REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Gilmor. Harper & Brothers: New York. Long-mans: London. Philadelphia Agents: J. P. Lippmoott & Co. On Saturday, we mentioned that the adventores of Gilmor were interesting. A more careful perusal has confirmed that opinion. The work, although issued from the same house as that of the notorious "Belle Boyd," is one of different calibre, and if it does abound in the Munchausen style of literature, we impute it to the fervid remembrances of exciting events. The number of murders perpetrated under the authority of Gilmor is really terrifying. He, however, seeks to make himself appear as depreeating all bloodshed, and seeking to save life. The following extracts will give a correct idea of the work. The following incident is charac-

I was returning by a shorter route when I came suddenly on a "Jessie Scout," in a narrow lane that led out to Griffith's factory. I had taken the precaution to put around my neck a white handkerchief, leaving a long end hanging down over the shoulder, the badge by which the "Jessies" distinguished each other. Those "Jessie Scouts" were a body of men dressed in Confederate uniforms, organized by General Fremont. The fellow rode up cautionsly, his pistol drawn, but I pretended to be very unconcerned, showing no disposition to draw mine. He rode a noble dapple grey, and stopped when our horses' heads were nearly together. "Where are you going?" said he, "Going into town, replied I, quietly, but in a firm voice. He then inquired where I belonged, and I answered, "To the same crowd you do-to Captain Pardy's

Why, I don't remember seeing you, though I haven't been detailed long myself.

"That is just my case," I replied. He then asked the regiment I was detailed from. I told him from the 12th Pennsylvania, Captain Fenner, Company F. This satisfied put up his pistol, and as I rode up alongside I noticed a pair of handcuits looped over the small strap that holds the saddlepocket to the Hap. I asked what he was going to do with the "ruffles." He replied, "There is a Reb out at old Griffith's, and I am going after him." "Let me look at them," said I, and as he stooped to take them off I quickly dow my

There was gate leading into a lane near where we stood. It was a little way open, and he made a desperate effort to get through; but his horse pushed it to with his neck, and the same instant my sword went through his body. He fell off dead in five minutes, but not before he said, "You sold me pretty well, but I don't blame I gave him whisky and water out of my flask, and tried to save him, but my blade went too near the heart. He had a very good saddle that suited me better than my own; the hand cutts I carried all the way to Gettysburg, and there gave them away.

GILMOR'S ACCOUNT OF ISHMAEL DAY, THE MAN WHO WOULDN'T HAUL DOWN THE "STARS AND

At daylight we crossed the Bel Air and Hartford Roads, cut the telegraph wires, but had not gone far when I heard a shot ahead. My ordnance sergeant, Fields, and another, were all the advance I had out, not anticipating any trouble here. I dashed forward with four men, and met the companion of Fields coming back so rapidly that I supposed he had run into the He called out to me that Fields was killed; and when I reached the house of Ishmael Day I found Fields lying on the ground, his face and chest tilled with bucksnot. He was perfectly rational; told me that he pad ordered Day to pull down a large Federal flag, which he refused to do; that he dismounted to do it hunself, when Day seized a gun and shot him. The men were already looking for Day, but he had escaped to the woods; and while my attention was occupied with Fields, the nouse was in flames, and soon after they burst out also from the barn and ontbuildings. Scarcely ever had I seen men so excited; and I am sure it would have been out of my power to save Day had they caught him.

It was a sight that made a lasting impression upon me. There lay Fields, his head thrown back, and a deathly pallor fast overspreading his countenance, flecked here and there with dark bluish-purple spots, where the buckshot had entered. His shirt was thrown open, and his manly breast was literally covered with these purple spots. He bled very little. The men stood around us at some little distance, in violent gesticulation, swearing terribly.

He felt that he was dying-knew that I could not stay, and begged me not to let him encumber me. I gave him water from a tin cup, and received his dying messages, which were very clear. He even recollected to tell me where in the Valley he had left some papers. I put Fields in one of Day's carriages, and sent him to Wright's Hotel.

A BUN FOR LIFE.

The enemy were now completely mixed up with us, all cutting, and slashing, and pistoling right and left. The race continued over three miles, and throughout the whole distance this scene of horror was going on. I was at the rear of my command, and almost surrounded. My cousin (Hoffman Gilmor) and John Cary were all of my men who were near me at the time that I can now recollect. My name was called. I looked back, and saw an officer making for me, pistol in band, shot after shot coming from it rapidly. I had not a load in mine, and expected every instant to get a ball mine, and expected every instant in my back. I knew he was closing up, and, in my back. I knew he was closing up, and while looking over my shoulder, I saw him in the act of leaning over to put his pistol against my body. I leaned over all I could, hoping to receive only a glancing shot. I felt him push the muzzle against my side, and seemed to feel the builet crashing through my frame. What a mangled condition would I be in after the pursuing column had ridden over me!
All this passed in the flash of a moment

Thought was busy, interrupted by the click of a pistol's hammer falling upon an empty tube! My sabre flashed a rear cut; he caught it on his pistol parrel. At the same testant his horse bounded alongside. I rose up in the stirrups to give a cut in front. In the former stroke I was obliged to turn the sabre in tierce, and had not time to take the proper grip, therefore more of the flat than of the edge struck him, breaking the blade in the middle. The blow was a heavy one, and would have cleft his head open to the throat had it struck fair; as it was, the concus-sion must have killed him but for the thick felt army hat. The man rolled from his horse, but was on his teet in an instant. At the same mo ment I saw some one lean over on his horse and shoot him through the head.

STONEWALL JACKSON.

On the Sunday morning after the battle of McDowell, while the whole of the Stonewall Brigade were deployed on the front as skir-mishers, General Jackson's Adjutant, Robert L. Dabney, preached a sermon, surrounded by the army. The place selected was an open bottom, well up to the front, for every shot could be heard distinctly, and occasionally a stray bullet would come whizzing by. Mr. Dabney stood on the ground uncovered; General Jackson a few paces in front, resting on one toot, with his hat off, shading his face from the sun. I watched him closely, and saw not a muscle change during the whole service. The stordy soldiers, browned in many a hard-lought field, were lying around on bunches of hay, taken from the stacks near by; and although an ince-sant skirmish tire was going on, all histened attentively, with every eye fastened upon the great chies. Few have I ever seen with such undinching nerve, and it was his iron will that won for us many a stub

While sitting near him the day previous, with my company in rear to act as couriers, a shell came crashing through the trees and cut asunder a large white-oak within a few feet of the general. It fell, but fortunately it fell from him, etherwise he must have been crushed to death.

"My gracious! General," I exclaimed, "you have had a narrow escape."

He was then a little hard of hearing, and thinking he had not heard me, I repeated, "You have had a narrow escape, sir."

"Ah! you think so, sir you think so," And turning towards my men, "you had better shel-ter them in a ravine near by," but did not move himself until he was called to another part of the field. Fear had no lodgment in that man's

A NARRATIVE OF ANDRESONVILLE, drawn from the Evidence elected on the Trial of Hebry Wirz, with the Argument of Colonel N. B. Chipman, Judge-Advocate. By Ambrose Spencer. Harper & Brothers: New York, Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Any book, however well it may be written, unless its facts are new, interesting, or instructive, is a waste of time, paper, cloth, and printers' ink. "Andersonvitle" is such a waste. Why Mr. Ambrose Spencer, of Americus, Georgia, saw fit to write a book upon the evidence elicited at a trial, all of which was laid before the public, is to us unknown. He gives us nothing new. His details were all brought out before the military commission. His descriptions are of little interest, and his work only seems to drag forth the smonldering coals and rekindle the horror and the hatred which such barbarous tyranny caused. We had hoped to have sunk into oblivion all recollections of that earthy hell, but they are once more presented, with all the glossing and glosting tascinations of a veritable Jenkins. The book can do no good, it will do harm; and if Mr. Spencer, of Americus, Georgia, had left it unwritten, the production would never have been missed from the literary world. The author himself is not blind to the evils which will naturally follow his work, but gives us in his preface the assurance that-"My object in this publication is not to minister to a morbid curlosity, but to place on record now outrages and murders have been committed under the actitious plea of a struggle for andependence," We have heard enough of such horrors, and we therefore deprecate the exhuming of the buried hatchet.

As, however, it has been published, we must give the author credit tor a per-picuous, pleasing style, and a good supply of imagery. We will quote some of his passages describing the very climax of the horrors in the prison:-

"It will reactly be supposed that, under circumstances such as have been narrated, where no regard was had for the comfort or health of the prisoners, and where the simplest and most obvious laws of hygiene were not only overlooked, but most systematically disregarded, that a corresponding effect would be produced, and exhibit itself in the conduct and in the minds of the prisoners. A body of men, counted by tens of thousands, destitute of clothing, destitute of shelter, starving, unre-strained by any authority be ond what was requisite to keep them penned up, except their own un-regulated impulses, could not be herded together for any great length of time without manifesting some of the very worst features of human nature and rapidly refrograde to the normal condition of the species, and display all the characteristics of

"cuch, indeed, was the effect produced by the treatment of these prisoners at Andersonville. The daily, hourly degradation to which they were forced; the withdrawai or witchooding of all mora restraint; the fifthy, groveling lie which they led, uncheered by one solitary nope of amendment, slowly sunk them deeper and deeper into despondency, tu ned the r manhood into apathy, and detased their courage into brutality. They were converted into so many wild beasts, and each was animated but by a purpose solitary. mated but by one purpose—sought to accomplish but one object—pro oughing their miserable lives by preying upon their comrades in misfortune.

Wirz had carefully marked the gradual develop ment of these dangerous tendencies, and was at last satisfied that they had culminated into the utter demora ization of the wretched subjects which he controlled, and he began, coward as he was, to fear their sudden exhibition towards himself. His visits to the inside of the stockage, never frequent, were now seldom made, and then with extreme precau-tions for his own safety. He well appreciated the danger of thrusting bimself into the midst of these starving, maddened, reckless men, for he knew in the hands of these unutterably wronged soldiers, and he was, in cons quence, seen only upon the partforms of the sentures, outside the walls. He was arrand of any unusual assemblage of the prisoners, and his orders to the guards were imperative to prevent their congregating together, and to hinder any combinations for an escape. He kept vigilant watch to frustrate attempts, at tunnedling under the stockade, and patrols, armed to the teeth, made frequent explorations within the prison for that

"This scrutiny was not always unrewarded, for frequently excavations and tunnels were discovered, with channels leading from them, in a state of completion which would soon insure a free passage to the outside. One such was detected more elaborately accomplished than any previously attempted. The throat of the passage was begun under cover of one of the shantes which some of the men had erected for their dwelling. The orifice was about three lect in circumference, and was sunk nearly twelve feet perpendicularly, commencing about forty feet from the side of the stockade posts, we creft shot off at a right angle towards the posts, with a slight inclination downward. The work had advanced a distance of nearly sixty feet, and had extended under and beyond the stockade, whence it began gradually rising towards the surface and wanted but twelve feet more or excavation to have brought it to a successful exit above ground. The interior of the horizontal bassage was nearly six feet in circumference, and the earth removed from it was so carefully bestowed, or used for plastering up shantles, as to have escaped the watchful eyes of Wirz and his sentinels. I has work had been steadily progressing for nearly three months, the only tools used being scraps of tin from old cups, buckets, and plates, with knives and their hands. Only two men were enabled to work at hands. Only two men were enabled to work at a time as it progressed, while others behind them assisted in removing the debris to the throat, others carrying it away in blankets, and in the bosoms of their shirts, and disposing of it to the, best advan-

when the discovery was made, Wirz was furious, The greater portion of the garrison was catted to arms, the platforms overlooking the stockade were filled with so diers, each with forty rounds of ball cartridge, while four hundred were marched within the gates and drawn up two doep, with arms at a ready. A squad proceeded to the spot where the excavation was commenced, and arrested all of the presences who were near it and those who oc-cupied the theire where it was begun, while workmen and teams were at once summoned to refill the hole, at which they labored night and day for three days.

refill the hole, at which they labored night and day for three days.

"The investigation which followed failed to elicit anything more tran the fact itself demonstrated; but Wirz was resolved not to be balked in his vengeance upon some one for such a daring attempt to evade his grasp, and, in default of finding the real executions of the work, he arrested the proprietors of the shanty, and proceeded to punish them. Their meagre rations were reduced to two owners of bread daily, with one pint of water; nothing class was given them for twenty-one days. They were placed in the inclined stocks for thirty-six hours, with no intermission for rest night or day; and for the remainder of their term of punishment, nine-teen cays, they were linked together with chain and bail. Two of their number sank under the terrible leverity of the punishment, and died. In order that the rest of the prisoners much teel the weight of his power, and at the same time be deterred from making any more similar altempts, their rations were stopped for one day.

"Towards the close of the year 1854 several murders were committed in the prison by an organized tand of reckless men, who spread terror even among these despairing, broken hearted prisoners by their wild outrages. To such a pitch had their conduct proceeded, that it became necessary for the better dispose cass to adopt some course by which a step minist be prison into a pandemonium, and from the danger of which no one felt himself.

ened to convert the prison into a pandemonia and from the danger of which no one felt him free; they merefore appealed to Wirz for pro-

"He responded by giving them permission punish the aggressors themselves and in their own way, characteristically suggesting that "if they would have a thousand or two he wouldn't care as it would save him the trouble!"

"A court was therefore organized by the prisoners by selecting the court was the selection of the court was the selection.

by selecting three judges, appointing a prosecutor for the reonblic of wretchedness, and empannelling a jury of eighteen to try those accused of the crimes specified Four men were selzed and brought before this exten por x d court for trial. It was proved that these four were the ringleaders in all the mur-ders and roblems which had been committed—in-deed, were the actual criminals whose hands were

stained with the blood of their starving companions. There was but one course left for the court to pursue: the guility ones could not be turned out of the stockade, for Wirz would not permit that, and it would have been no punishment to give them liberty; they could not be subjected to the ordinary penalties which Wirz inflicted, because he reserved for himself the luxury of using his own engines to punish those who rebelled against his authority—they muss not be monopolized for the projection of the prisoners against their own members; they could they must not be monopolized for the profection of the prisoners against their own members; they could not con-istently and salety be turned loose again after having been convicted of such hemous crimes, for this would be making a mockery of the justice which their fellows had invoked; it was therefore adjudged that they should be hung!

"The day came upon which those mise able men

were to expute the crimes of which they had been proven guilty. Wirz had ordered a rough gallows to be erected within the stockade, and in the presence of all the prisoners, with the sentinels' platsence of all the prisoners, with the sentinels' plat-torms crowded by soldiers, and the adjoining nills lined with carious spectators, eagerly watching the scene, these four wretched, debased men were exe-

scree, these is at wretched, debased men were executed, maintaning to the last their preference for death, even such a death as that, to living such a life as they had led in that prison.

"However this may be, the effect of this summary vindication of personal rights was plainly evident from this time forth, and a greater degree of safety for person and property became to be tell in the for person and property began to be felt in the prison But nothing could soften the hard heart of the jailor of Andersonville, or force him to change his policy towards his luckless prisoners. Gaunt famine stalked more ghastly within and around that pen; disease continued with increasing strides to claim its victims, while the shouts and imprecations of miserable maniacs harried the ears of the disconsolate men who timed away there, and foreshadowed their own fate. It would be impossible to say how many were insone, or how few there were whose intellects were not disordered by the treatment they received.
"The recollection of the sights in that prison will

haunt the mind years after its last post shall have rotted away, and grass has grown upon the graves of its humble dead. The sight of one whose light of reason has been extinguished as and at any time; but sadder far is it when the mind is forced to an eclipse through crueity, starvation, and disease.

"Within the limits of that twenty-seven acres of peopled life they could be seen, with idiotic stare and drivelling simper, wangering about, or gazing in listless apathy around; now shouting an insane defiance to some imagined too my stealthalk highly and the same treather in t defiance to some imagined toe; now steatibily biding in tattered garments some well-polished, oftengrawed bone; now sitting aloof while insensate tears glided down their expressionless cheaks as some ray from their far-off home lightened up their darkened minds, or weakly summoned memory back; now tramping to and fro in gloomy haggardness, while they raved with incoherent curses, to laughed with maniscal glee at a misery which made strong men weep. All this and more could be wit-nessed here day after day, until the sights almost became familiar, and ceased to awaken the horror their exhibition would otherwise suggest.

To this condition were the prisoners at length reduced. Starvation nakedness, cruel treatment had done their worst, and these were the results upon brave and herore men. For they were brave men all; and they were heroes too, who had taken their lives in their bands—their once young and ha; py lives, bright with the dreams of anticipated success, joyous with tender loves-who had been calm amidst the roar of musketry, quiet when the shricks of the wounded and dying arose around them on the battle-field—who had faced honorable death with a smile."

The only portion of the work which we can heartily and truly commend, is the argument of Colonel Chipman. Able, lucid, and comprehensive, it well merits the flattering comments bestowed on it by Judge-Advocate General Holt, and it was a grave error of Mr. Spencer to curtail it to make room for his moral reflections. In fact, when you have read the entire argument of Colonel Chipman, you have read the entire contents of the book, for the narrative, as given by the author, is nothing more than an amplification of the legal summing up of the Judge-Advocate. The work is neatly bound, and is for sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

RUNNING THE GAUNTLET. A Novel. By Edward Yates, Loring, Boston, Mass. Agents: G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street.

A thoroughly sensation novel is a very good literary tonic in its way. It is like the sensational dramas, ridiculous because of the yellow flames, unsuspected claps of thunder, and constant succession of murders; yet, for all that, it is frequently entertaining. The groundwork of fiction, in which there is little propability, is not always an object of ridicule, Gauntlet" is one of the best novels of the illegitimate school that has fallen under our notice. It is told with spirit, and many portions of it are probably drawn from real life, yet it is of the sensational order, and if the red flames are repressed, we can at least see their reflection.

It is a tale of London fashionable life, exciting, entertaining, and of a kind to awaken and keep awake the interest of the reader. The character of Laura Mason is, we repeat, too common for us to doubt its truth. We admire the way in which Mr. Yates deals with her influences, and can recommend the work as moral, yet dealing with the immoral. The author is a rising writer, a frequent contributor to the various British periodicals, and is evidently improving in style. 'Running the Gauntlet" is a work better knit together than "Broken to Harness," All the readers of the latter cannot fail to admire the former. It is for sale by G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chestnut street.

-It is seldom that Miles O'Reilly gets off a really good thing, but in this week's Citizen he has the following poem, which is most

A Presidential Warning. AIR-Ould Ireland, You're me Darling. Musha, Andie dear!

I mightily lear That your chance is ashleep—can you wake it? For the Faynian vote Seward gripped by the throat An' clane out of its boots did shake it! The galliant O'Nale

He did impale The wrong side of the Canada bordhers; An' the Faynians wor shtopped An' their rations wor lopped Under Grant's imperative ordhers.

> Falx! Seward and Shpeed-Who detest you, indeed— May well choke wid malicious laughter; For while this is the deed Of Bitl Seward an' Shpeed, It is Johnson the Faynlans are afther !

Sind Seward away Clane across the say, To them English he loves so dearly; An that you are for Pat-The Faynians will recognize clearly! But in case you don't,

Or you can't, or won't-Though they like you, an' like your notions-The Faynians, I fear, May start off right here To the Radicals payin' devotions. An' then Seward and Shpeed,

Who detest you indeed, May well choke with mahelons laughther-For while this is the deed of Bill Seward in Shpeed It is Andie the Paymans are afther! I am for you, me boy!

Me jewel an' joy ! Till a certain warm rayglon is frozen; An' if my frindship firm Could prolong your term, Faix! the chair you now fill you might doze in; But these Faynians grand Are a hotheaded band,

An' they think they wor thrated unfairly;
An' if somethin' sin't done
To cut short their fun,
Och, their votes will be cast mighty quarely! An' then Seward an' Shpeed, Who detest you indeed
Their midriffs may shall wid laughther—
For while this is the deed
Of Bill Seward and Shapeed It is Johnson the Fayn ans are afther!

SUMMER RESORTS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE CRESSON SPRINGS,

On the Summit of the Allegheny Mountains

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF QUESTS Since last season additional buildings have been com-pleted and turnished, adding greatly to our racintles for accommodation. The grounds have been very much improved. A Band has been engaged for the season. Fine livery is in attendance. Excursion Tickets are issued by the Pennsylvania Railrosa, good until Octobe I. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M., come through to Cresson in daylight. All through trains stop Persons wishing to engage rooms, can do so by ad-

GEORGE W. MULLIN.

CRESSON SPRINGS. Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

URFHOUSE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, IN EVERY RESPECT, IS NOW OPEN

WILLIAM T. CALEB.

N. B.-The Saterlee Band is engaged for the season,

COLUMBIA HOUSE.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1866

GEORGE J. BOLTON.

6 14 lm

PROPRIETOR.

NATIONAL HOTEL 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 SATUBDAY June 16, 1866. The table will be supplied with the best the seasen affords including Oysters, Fish, Clams, etc. etc., and none but the purest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., selected for the Bar.

Committees of Excursions will find it the only place in the city where they can be accommodated, having the largest ball-room, and music tree of charge,

> J. WILLETT. PROPRIETOR.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Will open for the reception of guests on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.

DODWORTH'S BAND encared for the season.

Fersons desiring to engage rooms will address

BROWN & WOELPPER, PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY, Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,

Philadelphia. MERCHANTS' HOTEL. 'CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, 18 NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEP-TION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public. McNUTT & MASON.

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(ADJOINING McMAKIN'S HOTEL), CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.

This new and handsome Hotel, built in the Italian Villa style and delightfully located, immediately on the beach at the foot of Ferry street, Cape island, New Jersey, is now open for the reception of visitors. In its erection no pains or expense have been spared to secure the comiert of its guests; and being newly furnished throughout in the most elegant and recherche style. It is one of the most pleasant and attractive stopping places on the Island.

Among its elegantly furnished apartments will be found two superbly fitted up Ice Cream Saloons, where the choicest Creams, Wester Ices, Confections, Jellies, etc., will always be found.

MFILON.

Traw

Superintendent,

CONGRESS HALL. CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

WHIL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER I.

There has been added to this popular House, since last season, the entire Ocean House property, giving an ocean front of over 1200 feet, and over 300 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.

The appointments of the House throughout have received a most careful supervision, suggested by the experience of past seasons. For apartments, address J. F. CAKE, Congress Hail.

Hassler's Brass and String Bana. WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1.

Hassler's Brass and String Bana.

THE WARM SPRINGS, NEAR HUNTINGdon, Pennsylvania.—This delightud summer resort,
five miles north of the Pennsylvania Rairoad, at Huntingdon, Fa., is now open for the accommodation of
visitors. The location is beautiful the water invigorating, fine grounds for hunting, driving, etc. Stone
creek, near the Springs, affords good water for fishing.
There is no more romantic spot in the country, and for
levalids the fresh air and sweet scenery are especially
deshable. The Fornsylvania Rairoad Company will
issue excursion tlekets to visitors from Jane 10 to October 1. Comfortable coaches run daily between the
Springs and Huntingdon. For particulars address me,
at Huntingdon. Fa.

WILLIAM J. GEISSINGER, Proprietor.
Beferences—Ben. William A. Porrar, Colonei Charles
T. Matthews, Sansom street baths; L. T. Wattson, Esq.,
President Huntingdon and Broad Top Baliroad Company; Colonel A. R. Chambers, firm of Chambers &
Cartell, No 32 N. Third street; Charles M. Alimond,
Esq., Froprietor Washington House.

6 20 Im*

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

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

In connection with the Hotel, he has opened a FIRST-CLASS BILLIAED ROOM.

ELIAS CLEAVER,

C O N T I N E N T A L H O T E L,
This new mammoth hotel, the largest in the country,
is now open for the season Accommodations for 1200
persons. Address SPRAGUE & STOKES, 618.lm

6 14 lm

HOLDZKOM HOUSE, BRIGANTINE BEACH, is now open for the season, with many improvements, good tishing and gunuing bathing unsurpassed. Mr. Bolzkom's yacht, the "Mary," will convey, passengers to the hotel. Terms, 612 ter neck.
7 2 12t THE ALHAMBRA, ABLANTIC CITY, N. J. This spectons and elegant establishment will oper for the reception of guests on or before the 27th day of June, 1866.

ROBERT B LEEDS, Proprietor. SUMMER RESORTS.

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

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

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Lake Ontario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Moutreal, 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 BATES AT THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE

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Passengers have choice of several routes to Niagara Falls, and Through Tickets are sold down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg. Montrea. and Quebec, 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 seekers scenery unsurpassed in this country. No extra charge for meals or state-rooms on steamer

between Niagara Falls and Montreal. Tickets good until Novemocr 1st, 1866, and entitle the holders to stop over at any point on the route. For further information and Guide Books descriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office,

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SUMMER TRAVEL, Via North Pennsylvania Railroad,

SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO WILKESBARRE, MAUCH CHUNK,

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Are the Specialities of this Route. Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars. The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new Betei provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.

Excursion Teletis from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, atreduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening. Excursion Tickers to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days,

Essued any day.

THROUGH TRAINS.

Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets at 7:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and 5:15 P. M.

For particulars, see time table in another column.

6:9 2mrp

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

HORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE,
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.
Five trains daily to Alantic City, and one on Sunday.
On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1886, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:

Special Excursion.

600 A.M.
Mail.

7:20 A.M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached.
PRIVENING LEAVE ATLANTIC.
Special Excursion.

815 P.M.

BETURNING, LEAVE ATLANTIC.
Special Excursion.

518 P.M.

Atlantic Accommonation. 415 P. M.

Special Excursion. 518 P. M.

Mail 445 P. M.

Freigh'. 123 A. M.

Express (through in two hours). 708 A. M.

Accommodation. 108 A. M.

Accommodation be Jackson and intermediate stations. leaves Vine street. 530 P. M.

Returning leaves Jackson. 632 A. M.

Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves

Vine street. 1015 A. M. and 200 P. M.

Leaves Haddonfield. 119 P. M. and 200 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 30 A. M. and Atlantic at 445 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, 82. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, 33.

The Philadelphia Express Company. Principal Office No 26 S. Fill street. Branch Office No. 320 N.

What was along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains.

Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City, and all way stations on the road Baggage checked from residence at Philacelphia to hoter or cottage at Atlantic ity.

625 2m.

AMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA WARE RAILBOADS.
GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL

NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS. LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA. DFLAWARE WATER GAP, ETC. ETC.

These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure traveilers. enabling them to visit the celearated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare.

Tickets good until November ist, 1866 and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.

For Tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company, No 828 CHENNUT Street Continental Hotel.

6 36 2m

W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY

Commencing MONDAY July 2, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows: M. Morning Mail.
2 60 P. M. Cape hay Accommodation.
Returning will cave cape relang—6:50 A. M., Morning Mail.
5 66 P. M. Cape May Express.
Ticket Offices, at Ferry loct of Market street, and No. 828 Chesnut street. Continental Hotel
Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chesnut street can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Bagyage Exoress.

5 2 VAN RENSELLAER, Superintendent. UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ls now open for the reception or visitors.

75 lm BENJ. A SHOEMAREB, Proprietor.

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John Seymour, No. 518 S. Front street.

J. W. Howard, No. 128 S. second street.

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E. W. Howard, No. 128 S. second street.

Alter Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.

M. J. Lassett, No. 128 Sanson street.

W. Ibomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.

W. I bomas, No. 20 Race street.

W. F. Brooks, No. 68 North second street.

M. J. Lassett, No. 119 Canal street.

S. Seymour Rose Busileton.

Char es Rogers, No. 221 South street.

R. T. Weiling on, "econd and Quarry streets F. E. Themas, No. 136 South Front street.

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And all principal Druggists and Dealers. The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrupto any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will incise a postare stamp and answer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business.

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From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases of Seminal Weakness, though benefit is derived from using a single box
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