THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH.--PH $\mathbf{2}$ tion of the treaties of 1815, by siding with Italy against Austria; and the reconstruction show that the internal revenue is being in-THE NEW YORK PRESS. Italy against Austria; and the reconstruction of the map of Europe, a Philadelphia clergy-man has stepped in and beaten the Bohe-mians at their own game, and has borne away the paim from them by boldly declaring that the end of all things is at hand, and that Napoleon is himself the Anti-Christ who is to trumph for a space over Christ who is creased rather than reduced. It is the same with regard to the Tariff bill, as may be seen by referring to a table in yes-terday's Herald showing the increase of tariff EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING over the old law in many articles that come into common use. On ladies' dress goods, woollens, bunting, shawls, worsted and cotton JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS. O dsmasks, tapestry and Brussels carpets, linen goods, burlaps, canvas padding, brown holland, to triumph for a space over Christianity: to wipe COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH. out Waterico by a conquest of England; to esta-blah his authority over this continent; to cause a terrible persecution of Christians everywhere etc., there is an average of about forty to nity per cent. increased duty. This is what onr The Convention of Southern Unionists. per cent. increased duty. This is what onr legislators call a reduction of taxation and burdens. By analyzing the whole bill it will be seen that the increased duty will exceed the re-duction, taking one thing with another. But our sapient Congressmen and interested protection-ists say this will act as a prohibition to imports, and thus reduce our revenue and keep our gold at home. This is a most ridiculous assumption. during the latter half of his baleful reign; sutil, finally, with the descent of Christ, he shall perish at the end of the war of Armageddon, about, or soon after, the year 1874. All of this (and more) is contained in a pamphlet which From the Tribune. The call for the Convention of Southern Unionists, to be held at Philadelphia in September, is the most important political movement the parson in question has just been good enough to give to the public, and whereby he has, in a manner, driven the Bohemians to the wall and occupied the front seats himself. in the South since the close of the war. Of Southern loyalists we have heard much; now, Every one knows that while the American people we hope, we are to know more. This should be

a trumpet-call to the Union men of the South. Never had they a nobler opportunity to proclaim their principles. Their protests against Secession were useless, and during the Rebellion they were too weak to effect much good. But now their influence is of immeasurable importance; they are, to the army of freedom, a reinforce-ment which may be like the troops of Blucher at Waterloo. We anticipate for them no speedy victory in the South; they can have no hope of carrying a single State that rebelled; but the reform they have begun must, in the end, be a

But though the South will reject this Convention, it is certain to have an immediate and great effect upon the North. Those who tought and voted against the Rebellion cannot fail to see that the signers of this call are the picked men of the South. They are not of those conquered Rebels, who come back like the prodigal son; but, unlike him, repent not of their sins. Thoughout the war they were the only friends of the Government, except the negroes. All that they could do to avert the Recellion they when transon triumphed, did not plead State allegiance as an excuse for joining its ranks. Persecuted as they were, they never yielded. Can the appeals of such men be disregarded by the North? Can it be doubted that they, above

all others, have the right to speak for the loyal people of the South? The call emphatically sustains the general policy of Congress, and denies the wild and fatal eory that "the rights of the citizen must be left to the States alone, and under such regulations as the respective States choose voluntarily to prescribe." "With Rebels in the foreground," it adds, "controlling Southern legislation, and embiltered by disappointment in their schemes to destroy the Union, there will be no s fety for the loyal element in the South." Their reliance is now upon Congress, and therefore they urge the importance of bringing the loyal men the South into conjunction with the true friends of republican government in the North. The call is not fully signed, but the names already obtained ought to have weight with the North. There is W. B. Stokes, member of Congress elect from Tennessee, a probable candidate for Governor, and a friend of impartial suffrage; Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, one of the few Southern Governors who have not attempted to galvanize armed rebellion into political defiance; George W. Paschal and Lorenzo Sherwood, persecuted Unionists; Judge Underwood, a radical Abolitionists, budge onderwood, a Fancai Abon tionist of the worst or best type: Burham Ward-well, of Virginia, who for his devotion to the Union was imprisoned in Salisbury and Castle Thunder; J. W. Hunnicutt, editor of the New South, the loyal journal of Richmond, and others whose loyalty has been proven, not by late re-pentance, but by unbroken fidelity. The con-vention will be, in short, an indorsement of the policy of Congress by the only men in the South whose political opinions deserve the slightest respect.

Southern Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. From the World.

MIf, as now appears probable, the Southern States shall conclude to send delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, can they do better than to send their entire Congressional delega-Representatives ? These will constitute half the

Every one knows that while the American people have money—and looking at the amount of currency affoat, and the resources of the coun-try, there is no fear they will want it—they will buy foreign goods. If the imports should be reduced somewhat by this high tariff, the in-creased duty will swell the revenue to its present or to a larger amount. Instead of reducing the revenue from imports, it is more likely to increase it.

The questions arise, then, who pay for this, and who profit by it? There is no necessity for such a revenue; we have more now than we need. Indeed, it is a fruitful source of corrup-The working people, the Western farmers tion. the Southern planters, and all the industria classes of the country are taxed-not to support the Government, for the Government does not need it, as we have shown-but to increase the profits of a few manufacturers and iron and coal capitalists in Now England and Pennsylvania. It is the most invidious, partial, and infamous legislation ever known in the history of this country.

What can be done to arrest such ruinous measures ? The President may be able to do it. He may do it in the first instance by vetoing these bills; and he may make this the important issue before the country in the coming elections. Should he make a bold staud against the present system of legislation, and lay before the country clearly and forcibly the whole financial legislation of this corrupt and weak Congress he will produce a revolution in the public mind. Now is the time to do this, and it is the very question on which he can touch the popular heart. The financial question must become the paramount one. Let Mr. Johnson make the issue at once. and save himself and the country at the same

Hungary. From the Times.

time.

We distrust the report of a contemplated attempt at revolution in Hungary. The telegram containing it is made to appear to come from Vienna, and that fact ought to put the reader on his guard against placing too much confidence in its truth. No authority is named, no source from whence it emanated, by which its truth or falsity might be measured. With the present rigid censorship and control exercised by the Austrian Government over the telegraph and the press, in all matters even remotely connected with the war and military intelligence, it is not probable that such a telegram should or could have been freely sent from Vienna to Cork. It probably came from eisewhere, and from a source where hos'ility to Austria prompted the wish to be "tather to the thought." Moreover, the Hungarians are not a set of impracticables. They are as well informed upon all occurrences of importance, and can as well calculate the necessary means required to accomplish an end, and the extent of the probable obstacles to be overcome, as any other sensible people. Francis Deak, the acknow-ledged leader of the Liberal party, is a man of strong practical common sense. He possesses less of that passionate eloquence that distinguished Kossuth in his day, but he has in him all those elements that make a statesman great and useful to his people. In him at present the hopes of all Hungarians are centered, and he will not lead them into an enterprise that must tions straight through, including Senators and Russia has concentrated a large army on the Galician frontier, and understand the object for

The method in which our Pennsylvania Nostradamus proceeds to strengthen his view of the French Emperor's course between this time and the fateful year of our Lord 1874—the last of the Christian Dispensation and the earthly finis-does not vary sensibly from that pursued by our Bohemians. He takes care to tortity himself with "nine diagrams and two maps"explanatory of his views. In common with the vast numbers of profound and learned mon who, for so many years, have devoted themselves to an explanation of the Apocalypse, the new interpreter settles upon the present period in old mother earth's history as the closing days of all transitory thing". Looking around for a justification of the idea that he has ad-vanced, what does he see? He sees vice seated on the high places, and crawling about the low. He sees man universally arrayed against man, and in every quarter of the compass he sees the marshalling of armies against armies, and the bonds of brotherhood everywhere dissolving or dissolved. He sees war in Europe, war in America, war in Africa, in Asia war. He sees that the times are ripe for another leadership than that of the lowly Child of Bethlenem, and that if ever the reign of Anti-Christ were to commence, now is the day. With these manifestations before his eyes (and these things, too, the Bohemians cannot fail to see) the next thing to be done is to point out Anti-Christ himself-the physical representative of the horror that is to belall humanity when the apocalyptic prophecies shall find their fulfil-ment in the overthrow of all that is good and the establishment of all that is bad.

Better informed upon the true facts of the case than the Bohemians, the Philadelphia seer fixes his eye upon the man who truly presents a suf-ficiently mysterious attitude to warrant the keenest solicitude of the most unobservant Bohemian. That man, the present possessor of the throne of France (a sort of earthly steppingstone to comething that shall come after); the sombre, inscrutable being upon whose actions the civilized world may be said to attend; for whose words the dwellers on two continents listen with a feverish uncertainty; this man, filling the history of his times with the report of his thoughts and deeds. rises up before his eyes with something of the ominous effect of the shadow in Bulwer's "Strange Story," and he proceeds, boldly enough, to mark him as the subtle spirit of evil to whom is reserved the strange dispensation of preparing man for the Millennium. In this conclusion - as far ahead as can be of the toolish Bohemians who pass their time in speculating upon changes in the political system of Europe to be brought about by Napoleon's course -our Quaker City philosopher presents a new and entirely original view of the French Empe-ror, and one which the speculative Bohemians would do well to adopt for the sake of variety. The grandeur of the conception of our new exponent of the Apocalypse throws the feeble and puerile efforts of his rivals so far in the shade. that any future blundering on their part in the mazes of the Rhine, or belating themselves in the terra ignota of new divisions of the map of Europe would be out of place. The Keystone prophet has settled the business, and has decided the mission of Napoleon III. Therefore let the Bohemians give up their random theories upon impossible conclusions; let them hail the ascondant star of Anti-Christ, and prepare for a greater change than could tollow the obliteration of all earthly kingdoms and principalities. let them give heed to the words of the wise man of the City of Brotherly Love, and view the Man of France as he presents himself-the Dra-gon of the Apocalypse.

HILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1866.		
SUMMER RESORTS.	SUMMER RESORTS.	DRY GOODS.
MOUNTAIN HOUSE CRESSON SPRINGS,	SUMMER RESORTS	Northwest Corner of EIGHTH and
On the Summit of the Alleghenv Nountains IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF OUESTS	Reading Railroad and Branches.	FILBERT Streets, Have just opened a new lot of French Lawns, at 25 and 21 cents a vard.
Rings last second additional boltdings have been down	MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,	Black and white Plaid Mozambiques,25 cents a yard. Plain color Baseges, 37 j cents. Plain color Grape Marciz, 40 cents a yard.
Pieted and reason monitorial punching may been com- pleted and tarnished, adding greatly to our facilities for accommodation. The grounds have been very mach improved. A Band has been engaged for the meason. Fine livery is in attendance. Excusion Tickets are issued by the Pennsyivania Ballroad, good until Octobe 1. Fassemers leaving Fhiladeiphia at 16 A. M., come through to Gresson in daylight, Al-Chrough trains stop Dermon with the openers recome are do by ad-	Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Fottsville P. O., Schuylkill co <i>I USCARORA HOTEL</i> , Mrs. Hennah Müler, Tuscerora F. O., Schuylkill co	Fine quality Black Alpacas. Fine quality black all-wool Delaines.
dressing	MAHANOY CITY HOTEL, G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.	BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS, VERY CHEAP, Beavy black Gros Grain Silks, \$1 75 a yard
GEORGE W. MULLIN, CRESSON SPRINGS, 628 lm Cambria County, Pennsylvania.	WHITE HOUSE, Mrs. Susan Marsdori, Beading P. O	WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS! Soft finish Jaconets, 25–28, 814, 40, and 50 cents. Soft finish Cambrics, very cheap.
COLUMBIA HOUSE,	ANDALUSIA, James S. Madelsa, Reading P. O.	White Swiss, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks. Shirred Muslins. 87 pc., \$1 25, and \$1 60 a yard. White Piques, very cheap.
	LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL, Dr. A. Smith, Werdersvüle P. Q., Berkace SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,	LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS! Best makes of Shirting Linens,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,	H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co. COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,	Table Linens by the yard. 8-4 and 10-4 Linen Table Cloths, very cheap. Linen Napkins, \$2.38, \$2.50, \$2.60, and \$2.75 per
Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1866	Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O. BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY.	dozen. Laten Towels, 25, 28, 81, 37 and 50 cents a yard. Bost quality American Prints, warranted fast
GEORGE J. BOLTON,	J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berk co. YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL, S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chestor co.	colors, 20 cents a yard. Best makes Bieached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very low est market prices. Fillow Case and Sheering Muslins.
6 27win2m PROFRIETOR.	LITIZ SPRINGS, Samuel Lichtenthaler, LittsP O., Lancaster os	A poed assoriment of Hosiery and Gloves. Ladtes' and Gents' Linen Hdais Gents' Acck-tics, Shiri Fronts, and Susponders. Linen Fans, very cheap. Silk Fans, very cheap.
SURF HOUSE,	EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, Alexander 8. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co AFRIL 21, 1866. 6 223m	French Extracts, Foundes, and Soaps, Buffalo Hair Brushes, Footh and Nail Brushes, etc.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,	EXCURSIONISTS,	PRICE & WOOD, N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts. N. BA large assortment of Ballardvale Fiannels,
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,	TOURISTS,	bourt before the advance, and selling at less than bale prices. 245
IN EVERY RESPECT, IS NOW OPEN.	Pleasure Seekers	SHETLAND SHAWLS.
ADDRESS, WILLIAM T. CALEB,	NIAGARA FALLS, Lake Ontario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the	—
6 2 ^(1m) PROPRIETOR, N. BThe Saterlee Band is engaged for the season,	River St. Lawrence, Montroal, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Saguebay Eiver, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake George, Saratoga, New York, etc. etc. etc., will	Shetland Shawls, \$3.50.
NATIONAL HOTEL	find it to their advantage to prosure THROUCH TICKETS,	Shetland Shawls, \$4.00. Shetland Shawls, \$5.00.
EXCURSION HOUSE, Atlantic City, N. J.	WHICH ARE SOLD AT REDUCED BATES AT THE TICKET OFFILE OF THE	Sea-Side Shawls, \$6'00 to \$10'00.
The undersigned having leased the above favorite es tablishment, and having refitied and refurnished it throughout, it will be open for the reception of guests,	CATAWISSA RAILROAD LINE, No. 425 CHESNUT STREET.	J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
on SATUEDAY June 16, 1966. The table will be supplied with the best the seasen affords including Oysters, Fish, Clams, etc. etc., and	Passengers have choice of several routes to Niagara Falls, and Through Tickets are sold down Lake Ontario and Biver St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montrea, and	6 26] N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
none but the purest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., se- lected for the Bar. Committees of Excursions will find it the only place	Quebec, via the American and English Line of Steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the Biver St. Lawrence by daylight, returning to New York	LINEN LAWNS.
in the city where they can be accommodated, having the largest ball-room, and music tree of charge. J. WILLETT,	or Beston by FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES. These routes offer to pleasure seekers scenery unsur-	
6 14 1m PROPRIETOR. UNITED STATES HOTEL,	passed in this country. No extra charge for meals or state rooms on steamers between Niagara Falls and Montreal.	100 PIECES LINEN LAWNS AT 35 CENTS.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.	Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holders to stop over at any point on the route. For further information and Guide Books de-	100 PIECES ORGANDY LAWNS, AT 25 CENTS.
Will open for the reception of guests on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.	scriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office, No. 425 CHESNUT Street. N. VAN HORN, 6 13w.m2m Passenger Agent.	50 PIECES FINE WHITE PIQUE AT 65 CENTS.
DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season. Fersons desiring to engage rooms will address	SUMMER TRAVEL,	300 PIECES PLAIN AND PLAID MUS- LINS.
BROWN & WOELPPER, PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY,	Via North Pennsylvania Railroad, shortest and most fleasant route to	J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street, <u>692mrp*</u> Philadelphia. <u>MERCHANTS'HOTEL</u> ,	WILKESBARRE, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, ALLENTOWN,	6 26] N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.	BETHLEHEM, HAZLETON AND ALL POINTS IN THE	CAPE MAY
This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEP- 110N OF GUESTS.	Lenigh and wyoming valleys.	ATLANTIC CITY. AND LONG BRANGH.
The house is located near the ocean, and every atten- tion will be given to marit the patronage of the public,	Smooth Track,	DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
MONUTT & MASON, 622 u PROPRIETORS.	Fine Scenery, Excellent Hotels Are the Specialities of this Route.	
BEIRN'S COTTAGE, (ADJOINING MOMAKIN'S HOTEL),	Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars. The new road between the summit of the mountain	HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST.,
CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY. This new and handsome Hotel, built in the Italian	and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors. Excursion Teletis from Philadelphia to principa points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at re-	ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS
Villa style and delightfully located. Immediately on the beach at the foot of Ferry street, Cape Island, New Jer- sey, is now open for the reception of visitors. In its erection no pairs or expense have been spared to secure	duced rates, on Saturdays, sood to return till Monday evening. Excursion Tickers to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days.	splendid assortment of
the connert 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 plases on the island. Among its elegantly furnished apartments will be	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.	WHITE GOODS.
found two superbly fitted up ice Cream Saloons, where the choicest Creams, Water Ices, Confections, Jelles etc. will always be found. M FILON. 772w Superintendent,	692mrp ELLIS CLARK, Agent.	SHIRRED MUSLIN,
CONGRESS HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,	THROUGH IN 1WO HOURS. Five trains daily to Alantic (ity, and one on Sunday On and atter THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will be the stress of the state of the st	
WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1. There has been added to this popular House, since has season, the entire Ocean House property, giving an ocean	Special Excursion	91 CAMERIC NAINSOOK.
tront of over 1200 test, and over 300 rooms tronting and in full view of the sea. A periect system of sewerage and urainage has been completed, a tenture possessed by tew hotels outside o		
Inrge cities. The appointments of the House throughout have re ceived a most careful supervision, suggested by the ex- perience of past seasons. For apartments, and ress J. F. CARE,	Junction Accommonation to Jackson and in-	OFFERS AT LOW PRICES,
Hassler's Brass and String Bano, THE WARM SPRINGS, NEAR HUNTING	 termediate stations, leaves Vine street	2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
J. don, Pennsylvania.—This delightuli summer resort five miles north of the Pennsylvania Rai road, at Hun- tangdon, Pa., is now open for the accommodation of tangdon. Pa.	Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street a 7 38 A. M. and Atlantic at 445 P. M. Fare to Atlantic, \$2. Bound trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, \$3.	Triaid. Striped, Flaim and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses. 100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desir-
visitors. The location is beautiful the water inviso rating, fine grounds for huuting, driving, etc. Ston- ereck, near the Springs, afloring good water for fishing There is no more romanic spot in the country, and io- it valids the fresh air and sweet scenery are especially desitable. The Fernsylvania Railroad Company will	No 20 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No 320 N Wharves, above Vine, will attend to the usual branches	ings, & dgings Flouncings and Bands, Handker
issue excursion lickets to visitors from June 10 to Octo- ter 1. Comfortable conches run daily between the Sprives and Huntingdon. For particulars address me	the road Bageage checked from residence of Phile	a great VARIETY LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE
af Buntingdon, Fa. WILLIAM J. GEISSING MR. Proprietor. References-hon, William A. Porter, Colonei Charlee T. Matthews, Sansom street baths; L. T. Wattson, Esq. President Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Com	aclphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic + ity. <u>6252m</u> JOHN G. BRYANE Agent CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA WARE RAILROADS. GRAND EXCURSION ABBANGEMENT	'LANBLE LONSED MOI 'N
Cattell, No 32 N. Third street; Charles M. Alimond Esq., Proprietor Washington House. 6 20 1m ⁶	GEAND EXCURSION ABBANGEMENT FOR TOURISTS AND PL:ASURE TRAVEL	628 H O P K I N S' 628 HOOP-SKIRT Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Abeve Sixth street, Philadelphia. Welchendo and Retail.
THE TAMMANY HOUSE NORTH CAROLINA AVENUE,	NIAGABA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THI WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SABATOGA, DFLAWARE WATER SABATOGA, DFLAWARE WATER	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 finish.
NEAR THE DEPOT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his forme patrons and the public, that the above house is not	These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travellers enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of	to give satisfaction
patrons and the phone, 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 BILLIARD ROOM.	noncer to stop over at any point on the route.	MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.
614 Im ELIAS CLEAVER, PROPRIETOR,	FOR CAPE MAY	
C O N T I N E N T A L H O T E L LONG BEANCH, N. J. This new mammoth hotel, the larcest in the country is now open for the season Accommodations for 120	Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866 Trains wi	SUPPLIES,
persons. Address SPRAGUE & STOKES. 6 18 Im Proprietors.	Son A. M., Morning Mall. 200 F. M. Cape hay Accommodation. Between will laws fame fame destation.	No. 118 MARKET Street,
H OLDZKOM HOUSE, BRIGANTINE BEACH is now open for the season, with many improve ments, good fishing and gunning, bathing ansarpasses	Stor F. M. Cane May Express. Ticket Offices, at Perry foot of Market street, and No.	B Cotton and woomen machinery,
ments, good fishing and gunning, bashing unsurpasses Mr. Holzkom's yacht, the "Mary," will convey passes sers to the hotel. Terms, sil per mek. 7 2 12t WM, HOLLARKOM, Proprietor,	6 28 J VAN RENSSELAEB. Superintendent.	Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every de- soription. Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
THE ALHAMBEA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J This spacious and elegant establishment wi oper ser the reception of guests on or before the 270 day of June, 1866. 6 16 tmw2m ROBERT B LEEDS, Proprietor.	TINITED STATES HOTEL	AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 Smrp
6 16 imw2m ROBERT B LEEDS, Proprietor.	to the mand, a chouse and the first from the	

delegates called for in the circular. The other half can be made up from other prominent and representative men.

One of the principal benefits which the coun-try will derive from that convention, it judiciously managed, will be the knowledge it will gain in an authentic and indisputable shape of the temper of the Southern people and the ele-ments which they will contribute to the Federal legislation and legislature. The most authentic showing which can be given will be that which comes from the men whom the Southern States have sent to represent them in Congress, and whom the radicals have shut out of Congress. They will be the best, the most qualified representatives and exponents of all that the country most nee ds and desires to know.

Extraordinary Financial Legislation of Congress. From the Herald.

The legislation of Congress on financial matters is most stupid and reckless. We did not expect that the majority of members, who are mere local politicians or plain uneducated countrymen, would be able to grasp the im" pertant and complicated question of national finance in all its bearings; but we did hope there was sufficient intelligence and influence In Congress to save the country from such disgraceful legislation as we are witnessing. It appears, however, we are disappointed; there are no statesmen in that body, at least none with sufficient influence to be heard. Bad as the present state of things is with regard to our finances, the revenue laws, and the tariff, we have settled down to that, and would rather ondure the evils we have, until we can elect an abler and better Congress, than suffer the consequences of the ignorant and corrupt legislation to which we are subject.

There are two measures upon which Congress has been spending a great deal of time, and which, under the circumstances, had better not have been touched. We allude to the Internal Revenue bill and the Tariff bill. The first passed both Houses of Congress, and has been before the President several days waiting his action; the second passed the House of Representatives on Tuesday last, by a vote of ninety-four yeas to fifty-three mays, and now awaits the action of the Senate.

The chaoges made in the old Revenue and Tariff bills, or the amendments as they are called, under the form of new bills, are profesedly with a view of reducing the income of the Government and lessening the burdens of the people, but they will have no such effect. On the contrary, we are persuaded that these burdens will be increased. By carefully looking over the changes made, we see that what is taken off or reduced in some things, is put on or added to others; and generally this is done so as to make it more oppressive to the produc-ing classes-to the working people, to the great agricultural interests of the country, and in favor of certain sections and manufacturers. For example, there are certain reductions or For example, there are certain reductions or changes in the Internal Revenue bill that may reduce the income a trifling amount, but in such a manner that hardly any one will feel the benefit; while on the other hand, the direct taxes, which are most felt, are retained, and other taxes are added which will be more than equivalent to those taken off. The new tax on cotton alone, with auything like a full crop cotton alone, with anything like a full crop, will yield fifty millions of dollars a year; but with only two millions of bales it will yield from twenty-five to thirty millions. This is what our legislators call reducing the internal revenue. We do not propose to entarge here upon this infamous cotton tax-this tax on agricultural productions-on a people unrepresented and howed to the earth with poverty and difficulties, nor on its expensive and cumbrous machinery, which places the planter at the mercy of capitalists, speculators, and in-ternal revenue officers. We only mention it to

which this was done. They know that Russia cannot permit the fires of revolution to be relighted in Hungary, for her own self-protec-tion demands that she should use every available means to prevent the insurrectionary spirit from spreading northward into Poland and upon her own soil. The Russian Minister at Paris is said to have remarked that although Austria, on a certain occasion (meaning, no doubt, the Crimean war), had astonished the world by her ingratitude, Russia would now set an example of generosity. And it is now known that in answer to a demand by the Prussian Govern-ment for explanations as to the object of the concentration of troops on the frontier of Galicia, Prince Gortschakoff replied that although the Czar would not interfere in the Austro-Prussian conflict, yet should certain events take place through the revolutionary element, a Russian a.my would at once enter Hungary.

The hungarians cannot be expected to be ignorant of this attitude of their powerful neighbor in the north, and hence we do not believe that they at present contemplate such mad designs as are attributed to them in the telegram referred to. It is only the complete prostration and consequent dismemberment of the Austriau Empire that promises any chance to a success-ful attempt at Hungarian independence. When When that time shall have come, and the different provinces now united under Austria must gra-vitate in the direction in which the attraction of their nationality will propel them, in fact, when the time of a general upheaval and reforming of the present political divisions of Europe shail have arrived, then "Hungary for the Hunga-rians" will not only be possible, but probable, The concluding paragraph of the telegram, that "the Croatian districts on the Adriatic have been declared in a state of siege," we take to be a measure of "military necessity." An invasion by the Italians is apprehended all along the Adriatic coast line of Austria, and this region Additatic coast line of Austria, and this region as a means of better defense has been out under military law. Not the coast districts alone, but the whole of Croatia and of Hungary would to day be in "a state of siege," the Diet dis-solved and all civil government abolished, were any serious apprehensions felt of an outbreak, such as this telegram speaks of. We hope and wish for a free, constitutional, independent Hungary, just as fervenily as we

independent Hungary, lust as fervently as we hope and wish for a free, united, independent Italy. But we cannot bring ourselves to believe that the Hungarians could now succeed in securing this boon with the whole power of Russia ready to prevent them; nor can we believe that the Hungarians are not sharp-witted enough to perceive this. Were they to attempt such a move now, they might measurably cripple the Austrian power of resistance to Prussia; but, by bringing Russia upon their necks, they would be losers themselves.

Extraordinary Developments Concerning Napoleon III-Prophecy vs. the Bohe-

mians. From the Daily News.

For some time past our literary Bohemians have been sorely put to it to discover some proper role for the French Emperor in the present European complications. In this respect the Bohemians on the other side of the Atlantic have been just as noisy in their prophecies as to the ultimate purpose of the taciturn ruler of France, as the Bohemians on this side; and the result has been that, between the two, the most impossible condition of affairs has been gene-reted in connection with the sublicit of affairs rated in connection with the subject of speculations-no two Bohemians thinking alike on the matter, and each setting up his own special theory as the correct one.

It now appears, however, that the Bohemians have all been wrong. While they have been baye all been wrong, while they have been scratching their pates and racking their brains in their quandary, and while they have been limiting the Emperor's intentions to such triffing and temporal ends as the extension of the frontiers of France to the Rhine; he following up of his declarations of detesta-

SPECIAL NOTICES. PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, cessigned to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.= ENGINEERING-Civil, Topographical, and Mecha-nical; MiNING and METALLURGY; ARCHIT*C-TURE, and the and METALLURGY; ARCHIT*C-TURE, and the ARTS. There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LAN GUAGE, and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country. For Cliculars apply to President CATFELL, or to Frot. R. B. YOUNGMAN. Clerk of the Faculty. EABTON PEDRSYlvania. April 4, 1865. 510

PHILADELPHIA AND READING BAILBOAD COMPANY-OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH STELET.

FOURTH STELET. PHILADELPHIA, JUBE 29, 1865. DIVIDEND NOTILE. The Transfer Bookst of this Company will be closed on Saturday, June 30th, and re-opened on Friday, July 13th, 1866. A Dividend of FIVE PEB CENT has been declared on the Preierred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes payable in cash, on and after July 12th. to the holders thereot, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office. 622 lm S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGEE BAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD

and BROWN Streets. PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1866.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day a Dividend of \$1.50 per share was declared, iree of tax, payable on and atter MONDAY, July 16.

The transfer books will be closed on and after WED-

MESDAY, 11th instant, and opened on the 16th. W. H. KEMBLE, Treasurer. 7 10 7t*

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COM-PANY, No. 205% WALN UT street. PHILADBLPHIA, Jaly 3, 1806 At a meeting of the Directors of the st. NICHOLAS COAL COALPANY, held at their office this day a Divi-dend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. (equal to twenty five cents per share) was declared free of State tax payable on and after Monday, the sch inst. Trans-fer Books will be closed on Thursday, the 5th of July, at 3 o'clock, and remain closed until the 16th o'cock, and remain closed until the latt. 75 12t CHARLES F. SHOENER, Treasurer.

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BEND OIL COMPANY-Office, No. 314 MARKET

Street. PHILADELPHIA, July 10, 1866. At a meeting of the Board o. Directors, held this day. a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. (five cents per share) was deciared on the capital stock of this Company. payable on and after the 17th inst. Transfer Book will be closed on the 12th and reopen en the 17th.

en the 17th. 711 7t THOMAS B. SUPLEE, Treasurer. NOTICE .- HOLDERS OF OVER

Thirty Conpons of United States Seven-thirty Loan, due on the 16th Inst. are requised to hand in their compons, for examination and count, previous to that date. N. B. BROWNE, that date. 7 11 3t Assistant Treasurer United States

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DINING-ROOM .- F. LAKEMEYER 23