#### THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERT DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Mexico and its Ever-Changing Rulers.

From the Times. Mexico is the political riddle of the world. Outside Governments now confess that they have failed as completely in their dealings with it during the last five years as the Mexicans themselves had failed during the previous torty. As formerly, faction ceaselessly fought faction, President struggled with usurper, military chiefs with each other, the army with the people, the Church with the Liberals, and anarchy dominated all-so, latterly, the disjointed Tripartite intervention gave place to the resistless French usurpation, which now voluntarily gives way to the dubious dynasty of Maximilian, which will be followed in turn by-no political prophet can tell what; but we know that anarchy is still all but all-dominant. There is no doubt whatever that the Emperor Napoleon has given up a project which he is said to have pronounced the "most important of his as much because he has discovered the intrinsic hapelessness of its success as because of the vigorous protests of the Government of the United States, He has gained absolutely nothing as a return for his costly Mexican experiment. Instead of yielding surplus reve-Mexico has been sinking deeper in his debt. Instead of the enormous returns that were expected from the scientific working of the gold and silver mines, there has been no advance upon the old system, or in the returns of other times. Instead of furnishing fields for French enterprise, it has furnished only graves for French soldiers and adventurers. Instead of proving the opening that was anticipated for French commerce and trade, its fruits in that direction have been so limited that, to make even a respectable show, the statistics had to be magnified by adding to those that were legitimate the provisions and material sent from France to supply the French army or occupation. Napoleon has not obtained the cession of Mexican territory which he coveted, nor, in short, has he obtained any of the material advantages which were the main object that induced him to undertake the intervention. In respects other than material, he has been no more fortunate. He has done nothing to advance the "Latin race," and has out no barrier in the way of American destiny He has not succeeded in establishing political order, or in founding a strong and stable Gov ernment, or even in obtaining a friendly ally on this side of the sea; and when his soldiers and his flag disappear from Mexico, he will receive with them neither "glory" nor gold, and they will leave behind them naught that contains even a gleam of hope for the future. The triends of Maximilian claim that he will

not leave Mexico because of its desertion by the French army. That army brought him to Mexico, and has sustained him there until now. But it is claimed that his power as so well consolidated that he can sustain it without difficulty; or, if not without difficulty, at least against it. We see nothing like evidence of this. Where is this strength, and in what does it consist? Does it not reside in his finances, or in his army, or in the attachment of the people! Through either of these may Government be strong. But financially the Mexican Empire is on the verge of bankruptcy. There is not means in the treasury to supply the most pressing wants of the ment, and the monthly expenditures ex ceed by millions the monthly returns. On frequent occasions, recently, they have been in the greatest straits to raise sums such as could be raised from a hundred private fortunes in this city, and have had to resort to expedients partaking of those resorted to by both the highwayman and the beggar. As regards the army, Maximilian has some ten thousand native Mexican troops in his service, besides the foreign mercenaries who may have been recruited. But can he confidently rely upon either the Mexicans or the mercenaries? How can either of them have any trustworthy devotion to a master of his antecedents? There are no more personal than there are hereditary attachments in this case, and we would not give a nickel for all there is of either. Let his Mexican troops get fired by some means with the old cry of "God and Liberty," and let it operate with their fierce hate of the "foreigner" in all shapes and positions, and they would turn on him in a style such as only Mexico can illustrate. As for the foreign mercenaries in his service, from Austria and Belgium, they are becoming so enervated by the climate, and so demoral ized by their surroundings and by the conditions of their service, that they must soon be altogether worthless as soldiers or detenders of Maximilian's crown. And concerning the attachment of the population of Mexico to Maximilian and his Government—which, after all, would be the surest and best support of his crown-we hear of it in official documents now and then; but if its extent may be judged by their practical dealings with him in these rela tions in which they have the best opportunities of showing it, it is even less worth taking into account than either of the other frail supports we have mentioned. As for the future of Mexico, we confess the

question to be an embarrassing one. All atcoherence by the native population have failed. The attempts of the most powerful of foreign nations to introduce fixed govern-mental institutions on an Old World basis have been utter fadures. And it is not presumption to predict like tailure from the bybrid so-called Government which henceforth finds its centre in Maximilian. We believe, however, there are more elements of hope for Mexico in the ascendancy of the Liberal party, of which Juarez is the able head, than can be discovered anywhere

## The Prisoner of State.

From the Tribune. For the first time since his incarceration in Fortress Monroe, we have what agents of the newspapers have sought vainly-positive and authentic news of the "State Prisoner Davis." We hear from Mr. Jefferson Davis himself. Not an idle charge has been that of his medical adviser, or one without interest to the world. He has published a book. We make no general objections to this volume, which, in the hesitancy of the Government, and the mystery of the publie mind, supplies a hint towards a solution by giving what purports to be the prisoner's veritable history for the past year. What is Mr. Davis' own state of being is a matter of some

importance while the question is before us, What to do with him. We cannot think, while there exists, inside and outside his prison, a condition of opinion which either invites or renders permissible the publication of such a book by an officer of the United States, the public can be long of opinion that the best use we can make of "State Prisoner Davis" is to keep him indeffartely in Forsoner Davis" is to keep him indefinitely in For-tress Monroe. The whole force of the plea in Mr. Davis' behalt only emphasizes the demant made repeatedly by the prisoner himself, that he be at once tried, convicted or acquitted, or released on ball or parole, like his colleagues in prison. The writer is Colonel Craven, whose meritorious service as a surgeon in the Union army renders his loyalty and humanity above

We have little here to do with the greater part of Mr. Davis' opinions, which range from war and State rights to treason and rattlesnakes. It concerns us more to know the actual state of the prisoner as affecting the question between North and South, and his right to a trial, or a release; for the nation cannot design that either the law of the land or Jefferson Davis shall wantonly suffer.

Bartis verion, the John . . . . Law hite

On the 19th of May last year, Jefferson Davis and his colleagues subsequently paroled were consigned to Fortress Monroe. He took his consigned to Fortress Monroe. He took his captivity bitterty, and on the 23d resisted, with bodily energy and fierceness of spirit, the men who shackled him. Old disorders, aggravated by confinement, made him feverish and irrita-ble. His face was aggravated ble. His face was emaciated, and his head troubled with a neuralgia which had destroyed his right eye and tended to impair the remaining one. The light in his casemate, and the tread of the sentinel, made him sleepless. Being too weak to support his irons, they were taken off five days after they were put on. He was sensitive to the dampness and unwhole-some air of his cell (though officers and their families had dwelt in the same unneatthy case-mate), in proof of which mould had gathered on his shoes. He referred often to the severity of his treatment, though it does not appear that his food was bad-albeit knife and fork were denied him-or that ne was subjected to other rigors than those which ordinary prisoners

undergo. He complained that his letters to his wife and family had to pass the scrutiny of the Military Commandant and the Attorney-General, June, he was permitted to walk on the ramparts for an hour each day; but he was at first so weak that he returned to his cell at the end of a half bour. On the 20th of August, he is reported suffering from erysipelas and a car-buncle, with attendant lever. Shortly afterwards, he was conducted to more comfortable quarters, selected by his physician. Though he still complained of deteriorating health, we hear gradually less of him, in this respect, up to November, since which time, we may observe, his prison restraints have been gradually re laxed, so that he has the reasonable liberty of the fort, and can see his friends. One of the prisoner's most plausible complaints is that, while numbers of those who urged at the beginning that the black flag should be hoisted have been practically pardoned, he, who had opposed all desperate measures, is the victim of

indignity out of proportion.

With Mr. Davis' reported opinions on our present politics we have nothing to do. But we remark that he scouts the charge of assassingtion, and, whatever may have been his former feelings, speaks with unmistakable respect of the martyred Lincoln. His defense from the charge of treason is the palladium of all other Rebels—the States Bights doctrine of war and "reconstruction." More than once, he includes the common Southern sneer at "Yankees" "New Englanders," and "Massachusetts," while sharing the narrow notion that the North-whose magnimity since and during the war is confessedly something remarkable in civilization—is little better than "a money-making people." Out of this poor prisoner, with his casemated prejudices, it will be bard for any biographer to construct a Napoleon.

Regarding his trial we quote Mr. Davis' own words. After speaking of States Rights he says: "But if, as I suppose, the purpose be to test the question of secession by a judic al decision, why begin by o pressing the ohief subject of the experiment? Why, in the name of farness and a decent respect for mankind, deprive him of the means for the opinions of macking; deprive him of the means needful to a preparation of his defense, and load him with indignities that must deprive his mind of its due equilibrium? It ill comports with the dis-mity of a gient nation to evince fear of giving to a single captive enemy all the advantages cossible for an exposition of his side of the question. A question settled by violence or in disregard of law must

remain unsettled forever." On the question of the Andersonville crime, he holds that to make him responsible for this was 'worse than absord-criminally talse." "For the last two years of the war. Lee's army had never more than half, and was oftener on quarter rations of rusry bacon and corn." He also be-lieves that Commissary-General Northrop and General Winder did the best they could; that the prisoners were ordered to receive "precisely the same rations given to the troops guarding them; but dishonest commissaries and provost marshals were not confined to any people." Or this explanation of a crime which caused the death of prisoners by tens of thousands, the most charitable thing we can say at present is that it is too short to be satisfactory.

From the whole revelation given to us of the prisoner at Fortress Monroe, we conclude that, as resting under the weight of stupendous charges, his treatment, even to the placing of shackles upon him, was not extraordinary. Nor does it appear that his food and accommodations have been worse than what milder State prisoners have experienced in comfortable quarters during the war. His complaints have been heard through his physician, and the rigors of his confinement have been gradually But there are two indubitable facts which give weight to the plea in leaving—first, that Mr. Davis is a chromcally ill and perhaps dying man; and, second, that he had a right to a fair

and speedy trial. Judging these facts, we conceive it to be altogether just and reasonable that his counsel so earnestly ask his release on bair. If he is to be punished, it is evident that no punishment can be severer to him than imprisonment. He may deserve the miseries of Andersonville, and the last penalty of treason. Let that be tried and proved. For the infirm and complaining man, who has the care of a sympathetic doctor and the liberty of a castle, who reads the magazines and papers, who can have a book published from the prison-walls to plead for him, whose fate on the whole is not so bad as that of the poor Rebel spy or common soldier his evil genius directed to slaughter, and who is too feeble to be sufficiently heroic to endure a year in prison-for this man we can have no profound sympathy. But this man who has been awaiting trial since last May is the representative of six millions of people. What shall we do with him? and what, if we keep him in protracted punishment, shall we do with the people

# The Republican Party and its Imperial Game of Reconstruction.

From the Herald. That shrewd old political campaigner, Thaddens Stevens, said the other day, in the House, in accepting his Constitutional amendment as razeed and reconstructed by the Senate, that he was constrained to take it as the best thing he could get. It was unsatisfactory; it was too much a composition of milk and water for his taste; but he hoped for something better in the way of enabling acts defining the precise terms upon which the ex-

cluded States will be readmitted into Congress. What he means by "enabling acts" is pretty broadly expressed in his enabling bill, proposed the same morning in reference to Tennessee. In consideration of what the State has done in the way of reconstruction Mr. Stevens proposes to admit for the time being her members elect to Congress; "provided that unless the said State of Ternessee shall, before the 1st day of January next, either by legislation or constitutional provision, enfranchise all classes of her eltizens and extend the right of suffrage impartially to every class, and shall give to every person within her jurisdiction an equal standing in her courts of law and equity, both as suitors and witnesses, and shall ratify the amendment to the Constitution, article fourteen, proposed by this Congress, then the provisions of this act, so far as they relate to the Sinte of Tennessee ex-clusively, shall cease and become null and void,

and the said State shall no longer be represented in Congress. This is the ordeal of reconstruction through which the excluded Southern States, each for itself, will be required to pass before they can reach the reward of restoration. The Con-titu-tional amendment adopted covers a few broad and general principles; but in these "enabling acts" the States concerned will have the precise conditions upon which they will be readmitted into the two Houses of Congress. They will have to begin again at the beginning of reconstruction; they will have to ratify this aforesaid Constitutional amendment; they will have to remodel their State Constitutions, revise their local laws and put them in force accordingly before they can be pronounced as purged of their sins of rebellion and washed clean enough to sit once more at the communion table of the faithful.

The question then recurs, how long, upon a reasonable estimate, will it take the States con-

cerned to pass through all these processes of penance and purification? Considering the time and trouble required of President Johnson in his comparatively easy-to-take prescriptions of re-construction, we think it extremely doubtful whether even Tennessee will be able to touch bottom this side our next Presidential election. The game of the Republican party in Congress is admirably contrived to secure them in their ascendancy in the Northern States and to ex-clude the Southern States involved in the late Rebellion from any voice in the Federal elections of 1868, either for Congress or the Presidency.
This is evidently the game of the Republican managers, and from all the signs of the times they will succeed in it.

But it the excluded States can be kept out till

the end of the year 1868, may they not be still excluded for two or three, or ten or twenty years longer, and governed according to the old Roman provincial system? Of course, In fact, if we get quietly through this next Presidential election with the exclusion of the late Jeff. Davis States, there is no telling what may be the nexchapter of reconstruction. If may be the effect oman republic, with its consuls, its generals its provincial establishments, and its wrangling and fighting political factions; or it may be some thing like the empire of Augustus again in full blast, and embracing, this time, the British sions to the north of us from Newfound land to Vancouver's Island, att the West Indies and Mexico and the Central American States, Within the last three years we have gone through a revolution which even President Lincoln five years ago supposed could hardly be accomplished

this side of the year of grace 1900. Who, then, can undertake to fix the bounds to the revolutionary changes we may pass through within the next three years. After all, human nature is pretty much the same in all ages, and the American republic may possibly be on the verge of the last reconstruction experiments of the old Roman republic. How can we pretend exemption from the common vici-situdes of the republics and empires that have gone before us? We live, moreover, in an age of great events and great revolutions. There seems to be a sort of moral epidemic in the air, taking its course over the world, like the cholera, and operating upon the minds of men in masses and in the most extraordmary manifestations. Look at Europe and at Mexico, and look at this tast terrible flareup of the Fentans. The simple fact is, we are drifting along with the tide of events: and if, from present appearances, our republican managers of the ship of state are heading for a other Roman Empire, they still have the tide in their favor.

## President Johnson's Mistakes.

From the World. We know of nobody who regards President Johnson's position as, at present, a very commanding one. With great clearness and sound ness of political views, and remarkable energy and boldness in their expression, he figures before the country, thus far, rather as an able debater than as a great executive officer. The vigor and independence he has always shown in one of these characters excited expectations, not yet realized, of the efficiency with which he would discharge the duties of the other. Up to his entrance on the Presidency, Mr. Johnson had never been in a position either to acquire or to display much skill as an administrative officer. As Governor of Tennessee, in ante-war times, he had only routine duties, which one clear headed man is as competent to discharge as another. As Military Governor of the same State, during the war, he encountered no adverse wills which he could not subdue by military force. His duties, in that character, required much courage, but little administrative capacity. Mr. Johnson's just reputation for ability was acquired in a different theatre. He was a skillul and forcible debater in both Houses of Congress; but there are many clear and cogent reasoners who possess but slender talems for administration. Responsibility for the soundness of one's opinions, or for one's individual vote, is a very simple thing in comparison with responsibility for the right working of a great and complicated administrative avi-tem, as an able speech is different from the to make a vast governmental machine pliant instrument for the accomplishment of

That a statesman of Mr. Johnson's acknowledged vigor of cheracter should possess so little influence in the Government of which he is the official head; that his will, always supposed to be strong, is in abeyance, like an imprisoned force, is a phenomenon of which the proofs are more apparent than the explanation. The most important mistake Mr. Johnson has made, is keeping the Cabi net of President Lincoln. Had he succeeded Mr. Lincoln by an election, instead of by a visitation of Providence, he would have selected a new Cabinet, as a matter of course. Every President has a right to select his own confidential advisers, and he must needs be a cipher in the Government, if the heads of departments entertain views not accordant with his own. If, in the progress of his administration, he finds that Congress, which daily addresses the people through its debates, enter-tains views hostile to his on questions deemed by him fundamental, it becomes doubly important that the Executive department, which can seldom address the people, except through its acts, should possess all the vigor which result-from an energetic unity of purpose. That in President Johnson's Cabinet there has been no energy, and scarcely any unanimity, in support or his policy against a bitterly hostile Congress, is notorious. Soon after the difference became pronounced, Mr. Seward, the ablest of his Cabinet officers, made his ill health a pretext, and left the country during the critical period while the Congressional opposition was getting head. Mr. Stanton, who ranks next to Mr. Seward in influence and energy, made an estentations profession of keeping aloof from positical questions, and contining himself to his strictly executive duties, repeating tols profession when he was called out at the serenade. Mr. McCullogh, though zealous and true, is no politician. Mr. Harlan has never disguised his opposition to the President's policy; Messrs. Speed and Dennison have been quasi neutral, with a leaning towards Congress; and Mr. Weiles, who was the subordinate of his own subordinate ducing the war, is of too feeble and sluggish a temper to be of much weight in either scale. In a difference important enough to call forth the indignant denunciations in the President's 22d of February speech, and the earnest protests contained in his vetoes, why did he tolerate a cold and hostile Cabinet, which did not espouse his cause and quarrei, and almost openly stated with his enemies? He has done nobly for his side of the cate: as an administrator, nothing.

controversy as a courageous reasoner and advo-A similar debility of will has marked all his acts (or, to speak more properly, has been dis-played in all his maction) in admini-trative matters on which there has been a difference of opinion. His indecision kept the chief emporium of our commerce without a Collector-an office which should never be ten days vacantfor many successive months. He has kept Jer-terson Davis imprisoned on a charge which nobody believes—complicity in the assassing-tion—for fourteen months, without either re-tracting the charge—officially made by himself— or bringing it to a trial. He still prolongs a state of things which is the scandal of public justice, apparently shrinking from the responsibility of any steps tending to its removal. In states, he seems to have been smitten with the same moral paralysis. He could possibly have changed the result in New Hampshire; could certainly have changed it in Connecticut; but, in both elections he stood a helpiess neutral. in both elections, he stood a helpics neutral, while his own battle was being fought, and

allowed the enemies of his policy to triumph.

As those on whom the President has no party claims have given his policy a zealous and disinterested support, they claim, as their only
reward, and as honest well-wishers to both him
and it, the privilege of stating why, in their
opinion, it has not, as yet, been very eminently
successful. We approve of Mr. Johnson's
policy, his Message, his vetoes, his speeches,
his logic, his invective, everything, in short,
that is his, except his haiting infirmity of purpose during a crisis of the most important conclaims have given his policy a zealous and dis

flict of opinion which has ever prevailed in this country. While boildy declaring that he concountry. While boildy declaring that he considered the Constitution figurantly violated, why should he not, with equal boldness, have used his constitutional power for its vindication and rescue?

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, ossigned to by a substantia basis or knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and

those transces which are essentially practical and technical, viz.;—
ENGINEERING—Civit. Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING land METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE, and the ARTS.
Trete is also afforded an epportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGE and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.
For Chemistry apply to President CATTELL, or to Piol. B. B. VOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON, Pennsylvania. April 4, 1868. 510

DEPARTMENT FOR SUPPLYING THE CITY WITH WATER.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office, FIFTH Street, below Chesnut, on TU "SDAY, the litch instant, at 3 o clock P. . . for bul ding the Roxbury Engine House
Bids will be received for mason work, estpenter work, brick work, plastering, painting, and slating, separately or for the entire building.
No bids will be received unless accompanied with a certificate that a bond of \$500 h is been filed with the The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all olds.

HENRY P. M. BIRNI NINE.

Chief Engineer,

THE SALE OF TICKETS FOR THE CHICAGO PRIZE CONCERT to be given May 28, and postpored until July 9, will continue as heretofore at the principal Royels in this city. Those desirons or precuring tickets of the Philadeiphia agent may send their orders, and they will receive prompt alternion. orders, and they will receive prompt attendorsers.
M. A. WILBUR, William Penn Hotel.
Philadelphia.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—
The Annual Stated Meeting of the VETERANS of 1812 will be held at the SUPREME COURT ROUM, on Wednesday morning, July 4, 1886, at 9 o'clock. General attendance is requested. Those realiting in this and adjoining States are condially myited.

JOHN H. FRICK, Secretary 61821

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the SUGAR DALE OIL COMPANY, will be bed at the Office of the Company, No. 25 WALNUT Street, on Saturday, June 24, 1866 at 12 o'clock M. 6 16 at EDWARD SHIPPEN, President. NOTICE. - ON AND AFTER THE

10 NG BRANCH, N. J., will be open for the reception of visitors.

BENJAMIN A. SHUEMAKER.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Hamless reliable in tantaneous. The only perfect
dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR; Regenerating Ex tract of Millifleurs restores, preserve and beautifies the hair prevents badness. So d Druggists. Factory No 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y.

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES.

entitled— PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for jour stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy.

7 176 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DINING-ROOM. -F. LAKEMEYER DINING-ROOM, —F. LAKEMEYER

CARTER'S Alies, would respectfully inform the

Public cenerally that he has tert nothing undone to make
this place comfortable in every respect for the accommediation of guests. He has opened a large and commedicus Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOART IS unrished with ERANDIES, WINES,
WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS.

#### LUMBER.

1866. BUILDING! BUILDING!

ST P BOARDS.

BAIL PLANK.

WHITE PINE FLOORING.

SPRUCE FINE WLOORING.

SPRUCE FINE WLOORING.

ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.

PLASTERING LATH.

PLASTERING LATH.

1866. - PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER, CUT TO A BILL. AT SHORT BOTICE.

1866. CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES, No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES, No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES, WHITE PINE SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.

1866. LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE. 1866. —ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS SEASONED WALNUT DEY FOPLAR CHERRY, AND ASH.

OAK PLK. AND BDS.

MAHOGANY.

ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866. CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

-SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!

SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!

FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.

FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.

SPRUCE SILLS.

OAK SILLS.

MAULE BROTHFE & CO...

No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

# F. H. WILLIAMS.

Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.

OFFERS

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF .

SEASONED PATTERN

# PINE LUMBER.

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD. N. E. COFFERS FOR SALE, CHES STREET. Panel 1st com , 2d com , 3d com , 44, 5-4, 6 8, 8-4, White

Panel 1st com , 2d com , 3d com , 44, 5-4, 68, 8-4, White Pine, cassoned.

First and second quality Yellow (44, 5-4) and White Pine (44) Flooring Beards.

First and second quality one and two sides Fence Boards.

Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash. Planks and Boards, White Pine silis, all sizes Step Boards, 44, 5-4.

Hemicok Joist and Scantling, all sizes.

Prine lot Spruce Sil s and Scantling.

Pastering Lath (English and Caiais) Pickets,

hingles Chesnut Fosts, etc.

Nahogany, Walmut Pinnk and Boards.

All kinds of Emiding Lumber out and furnished at the shoriest notice, at the lowest price.

6 3 1m

# DANNER'S WASHING MACHINE

Best in the City. IT SAVES TIME, SAVES LABOR.

SAVES CLOTHES. EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE. For sale at the Furniture Store of Agents Wanted,

J. HAAS, No 891 MARKET afrest. SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON LINE OF

### Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON, Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schupikill co TUSCARORA HOTEL.

Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co MAHANOY CITY HOTEL. G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schugtkill co.

WHITE HOUSE, Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Rending P. O.

ANDALUSIA, James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL. Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co. COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, Lebanon co., Charies Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY. J. B. Henky, Poyerstown P. O., Berk co. YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL. S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.

LITIZ SPRINGS, Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P O., Lancaster co EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co A PRIL 21, 1866.

# EXCURSIONISTS.

TOURISTS.

AND Pleasure Seekers TO

## NIAGARA FALLS,

Lake Ontario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Portland, Boston Lake George, Saratoga, New York, etc. etc., will find it to their advantage to procure

THROUGH TICKETS,

WHICH ARE SOLD AT REDUCED RATES AT THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE

CATAWISSA RAILROAD LINE,

No. 425 CHESNUT STREET Passengers have choice of several routes to Niagara Palls, and Through Tickets are sold down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montrea , and Quenec, via the American and English Line of Steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight, returning to New York or Boston by

FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES. These routes offer to pleasure sockers scenery unsurpassed in this country.

No extra charge for meals or state-rooms on steamers between Ningara Fa is and Montreal. Tickets good until Novemocr 1st, 1886, and entitle the holders to stop over at any point on the route. For turther information and Guide Books de-

scriptive or the Routes, apply at the Company's Office, No. 425 CHESNUT Street. N. VAN HORN, 6 13w.m2m Passenger Agent NATIONAL HOTEL

#### AND EXCURSION HOUSE,

Atlantic City, N. J. The undersigned having leased the above favorite es tablishment, and having refitted and refurnished it throughout, it will be open for the reception of guests, on SATURDAY June 16, 1868. The table will be supplied with the best the season affords including Oysters. Fish, Clams, etc. etc., and none but the purest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., se-

lected for the Bar. Dancing Music attached to the house for the use of J. WILLETT, PROPRIETOR. 6 14 Im

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

Will open for the reception of guests on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866. DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.

Fersons desiring to engage rooms will address BROWN & WOELPPER, PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY, Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,

Philadelphia.

#### CONGRESS HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER L.

69 2mrpe

There has been added to this popular House, since last season, the entire Ocean House property, giving an ocean front of over 12:0 feet, and over 3:0 rooms fronting and in full view of the sea.

A perfect system of sewerage and drainage has been completed, a feature possessed by few hotels outside of large cities. completed, a leature possession of the House throughout have re-large cities.

The appointments of the House throughout have re-ceived a most careful supervision, suggested by the ex-perience of past seasons. For apartments, accress

J. F. CAKE,

Congress Hait.

Hassler's Erass and String Bano.

THE PIER HOUSE, PORT PENN. DELAWARE.

JONATHAN DRAPER, Proprietor.

The Proprietor having purchased this well-known house, is now prepared to receive boarders at 88 to per The lovers of good gunning and fishing can here fully enjoy that luxury. Excellent bathing, and a magnificent beach extending

THE TAMMANY HOUSE, NORTH CABOLINA AVENUE, NEAR THE DEPOT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his former patrons and the public, that the above house is now open, where he will be happy to receive all who may tavor him with a call.

In connection with the Hotel, he has opened a FIRST-CLASS BILLIAND ROCM.

ELIAS CLEAVER.

LIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE. Atlantic City, N. J. JONAH WOOTTON & SON, PROPRIETORS. The best location in the Island, teing the nearest bouse to the nurt. A continuation of past patronage is respectfully solicited.

K ENTUCKY HOUSE, KENTUCKY AVENUE,
Atlantic City, N. J., is now open for the recontion of boarders. Having one of the finest locations on
the laland, and being nearest to the best bathing on
the besch, it offers superior inducements to visitors to
Atlantic City.

FRANCIS QUIGLEY, Proprietor. THE ATHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. This spacious and elegant establishment will open for the reception of guests on or before the 27th day of June, 1866.

ROBERT B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

and a series of the contract o

DRY GOODS.

CAPE MAY ATLANTIC CITY.

AND LONG BRANCH.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER, No. 49 North EIGHTH Street. HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST.,

A new and desirable lot of ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of

WHITE GOODS. PUCKED MUSLIN, SHIRRED MUSLIN.

SWISS MUSLIN PLAID NAINSOOK, STRIPED NAINSOOK,

CAMBRIC NAINSOOK.

## E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES.

2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS. Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed Tucked, Plaid Striced, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, Suitable for White Bodies and Dresses
100 pieces FRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desir-

100 pieces Printed Lines Lawns, desir-nble styles for bresses.
Cluny. Valencience and other Laces: Insert-ings, Edgings Flouncings and Bands, Handker chiefs, Vells, Collars, Sieeves, etc.
The above are offered for sa-e CHHAP, and in great VARIE! Y LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE.

NO. 1924 URESAUT STRKELL. H O P K I N S' 628

HOOP-SKIRT

Manufactory, No. 528 ARCH Street,
Above 8 18th street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are superior in finis and durable of any other Skirts made, and warrante to give satisfaction
Skirts made to order, attered, and repaired.

245

#### FINANCIAL.

TAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 South THIRD Street,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES U. S. 6s OF 1881.

5-20s, OLD AND NEW. 10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,

7 00 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.

# S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS.

16 S. THIRD ST. 3 NASSAU ST. PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK. STOCKS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21 NATIONAL

## BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

(Organized under the "National Currency Act,' March 20, 1866.) A regular BANKING BUSINESS transacted. DEPOSITS received upon the most liberal terms.

Especial attention given to COLLECTIONS. [6716t DAVIES BROTHERS.

No. 225 DOCK STREET, BANKERS AND BROKERS. BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s. UNITED STATES 72-10s, ALL ISSUES. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS. Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. HARPER, DURNEY & CO.

BANKERS, STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission Uncurrent Bank Notes, Com, Etc., bought and sold, Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building, TO 1 17 4p

No. 805 CHESNUT STREET 5208 .- FIVE - TWENTIES. 7'30s -SEVEN-THIRTIES

WANTED. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 17 No. 40 S. THIED STREET.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS. IMPORTERS.

AND DEALERS IN Paints, Varnishes, and Oils, No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET

# 16 3m N. E. CORNER OF RACE