The proclivity for hero-worship cannot be made a reproach to the American people, not because it is not true of them, but because it is inherent in human nature. Probably the disposition arises from something other than a perversion of reverence to God. Indeed, heroworship is itself perverted by that class who implously affect a privity with the awful counsels of heaven. It is, perhaps, a mode of pride, in which we assimilate towards an exalted fellowship by admiring the object, and redouble the gratification by magnifying him. In so high-minded a people, we might expect, upon this theory, an inordinate hero-worship in our country. And so, indeed, it is. But no one could ever become a popular idol here without oratory-his own or that of his adherents. To make speeches, therefore, is the American road to honors. It a young man is conscious of talents which justify exalted aspirations, he has no resource but to turn to making speeches. But he must have themes and occasions. Where is he to get them?

It was the sovereignty once imputed to rulers. but now recognized in the people, that gave government its pre-eminent dignity. But the popular notion of its sovereign supremacy with the corresponding habit of attaching unducimportance to it, survive their cause, and de mand of an orator that he shall discuss state business. Now, how is he to do it if no organt, vital, and important issue has been evolves for determination, by the normal operation of the governmental establishment in connection with events? He must give up his hopes of honors from the people, or else cheat them out of them. He therefore exaggarates some inconsiderable issue, or more likely, and still more mischievously, he lays down some dogma far in advance of events; extols it as a cardinal principle, and exercises his ingenuity and his eloquence in showing the alarming imminence or some disastrous intringement of it. This an individual of tolerable scrupulosity might con-sent to do. But there is seldom occasion for aspirants to contrive and execute these impostures for themselves. The air is thick with them, ready made, by nobody in particular, but by all, somewhat unconsciously. That class of our citizens who take interest in politics (who are, after all, a minority, and not the better one, at that) are, consequently, always preoccupied with these groundless and morbid anxieties. Their general mino, or which each is a speciator, is like the screen, which to the outside ob-server presents the shadow of some hideous and gigantic creature, while to the operators of the magic lantern the terrific apparation dwingles to a petty insect, ingeniously disposed for the purposes of the illusion. We should thus expect to find the powerful

and aspiring spirits of the land seeking state dignities through such discussions and autago nisms as should give occasion for the employ ment and display of their talents, and that, as the ordinary course of events would furnish nothing to justify popular attention, the most important business of politicians would be the invention of artificial public exigencies, and the prosecution of partisan subjertuges. Let the reader consider. Are these corollaries rash? Is it not so? And yet, in such an atmosphere - reeking with the very brimstone of duplicity—is it not astonish ag that in our public characters the moral constitution of men should still

Thaddeus Stevens is the ablest parliamentary politician of our day. The tertility of some minds may be in ideas, out that of his is in ex-Some may be prosound in what they pedients. think, but Thaddeus Stevens is powerful in what he does. Some may be original, but he is efficient. The basis of this extraordinary public character is in the unequalled verity of his habitual apprehension of the "political world." He takes it, in whole or in part, at all times, at just what it is. He is the most comprehensive master of that sort of moral meteorology in which the mutations and incidents or political affairs serve as the phenomena. The "political world" and the general world, more or less contounded by others, are to him as exclusive of each other as are truth and falschood. The system of relations which is called "political lite" is a system of subterfuges. But it is a system, nevertheless, with the moral necessity of consistency. The system is but a complex falsehood, but to be consistent with it is to be true to it. Whether a man, endowed with match less and indomitable fidelity as an original law of his character, should or should not employ the principle in operating, consistently with structure, a moral machine of falsehood, is a question. But those who believe that the debasing bondage of American politics can be broken only by detaching the system from moral truth, must comess the value of that isolution of politics from morals which is necessitated by enforcing the integrity of its own system. "To hell with your conscience!" said Stevens, with contempt, to a poli ticaster who was willing to constrain his virgin moral sense to the brothel of political intrigue, and yet arraid to proceed in the undertaking after effecting the abduction. The great partisan had left his at home. Save in this place, all the world was its field. It was to be conserved. The burst of contemptuous exasperation, so coarsely expressed, might have been rendered thue:- "My friend, the first business of a conscience is to make one faithful. In the natural world you must be faithful to truth, because that is the law of organism. In the political world you are, of course, still to be faithful; but here you are to be taithful to falsehood, because falsehood is the law of organism. If you can not be faithful to an organism of talsehood, you are yourself talse in coming into it. Poli ties is an imposture, and you and I know it. You insult my conscience by pretending not to

In personal appearance, few men have ever worn, in a body, a more perfect symbol of the soul, than does the Leader of the House. Tall, with a slight bend in his figure, his presence conveys the notion of a dignity of stature in indefinite reserve. His large hand, with a look of its own, is ever undergoing some slow change of ungraceful but earnest monon, as if it, too, could think, and collate, and remember. His abundant and dark hair, heaped up in curly profusion, is as changeless as a wooden wig giving extraordinary effect to the mobility o his features, and his uncommonly high head. His nose is remarkably long, containing three distinct variations of profile which, when marked in so protracted an organ, looks like attempts to shorten itself. His chin is broad and bold, his brows strikingly advancing and cavernous, and his mouth wide, deeply marked, and grim. His eye is a feature that must be seen to be conceived of; it can thrill to the subtlest ubrils the soul that looks into it, yet it does not gleam; it can dominate, awe, and conjound, yet it cannot be said to have fire; it can be seen across the vast hall from the galleries of the opposite side, when animated in debate, yet it is not large; in conference, it is cold: in courtesy, it is averted; it suspicious, its scrutiny demolishes duplicity; under excitement darkens; in scorn, it seems to shoot Minie palls-to rive, to blast, to poison, to consume His complexion is a uniform, melanchoty sal low. His customary attitude, as he sits in the House, is one expressive of occupation, even when not specifically engaged; his spine, up to his loins, is erect; from thence to his head, it bends regularly forward, his arms being extended somewhat awkwardly on the sides of his chair or his desk, while his knees protrude in opposite directions, and his look is downcast and sad. His appearance rarely gives token of atten tion to what is passing, though the constant pot tering motion of his prone hands, and the expression of his attitude, contravene all idea of abstrac tion, and, indeed, the common marks of reflection The universal type of firmness in the expression of a countenance is resolvable into connectent effort. But of all human beings, he alone seems never to strengthen himself by a specific draft on his resources. His loins are never girded up When he rises to speak, the preparatory intervathe usual appearance of collecting and marshalling the thoughts, which the great with reason, and the small with affectation. seldem omit.

In his exordium, the art of his oratory is displayed. With the simplicity of a plain man, in a loud, tiesultory, but not declamatory voice, he engages attention by a half soliloquy, in which, with a sort of grandfatherly grambling about some trivial matter in ludicrous contrast with public business, he sharpens every bearer's sense of the grotesque, a wakening in all that indescribable mixture of freedom with deterence, which we feel towards one was seems to compine in one expression of manner a confiding openness with a quaint indifference or arrogance. His speecu, at this stage, is monotonous, and sometimes incoherent, and always with a tone of muffled good-will, and a total absence of all trace of corn. The hue of this drollery is of the most harmless and contagious kind, making himself. rather than others, the object of the general tuter, and its tact is perfected by his seeming to aim meffectively elsewhere. During this time he is looking about his immediate place, as if hunting mislaid notes, or a dropped handker-chief, with the dull solicitude of dotage, The House, meantime, are cracking furtive lokes at his expense, while here and there a page, with cautions but significant mimicry, is "taking off Old Thad," an ampertinence which the boldest of the brats would not dare indulge towards any other member. Every face wears a smile, everybody is in good humor with the fold and interesting character on the floor, and especially with himself: and the House, careless of the public and of the stern strile of party debate, giggles like a pic-nic.

Then, rising erect, the Leader lits his long right arm with a wide sweep, the elbow in advance of the hand; contracts his beetling brows, throws up and back his towering head and with a sudden, straight thrus; of his long ellow finger, followed by the whole outstretch of his arm, he sends forth, in a thundering tone, the iron bolt of his argument. It stons the ablest intellects and startles the coolest tempera The succeeding postulates are but repetitions of this, driving each other forth in a quick succession that bleaks down all adverse nalysis. With endless diversity of associationwith the ludicrous, with the cowardly, with the laitbless, with the disgusting-he shows the same arrow, winged and barbed at every flight with new analogies to impel and new words to wound. "One thing is everything if it is stronger than any other thing," said he, sententiously, a young expositor of De Jure Belli in support of confiscation. He cannot be said to debate, With him it is but assault. The ratiocination of the philosopher, starting on the plane of the political horizon, would, as was formerly the case when kings were sovereign, run into senseless and chimerical dogmatism, or would now, in the intelligence of the age, immediately destroy its own foundations and resolve all "politics" into trand. Our statesmen, nevertheless, affect the instrumentalities of rational logic, and frequently support their empty propositions by an imposing structure of intellectual combinations that serve, in proportion to their logical consistency, to betray their own minds into the same obscurity of moral distinctions to which the partisan is obliged to bring the people; as the elder Booth would play "Richard" with such perfection that he would be deceived by his own simulation into attempting a real tragedy on the poards of the play-house. But Thaddeus Stevens is not a demonstrator. He is not what is customarily called a thinker. He is, pre-eminently, an agent. Not that in this boldest and coarsest of the great managers of our Congress there is not the meeting, with its opposite, of a mysticism so subtle as to be the tittest extreme to exemplify the proverb. But it is the mysticism of instinct-that unconscious but unerring philosophy which goes by the name of shrewdness. He in whom it is but a rudiment and a curiosity may cast it into speech, body it forth as a systen, and expound it in a book. But he in whom it is the plane of the mind, over which walk his thoughts, and on which are built his experiences, is as incapable of analyzing or as unwilling to explore it as the planter of a cornfield is to undermine his soil with the curious investigations of geology. The "political world" is not a geography for surveying, but a machine for working; not a spectacle to be contemplated, but an apparatus to be operated. It has its principles, its laws, its dependence of parts, all beginning and ending in the machine itself. To work it, it must be treated as sui generis, and abstracted from the general world. To effect the latter, is the only purely intellectual labor involved in the management. He that never forgets the peculiar laws of the constitution or partisanship, while in the midst of its excitements, will predicate his action upon them, regardless of persons. This is difficult to do; but it has been By no man has it ever been better done than by Thaddeus Stevens. What are the pecuhar endowments requisite for such an astonishing mastery over the unwilling minds of other powerful men?

1. A will of inherent and uncommon might. Mr. Clay had such a will. Added to it, he had a power of persuasion and personal attraction which it has become settled by the world was unequalled by any political leader of ancient or modern history. But these were not all. He was gifted with love more miraculous than wisdom, or strength, or elequence. The chivalrous adversary who openly dened him, secretly longed o reciprocate affection with him. The friend who adhered to him was intolerant of any ques-tion of following him. More than half the House were classed with those who would rather do wrongithan estrang themselves from Henry Clay. But never had that marvellous man the power in the House of Representatives which is daily wielded by the most unpopular man on the daily wielded by the most unpopular man on the toor. Said a New England member of the House, of much longer Congressional experience than Mr. Stevens, "My dear sir, we have talked over this amendment, and all say they can't go it." "Tell them," coolly answered the despotic leader, "that they must go it." "Well, for my part, I won't go it." was the refractory response. "You shall!" was the rejoinder, with the cold and either the Popular of the Popular Constitution. oinder, with the cold audacity of a Roman conspirator, coupled with the mysterious reticence of a Hebrew prophet. The former challenged and the latter subdued the pride of the insubordinate

2. A perfect indifference to praise or blame, i. e., appliance or censure, as such. The effect of this quality is to give to favor or rebuke, from one who has it, all the moral weight of perfect disinterestedness. Who believes he could flatter Thaddeus Stevens? Or who supposes that he could be made to blush with mortification? We have described his person and mien. What could better express the sentiment of perfect independence? There is not the smallest exhibition of anxiety lest he be taken below his estimate. Proud, aggressive men put on a look like that of Mr. Benton. "Sir," they seem to say, "thes lofty I hold myself. Degrade me if you dare!" Proud, but sensitive men. as. Proud, but sensitive men, as, for example, Mr. Cathoun, aim to hit the deli cate demarcation between the respect and the forbeatance of others, as it saying, "I beg you generously give me deference, since, if withheld, I must demand it. But here is one too proud to consider such a question. He seems to say, 'I am just what I am, and do not care whether you know it or not," or rather, more accurately, he seems to say, as he certainly does think, nothing at all about it. When, therefore, some tribute of praise has just been paid him, and there follows a favor from him, nobody in the House supposes the latter to have depended on the former, or where such a relation does exist, nobody questions a moment that the reciprocity, on the part of Mr. Stevens, is simulated for the sake of the cause,

But this indifference serves a still more portant end. What would be disgusting churlishness from another becomes in him but a privileged bluntness. Men who confess the universal obligation to be inoffensive are oblized, in politics, to multiply subterfuges in order to reconcile courtesy with reticence. No person who has ever seen much of this singular man would dream of holding him to a sensi-bility for the good opinion of others. In vulgar phrase he is "counted out" in that regard; and where there is no distinction of persons, there is no offense to individuals. He never has occasion to lie. His motives, in their quality, are open as noonday, and are trusted by friend and foe alike with something of the reliance which we have upon a natural principle. But his motives, in their concrete relations to the circumstances of the occasion, are as secret as silence and darkness; as we may know that the motive of our physician is to cure us, though he may conceal from us his therapeutic agents,

The rim intolerance with which Mr. Stevens upholds a principle, reckless of all incidental consequences to public measures or men, is undoubtedly a mere phase of that stern "integrity" elsewhere dwelt upon, for it is certain that it has no analogue in his merely personal most consistently and most disinteredly a partisan relations. A signal example is familiar among Washington gossips. When Beal, the chief conspirator for the burning of the Northern cities. was about to be executed, extraordinary efforts were made to induce some clemency. was the prevalent opinion, that unless a swift example was made, only more offenders would have to perish, to say nothing of the question of justice. At almost the last hour it was suggested that a respite could be procured if Thaddeus Stevens could be got to ask it. No person in the United States would have been popularly believed to be more maccessible to such an appeal for such a culprit. The attempt was devolved upon an aged friend of Mr. Stevens, widely differing from him in politics. Mr. Stevens without hesitation declared his readiness to sign any paper, however strongly drawn, by a triend whom he designated, well known for the fervor of his feelings and the eloquence of his appeals. The letter was drawn with extraordinary warmth, Mr. Stevens signed it with great feeling, and it was carried to Mr. Laucoln. Yet, strange to say, the carried to Mr. Lancoln. Yet, strange to say, the moving tenderness of the sternest of men left unshaken the resolve of the most amiable of men. Beall was executed forthwith.

3. Principle.-Call it the principle of expe diency, the principle of consistency, or moral principle-the quality we are getting at is an is ridiculous to speak of a good-hearted, impul-sive, irregular, but incorrect ntegrity of action in furtherance of an end. sive, irregular, but moffensive man, as a man of "integrity." He may be a man of truth, a man of generosity, a man of purity, but if he acts according to the preponderance of impressions, his "integrity" depends on that of external circumstances, and consequently is anything good but integrity. The term "principle," "rule," or "system" may be substituted, and the proposition is the same. On the other hand,

"Devil with devil damned

Firm concord holds.' There may be integrity or principle in the actions of bad men just as likely as in those of good men. The affectation of society has for generations rendered these simple distinctions obscure, by dropping the prefix "good," or an equivalent qualification, to the word "principle" or "integrity," and other kindred words. In truth, integrity is the mere uniformity or continuity of character in action, and is as destitute of ethical quality as memory or constructive genius, and is as distinctly a separate trait of personal constitution. And as such, the same tran usually goes under the name of stead astness, trueness, fidelity-qualities eminently requisite in spies, detectives, and other practinoners of professional treachery. The fucentive of Paul in "nighting the good night," and that of a vile detective in mithfully compassing the betrayal of a confiding offender, differ with all the shocking contrast which suggests comparison. But the mere quality of fidehty vas identical in both.

This quality attains an ascendancy in the object of our rude analysis never surpassed by any man. It seems so natural to him to conform to a principle that we may hazard the strong expression that nothing which he says or does, considerable enough to be consciously volum tary, is without relation to a principle. Of all the words, and deeds, and looks, and motions, in public, of this powerful man, not one is lost. The casual emanations from the mind and will of other men are like the seed of the thistle, that floats hither and thither en the idle breeze, or longes on adventitious objects with here and there are the contents of the contents. objects, with here and there one that reaches the ground, and takes root. But from every outgo, be it never so small, is lodged, like the tags of the burdock, on the body of something passing that is sure to plant it in due season where it is intended to grow. If we consider the extraordinary resources of his energy, and superadd this consideration of strange economy of them, we may conceive the weight

ol an effort made in earnest by him.
But there is a mightier result. The consistency of a man of principle becomes a landmark tor others. The principle may be theirs, or opposite to theirs. It may be a good one or a bad one. But whatever it is, it a man is known to be faithful to it, others, intrinsically less stable, necessarily reckon their course by his. He becomes an equator, whereby they cal culate even the deflections of their own, the nature of things, animadversion and opposition vastly augment this moral influence, cause they are a continual assertion of it. "They know where to find him,"—i. e., in given curcumstances—because they know his principle. But the circumstances must be given, i. e., safely sumed, otherwise they are swallowed up.

"I care nothing about who votes in Washing-ton City," said Mr. Stevens colloquially, over on the Democratic side of the House, when the granting suffrage to the negroes of the District of Columbia had been reported from the Committee, and was earnestly desired by the radicals to pass, for ulterior effect, while conservative Republicans were exceedingly averse to acting upon it, and the Democrats were thus n a situation to easily stave off a vote on it indefinitely-"I care nothing about who votes in Washington City, but I am determined to force these skulks on our side to a test of principle. So, whatever becomes of this bil, you may have all party advantages and I shall know who's who on our side, eh?"

The Democrats, assuming that the bill was sure to be deteated it voted on forth with, when half the Republicans were known to be opposed to it, and eager for the unhoped-for triumph, promptly agreed to unite with the radical leader, and force a vote on the spot. Any other member on the radical side would have been suspected at once had he opened such a proposition. But they knew his stern devotion to prin-ciple. The Democrats supported him in the preliminary motions for bringing on a vote. In vain the conservative Republicans, between two fires of such extraordinary co operation, pro-tested, upbraided, and appealed. The Democrats were unyielding, and the great radical unsparing. After the defeat of a motion to postpone, a Democrat, in high glee, steeping out of the door, met a citizen of the District, who was ignorant of the proceedings; and rubbing his hands, announced, to the great joy of the latter, who had been long in a state of exasperation on the subject, the certain defeat of the bill, explaining the manner in which Mr. Stevens, with characteristic integrity, had been entirely willing to sacrifice the measure in order to enforce the principle. The citizen hurried to his neighbors to communicate the good news, and the mem-ber returned to his seat. Mr. Stevens moved the previous question, and was seconded by the requisite majority. He then rose for his cus-tomary appeal on such occasions. This time, like the circumstances, his beginning was out of his usual course. A vague apprehension had begun to take hold of the Democrats. Anatous and hurried colloquies disturbed order. The radicals, themselves bitherto not clearly in the secret, disclosed exultation. Everybody was in a log. Mr. Stevens multiplied the doubts and misled the solutions by equivocal and de sultory, but irritating lauguage, until a Babel of confusion surrounded him. The distraction was silenced, but intensified, by the restoration of order. He saw the conservative Republicans now wholly disconcerted, and had nothing do but to anticipate with scathing and bitter irony the recreancy which he knew they would no longer dare to practise. The roll was called, the vote was announced—the bill had passed! Thus, three great qualities stand out in specia prominence in the character of the master-spirit of the American Congress-will, indeendence, and principle. The most essential of all conditions to such a mastery as his, to wit, the fixed habit of viewing politics as a system of subteringes, in which there is no moral, legal or politico-scientific principle, and of adapting all means accordingly—is the natural

outgrowth of these three to a great extent. But

gambler. A public character-in this country, at least - is not a man, but a sort of officer -- an agent for operating an artificial enginery. It may be a bad business, and if so, the machine is bad, and ought to be abolished. But all the agents who work it might abandon it, and that would abolish it. It is the people's own darling hum-bug, and they will, as long as they continue to keep it, evolve from their own number, from time to time, men to run it. But these agents are also, with an inevitable personality, It is in their natural and not in their official character, so to designate it, that judgment should be most stern, because of the greater sanctity and the immensely greater variety of personal obligation. "Evil, be thou my good," said the archangel fallen. A more comprehen-sive embodiment could not be effected in words of the principle of the "political world." A politician who pretends, in the atmosphere o his trade, to exercise the principles of moral honesty, is corrupted. He may do less disbonest things in politics than Thaddens Stevens. But as he does not recognize the essentially false character of the political machine, he is incapable of a discrimination which would make it shocking to carry into general life the vile duplicity of partisan gaming. The conscience, therefore, is disobeyed in the one, for certain purposes, but is tainted, deteriorated, polluted in the other, for all purposes, he, therefore, who, consenting to mingle with political intrigue, pretends to no purer practices in common life, that will cast the first stone at Thaddeus Stevens. He differs capitally from other partisan managers, in that he acts from no selfish motive, taking this in its ordinary sense. Contemning all applause, defying all censure, incapable of meekness, or of the sense of being belittled which comes of being stripped of external adjuncts, this man has no ambition. the other hand, his love of power is the master passion of his soul. But no position in the gift of his State or of the United States could him the power which he now holds in the House of Representatives. In the Senate he would be hampered by the paucity of numbers and by the absence of the stern laws of the previous question. In the Execu-tive office he would be chained hand and foot by constitutional obligation and moral respon-sibility. But on the floor of the popular branch is the post for this grim, consistent, imperious eader-or rather driver. His success is a start ing proof of the stuff that politics is made of. and if Thaddeus Stevens would go one tep further, and destroy the machine altogether, by publicly confessing its utter destitution of truth, ae would but act out fully the natural quality of his spirit, and he would entitle himself to the gratitude of a people whose most baleful delusion is a belief in politics. We hope, ere Mr. Stevens reaches the age for retiring finally from the national play-house, that he will adop his humble suggestion, viz .- to come before the audience and make a clean breast of it. should do so, he would be not only what he is, the greatest, but also the last, of the politi-

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it is probable that, after all, it is the product of an invincible and incorruptible moral sense, more than of all other elements of the personal constitution or all the influences of experience. constitution or all the influences of experience. In his private life, i. e., in his relations to the general world, the writer has never heard, from the most bitter or unscrupulous of Mr. Stevens' personal enemies, the alightest aspersion upon his justice, his good faith, his charity, or his affections. Outside of politics, he is probably POR SALE-STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Goard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves enthird the oil. Call and see them they cost but ten cents No. 263 BACE street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to and part of the Whited States on receipt of 25 cents, 3 19 SUMMER RESORTS.

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

M. FILON.

Superintendent,

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER L. WILL 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 200 rooms fronting and in full view of the sea.

A periodical season of sewerage and drainage has been completed, a leature possessed by lew 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,
Gongress Hall.

Hassier's Brass and String Bana, 529 1714

THE WARM SPRINGS, NEAR HUNTING don, Pennsylvania.—This delightful summer resort ave mues north of the Pennsylvania Rai road, at Hun-

ave mines north of the Pennsylvania Rai read, at Huntingdon Pa., is now open for the accommodation of visitors. The location is beautiful the water invigorating, fine grounds to hunting, driving, etc. stone creek, near the Springs, afters good water for fishing. There is no more romantic apot in the country, and for invalids the fresh air and sweet scenery are especially desirable. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will issue excursion tickets to visitors from June 10 to October L. comfortable coaches run daily between the Springs and Huntingdon. For particulars address me, at Huntingdon, re.

WILLIAM J. GEISSINGER, Proprietor.

References—hon, William A. Portes, Colonea Charlos T Matthews Sansom street baths; L. T. Wattson, kada, President Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company; Colonel A. B. Chambers, firm of Chambers & Cattell, No 32 N. Third street; Charles M. Alimond, Esq., Proprietor 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 patrons and the public, that the above house is now open where he will be happy to receive all who may lavor him with a cast.

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

6 14 Im

ELIAS CLEAVER,

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
This new mammoth hotel, the largest in the country,
is now open for the season Accommodations for 1200
persons. Address SPRAGUE & STOKES, 6181m

OLDZKOM HOUSE, BRIGANTINE BEACH, is now open for the season, with many improvements, good fishing and gunning baching ansuroussed. Mr. Holzkom's yacht, the "Mary." will convey, passengers to the hotel. Terms, 512 per cost. 7 2 12; WM, HOLD KOM. Proprietor.

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SUMMER RESORTS

ON LINE OF Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,

Mrs. Careline Wunder, Fottaville P. O., Schuylkill ce TUSCARORA HOTEL, Mrs. Hennah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schnyfall co

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LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL. Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berksee

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE, H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.

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BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY. J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berk co. YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL.

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Via North Pennsylvania Railroad. SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO

WILKESBARRE, MAUCH CHUNK, ALLENTOWN. BETHLEHEM. HAZLETON

AND ALL POINTS IN THE Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys,

Commodious Cars, Smooth Track, Fine Scenery.

Excellent Hotels Are the Specialities of this Route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views or unsurpassed beauty, and the new betel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.

Excursion Teckets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, sood to return till Monday evening.

evening.

Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.

THROUGH TRAINS.

Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets, at 730 A. M., 330 P. M., and 5-15 P. M.

For particulars, see time table in another column. 6 9 2mrp

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Special Excursion... Mail
Freight, with Passenger Car attached.
Express (through in two hours).
Atlantic Accommodation.

Freight, with Passenger Car attached. 9:15 A. M.
Expless (through in two hours). 2:00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation. 4:15 P. M.
BETURNING, LEAVE ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion. 5:18 P. M.
Mail 4:5 P. M.
Freight. 1:73 A. M.
Express (through in two hours). 7:08 A. M.
Accommodation. 5:08 A. M.
Junction Accommonation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street. 5:30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson. 6:32 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves
Vine street. 10:15 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
Leaves Haddonfield. 1:06 P. M. and 3:15 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at
7:30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4:5 P. M.
Fare to Atlantic, 52. Round trip tickets, good only
for the day and train on which they are issued, 53.
The Philadelphia express Company. Principal Office
No 26 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No. 3:20 N
Wharves, above Vine, will attend to the usual branches
of express business 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 Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.
625 2m

AMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADEL PHIA

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA ANT TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELA-WARE BALLHOADS.
GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT

TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL

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

These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travellers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, ar much less than regular rates of fare. Tickets good until November 1st, 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 838 CHESNUT Street. Continental Hotel.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1868. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as

leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, an follows:—
5-96 A. M., Morning Mail.
2-06 P. M., Cape hay Accommodation.
Returning will leave cape saland—
6-30 A. M., Morning Mail.
5-66 P. M., Cape hay Express.
Ticket Office's, at Ferry toot of Market street, and No.
828 Che-nut street. Continevial 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 Baggage Express.
6-28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

PROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE.

The former patrons and friends of the Boarding House originally kept by the Brown family at Brown's Mills, in the township of Pemberton, county of Burlington, and State of New Jersey are hereby informed that the subscriber is now ready to accommodate al! who will favor him with their company.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD.

N. B.-Stages for the accommodation of passengers to and from Brown's Milis, will run from Pemberton to depot. Proprietor of Stages.

WHITE HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N J. WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE,

Transient and Permanent Boarders taken on Liberal Ferms. 623stuturwrp U NITED STATES HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
Is now open for the reception of visitors.
75 lm BENJ. A SHOEMAKER Proprietor.

ILS FOR ALL KINDS OF

MACHINERY,

Warranted not to gamer chill in the coldest weather, at about one third the price o lard off. Having obtained the sole agency for what has been pronousced by all who have given a trial to be the beat indicating oil in use, not excepting the best speem or laid oils, we feel warranted in making the following offer to any party who w shear to give our oil a trial:—We, it the oil does not prove satisfactory, will take it back and return the mobey. It pade, and make no charge for the quantity (not exceeding five gallons) used to test it, and will also pay the cost of transportation both wave.

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