mr. W. K. Strong, and Major SelivER.
The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:
"Whereas, in the year of our Lord 1787, 'the people of the United States,' after having secured their independence by a long and bloody war, did 'ordain and establish the Constitution of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, to establish justice, to promote general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty,' to themselves and their children; and
"Whereas, the people of the several States, in adopting said Constitution, made it and the laws of Congress enacted in pursuance of it, the supreme law of the land, and thereby transferred the essential powers of sovereignty from the States to the General Government; and
"Whereas, numerous States have since been admitted into the Union by act of Congress, and have thus received all the State authority which they possess from the General Government; and,
"Whereas, for a period of nearly seventy-five years, the people of all the States and the State Governments themselves, have enjoyed peace, prosperity, and the undisturbed exercise of all personal and civil rights, at home and abroad, under the protection of the Government of the United States, which is not even charged by its enemies with ever having enacted laws in violation of the Constitution, or of the rights of any State or citizen; and
"Whereas, A number of persons in several of the States have conspired to overthrow this benign Constitution, and have succeeded in exciting rebellion, and plunging the said States into a revolution against the Government, without, however, submitting their so-called acts of secession to the vote of the people of their own States; and
"Whereas, The Government of the United States, in the 'exercise of its rightful authority, has declared its purpose to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to vindicate the laws, and has called upon the people to support it in so doing; therefore,
"Resolved, That in the maintenance of the Government and Union, as handed down by our fathers, one and indissoluble, are involved not merely the fate of the American people, in the South as well as in the North, but also the hopes of freedom, progress, and Christian civilization throughout the world.
"Resolved, That the Government and people of the United States would be false to the highest political trust ever placed by Almighty God in human hands, were they to allow the 'powerful and perpetual Union,' which the Constitution was ordained to establish, to be degraded into a mere voluntary society of States, which would be nothing but an organized anarchy, the sure precursor of military despotism.
"Resolved, That the declaration of the American Government, that it has not, does not, and will not entertain 'the least idea of suffering a dissolution of the Union to take place in any way whatever,' deserves the approval of all good citizens, and that the demands of the Government for the men and means of suppressing the rebellion will be fully met and surpassed by the devotion, the zeal, and the self sacrifice, if need be, of the millions of freemen who have so long enjoyed the protection of the Constitution, and who, with the blessing of God, will support the Government by all means in their power, until the supremacy of the laws is re established throughout the land.
"Resolved, That it is the duty of all good citizens abroad, as well as at home, overlooking all past differences of political opinions, to aid, by their efforts, their prayers, and their money, the constituted authorities of the country in upholding the Constitution and the Union, and in carrying on vigorously the war which has been forced upon them by the lawless and unconstitutional acts of misguided men; a war, not to destroy the interests of any part of the country, but to preserve them all; not to subjugate any State, or the loyal citizens of any State, but to put down, everywhere, and, at the trust in God, forever, the authors and abettors of tumult and rebellion;
"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, as embodying the sentiment of a large number of Americans in the city of Paris, be forwarded to the President of the United States."

[For The Press.]

THE NORTHERN LIGHTS.

BY HENRY MORFORD.

We were sitting late one autumn night—
Lost Maud and I, in a windowed room,
Looking off and abroad in the dusky light
That the stars sent streamed through the mid-night gloom.

Our hearts were sad with a leaden grief;
Our eyes were dim with the glimmer of tears;
And it seemed, that night, as if time's relief
Could only come with a century's years.

Had we ever a hope? It lived no more!
Had we ever an energy? It was dead!
Life's fire, for us, had no welcoming shore,
And its years no aim but our daily dread.

"See the sad, cold North!" said Maud, at last,
And she wrung my hand as if smit with a pang;
"Not a light do those stars in mercy cast:
Like glittering steel in the heaven they hang.

"All cold, all cold, like fortune and fate!
Quick, shut the casement and hide them away!
I hate the cold North in a fitful hate:
It has nothing of life, by night or day!"

"All cold!" I said—"yes, dearest Maud,
'Tis a cold, sad North; there is nothing there
That shows the favoring finger of God,
Like the South that is warm and the East that is fair.

With a sigh I laid my hand on the sash:
I looked to the North a moment more:
Sure I saw a glimmer—a rosate flash
Like phosphoric waves on some summer shore.

"Look, Maud!" and she's an as the words I spoke,
A serpent of flame writhed up the sky,
And a hundred flashes sparkled and broke,
Like holiday rockets empyrean high.

These mighty columns of flame arose,
And arches spanned the blue serene,
And a palace of fire stood in grand repose,
With the pale stars playing its shafts between.

Then lights that were crimson, and blue, and white,
Shot vivid flashes into earth from heaven,
And chased each other like squadrons in fight,
Or fleets of fire by the tempest driven;

Then broadened the rays, and softened, and blent,
Till the North lay a belt of rosy flame,
And the drunk air slept in a calm content,
In a light no noonday sun could shame.

"Oh, grandly beautiful! dread! sublime!"
Cried Maud, and I said, as I pressed her hand,
"What wonders the North, or South, could climb
To the glory that spans the Northern Land?"

* * * * * *

Maud has been dead this many a year;
But one night the parallel came to me,
And I knew, as if seraphs had breathed in my ear,
The truth that I had been spared to see.

Our land was lying in dusky night;
Treason's fast trod decree on the honored and old;
The mists of the South were thick with affright,
And the heart of the nation was dead and cold

The South had broken the bond of years;
Theft, rapine, and treason stalked abroad;
The tree once planted in blood and tears
Seemed withered, stunned, and forsaken of God.

"Oh! where is the North—the great free North?"
Spoke a voice that trembled in grief and pain.
"I tend no spark of old vigor forth
It smiles on the manacles—hugs the chain!

"All dark—all cold! Close, close up the page,
And tell to the nations yet to be,
That the North is dead, of Warren's age,
And Arnold becomes the type of the free!

"Shame, shame on the North! oh, doubly curst!
For nations before have fallen low,
But yet are the first, the very first,
That fell without one patriot blow!"

Hush! was it to cry the speaker heard,
Or a moan as when a stronger one dies?
Hush! listen again! it is a word,
And it rings like a battle-shout—"Arise!"

Ha! said ye the North was dead? Not so!
Is the life-blood dead in a giant's veins,
When he strikes with terrible blow on blow,
And shivers to atoms bolts and chains?

Is the North wind dead, when it smites the shore
With the waves, like a master's scathing lash?
Or the prairie fire, when, with seething roar,
It leaps whole leagues in a lightning's flash?

The North is alive! the North is awake!
Its coffers empty—its courriers ride;
And old ties, like pack threads, shrivel and break,
As it springs to its flag with a maddened pride.

Armies sweep, like the North-lights, free and fast;
Shouts ring like the Northmen's cheer and hail;
And Treason, the white face wan and aghast,
Crouches close for the doom that will not fail.

The Right will live—the Wrong will die;
The Union binds us yet like a band!
Oh, when has earth's glory flashed so high,
As the Northern Lights o'er the Northern Land?

Publications Received.

FROM KING & BAIRD, Sansom street:
The Volunteer's Manual, part 1, by Lieut. Col. H. G. Baxter; the School of the Soldier and the Squad: part II. The School of the Company. Zouave Drill Book, with portrait and biography of Colonel Ellsworth. The Camp Fire Companion; a choice selection of Songs for the Soldier. All these are well-timed publications. Baxter's Manuals are models of accuracy and conciseness.

FROM T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS:
The Soldier's Pocket Health Companion, by Dr. J. Waltz, Scott. Camp Cooking and Hospital Diet, for the use of U. S. Volunteers. The culinary receipts here, largely taken from Soyer, will be found very useful, in or out of camp.

FROM J. MCFARLAN, 33 South Sixth street:
Soldiers' Health. By Dr. W. W. Hall. A broch