THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPLED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Tennessee in the Union.

From the Tribune. In the admission of Tennessee Congress has given a proof of its sincere desire to restore their forfested privileges to the Rebel States, the moment it is convinced of their loyalty. This fact silences countiess slanders. Because of its steadiast determination to admit no Representatives from Southern States which refused to comply with the very moderate conditions imposed by the loyal people, Congress has been persistently accused of a desire to prevent the restoration of the Union. Those who have affirmed the talsehood, who have declared that the Rebel States, by the mere act of laying down their arms, resumed all the legal rights they repudiated when they rebelled, are responsible for all our present troubles. Though Congress has not taken the boldest and best position, its policy, had it not been interfered with, would long before this have had from other Southern States the same indorsement Tennessee has so gloriously given. One year ago the great difficulty of reconstruction was simplified by the submission of Rehels to the Government; now the North is threatened with the loss of everything it founds to be a seed to be a s thing it fought for, solely because Northern treachery has encouraged the South to dely and despise its conquerors. The people may well be sick at heart when they think of what they have

But the Congressional integrity has not been in vain; some light breaks in upon this gloom, It has constrained, by the pure force of its purpose, Tennessee to accept the conditions it presented. Constrained, we say, not that the loyal men of Tennessee were opposed to the Constitutional amendment, for they, on the contrary, held its adoption indispensable to the honor of their State, but that a powerful minority, aided by the influence of the President of the United States, tried with every energy to make Ten-nessee stand side by side with South Carolina. All legislation was stopped, that the want of a quorum might prevent action on the amendment. It was in vain. The resolution of Congress to submit to no further compromise, and the indignation of the loyal people, have proved irresisti ble; and if Congress remains true to itself, its moral force must act in the end with equal

success upon every Southern State,
The prompt admission of Tennessee is the strongest possible assurance to the South that Congress is ready to redeem its pledges. Had Mr. Bingham's resolution been rejected, the loyal people of Tennessee, who so ardently desire representation, would have had reason to complain of tag latth. It was well understood that in the case of Tennessee the adoption of the Amendment implied admission to Congress. That was the last proof of her loyalty that could fairly be required. This conviction appears to have disarmed the opposition in the House, and even Mr. Stevens, who on Thursday so stubbornly used all his parl amentary resources to deteat the resolution, changed his mind, and voted for it on Friday. The twelve votes against it are merely scattering, and have no party signifi-cance, only a stern devotion to a principle; and when we consider the ferocious opposition the Congressional plan of reconstruction has met, we can hardly rejoice too much in this triumph. At last, one of the States that actually second in 1861 has been fully and honorably restored to its position in the Union.

Thus, while every day brings new proof that the policy of the President leads to nothing but confusion and trouble, we see in the peaceful admission of Tennessee the natural results of the principles which Congress would enforce.

The Uprising of the Politicians and the Uprising of the People. From the Herald.

The call for the Philadelphia Convention has aroused the policicians in all parts of the country like a great electric shock. The used-up leaders of the peace faction, the broken-down wire-pullers of the Democratic party, and the feeble and vacillating conservative Repub have hastened to declare that they will be present at the August meeting. Dead-and-gone Copperheads, like Mr. Vallandigham and Mr. Tom Seymour, have been resurrected by this call, and revisit the glimpses of the moon, a little bewildered at the changes which have occurred since their decease, but still anxious for a chance at the spoils. From present appearances the Convention will prove to be the most curious and amusing gathering of political nondescripts ever witnessed; and although it may lay down a good platform and aid the good cause against the radicals, there is now searcely a shadow of probability that it will originate a new party.
We believe that the proposition for this con-

vention emanated from somebody connected with that powerful galvanic battery, President At first intended as a meeting of conference and consultation, it was soon found to have waked up all the politicians and aroused them to remarkable activity. The Woods setzed upon it as a drowning sailor clusters at a straw, in the hope of reviving their shattered fortunes and saving themselves from the oblivion into which they had sunk. They are willing, it seems, to contribute all their lottery interests, their obsolete State rights dogmas, their peace at any-price crotchets, and even that Montreal if they can only be let in among the brethren.

The hungry and thirsty Copperhead peace faction, long shut out from the public crib, are wild with anxiety about the convention and the beautiful visia of offices, plander, and pickings which it opens before them. Pendleton takes the stump, and Valland gham and Seymour and all the rest of them dance to the music of Mr. Ben Wood's organ, keeping a single eye upon the President, in the belief that he will throw them a bone or a crust by and by. In this city them a bone of a tic ans are also contemplating this class of politic ans are also contemplating the ruins of Mozari Hall, and drawing plans for its reconstruction in time for the local elections. They really exhibit almost every sign of liveliness; but as their vitality is merely galvanic, it

Can last but a short time.

Fourthy interested in the Convention are the shent pershent Democracy, led by Mr. Belmont, who brings the fragments of the Chicago platform alone with him to dispose of as relies, cheap for oash. The Tammany Democrats still hang backy at appear to be urging the others on for some sinister purpose; but the Belmont clique engarse the Convention unanimously. Dean Richmond, like Tammany, is reconnot tring and trying to figure up the effect of the new movement upon Central Railroad stock, its author Tammany, moneye consider the Commission of for an-the Tammany people consider the Comproller's office more reportant to them than the Presidents, so Dean Richmond, pulling his long nose, thinks that the interests of the whole country ought to be subsidiary to those of his railroad. The rest of the dead-and-alive regency are in favor of the Convention, however, with the exception, permaps, of Mr. Moratio Seymour, who is still nursing hopeless aspirations for another leaves of the convention of the conv

who is still nursing hopeless aspirations for another lesse of the gubernstorial cheef, and regards the past, the present and the differe as three great introves in which he can see nothing but nimbell. Dean Highmond should ket up more steam, or he and his greads wall be soo late for the convention. The trainis beautiful for the convention, the trainis beautiful for the convention. The trainis beautiful first and secure the best water.

There was some talk of admitting certain reconstructed Repel boundaries as delegates from the South to the Philadelphia Tonyandels, and as these thilosophers is call, travel site bowle-likes angle their food policy in the an exclaing reason was inturative exposited. But it as exclain force to the feeling of the Hen. Henry J. Raymond, who proved on the 1800s being of the Res. Henry J.

second executing that he design the parameter second in the second that the se pett of america manage of all betts assume attent [CONTENDED ON THE EXPOSES PROPER

rageous as Bob Acres, this idea has been abandoned, and nobody who fought again t the Union in the recent war is to be admitted as a Union in the recent war is to be admitted as a delegate. This will practically exclude the Southern States, for every representative man from that section took part in the Hebellion. To make up for the lack of excitement caused by this exclusion, and to give a sensational effect to the meeting, Mr. Raymond has been at great pains to discover a Raymond has been at great pains to usacover a terrible radical plot to revolutionize the Govern-ment by force of arms, and devastate the land with slaughter. A story of this kind lacks the first element of probability. During the war we discovered that, in spite of the promises of Governors Yates and Andrew, the radicals would not light for the negro or for their would not light for the negro or for their country, and it is not likely that they are going to turn heroes now in so bad a cause. Mr. Raymond's plot rests upon no foundation, unless it may be the fact that Mr. That Stevens has purchased a larger jack-knife train he usually carries. The distribution of arms to the States, of which Mr. Raymond speaks, is part of the ordinary annual routine. The resolution introduced, but not yet passed, authorizing the presiding officers to call Congress together at any time after adjournment, is together at any time after adjournment, is more to the point; but the thing is so clearly unconstitutional that it will not be persisted in. The people will put down the radicals at the polls without any of this talk about plots and new rebellions. A radical revolutionary army, composed of such warriors as Stevens and Sunner, and officered by Vienna Schenck, Bethel Fisher Butler, and Brigadier Henry Wilson, with the Chevalier Forney. D. D., and Farson Brownlow, D. D., as chaptains, could damage nothing but itself, and would be frightened out of its wits at the first report of its own populus. By such silly romances Mr. Ray-mond, and Mr. Brooks, who aids and endorses him, are trying to cover up their own short-comings as members of Congress, including their sorrender to the radicals, and their neglect to unite their forces at the commencement of the session. Let them beat all the war-drums they please. The people will not be too scared to remember their imbecility on

election day.

The Philadelphia Convention and the uprising of the politicians may serve to amuse us during the summer; but after all we must depend upon this uprising of the people next tall for reforms so urgently required. Congress has made the issues which will enter into the canvass. made the issues which will enter into the canvass. The people will vote for the immediate admission of the Southern Representatives, for reduced taxation, and for an economical administration of the Government. This Congress is a collection of tobbers. Every day some new swindle is proposed. Now it is a tariff that will rob the people to enrich the manufacturers, and again it is Senator Sherman's funding scheme, with thirty millions of plunder in its pelly. We do thirty millions of plunder in its belly. We do not need a gathering of Copperheads, Democrats, conservative Republicans and what is its, to tell us our grievances and the way to re nedy them. The Congressional reports are the best electioneering documents against the radicals, and the Congressional elections will bring the whole matter within the grasp of the people, who will soon settle it satisfactorily. The Pinlacelphia Convention may assist in this work by dividing the Republican party; but so far as organizing new party is concerned, it will be as powerless as Jack Hamilton's mulatto convention, which is to meet in the same city, and to be attended by delegates from Texas who do business in Wall street, and delegates from North Carolina who reside in Herkimer county, New York. Its moral effect will be benedicial; but the people will take hold of the issues in a more practical way. They have the whole subject brought home to their needs a way day by the free home to their pockets every day by the taxes, the tariff, and the high prices, and they see Congress kept in session by the jobbers and robbing the Treasury by wholesale. Let the Philadel-phia Convention open its doors wide to all men of all parties, so that there may be a grand up-plaing of the politicians; but the uprising of the people will accomplish more than any convention. Reading over the experiences of Tyler and Fillmore, we may predict that the conven-tion will fail; but with its failure it will kill the radical party through the popular vote.

Ancient Landmarks. From the World.

President Johnson is doing much to restore the ancient landmarks of our constitutional Government. In the despatch which he ordered Mr. Secretary Stanton to send, a few days ago, to General Thomas, commanding at Nashville, forbidding him to grant the request of Governor Brownlow, who desired to make use of Federal troops to coerce a co-ordinate branch of the State Government of Tennessee into compliance with his political purposes, President Johnson hindered the doing of a great wrong. The United States are required by their Constitution to proteet every State in the Union against invasion. Tennessee is not invaded. They are required, on application of the Legislature or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) to protect any State in the Union against domestic violence, Tennessee is suffering no domestic violence.

Her Legislature has made no application to the United States for such protection; and if it be said that the executive has, it is to be replied that, according to General Toomas, he has not; Governor Brownlow merely having applied to him, a subordinate servant of the Government. or military assistance to manage members whom he chooses to call retractory, yet who are in no way responsible to him for their conduct, be it what it may, but only to the Legislature or which they are a part. And besides, the executive has no business to call on the United States for help, since the Legislature was, we believe, in session, although temporarily without a

quorom. Governor Brownlow, therefore, blundered in every possible way, as such a lawless and foulmonthed miscreant might be expected to blunder. He applied to the wrong person for assistance which even the right person had no right to render; he applied without the reason for the application which could alone justify it. It was ne of his business to make the application had there been "domestic violence" to make it

пессывагу. Governor Brownlow's purpose was to force the immediate passage of the Constitutional amendment proposed by the Rump Congress, for which purpose a quorum of the Tennessee Legislature refused to assemble; but whatever the occasion, and were the need ten times as great as the hot-headed and bad-hearted "parson" thought it to be, there would still be no occasion for Federal nterference; and the country has reason to be thankful that its Chief Magistrate refused to interpose the weight of the Federal sword to de-termine, one way or another, a purely State controversy, or to influence one way or another

the course of purely State legislation.
We shall doubtless be told by those journals which were glad enough to see his influence exerted among the Southern States in favor of the passage of the last Constitutional amendment, that such was not President Johnson's interpretation then of the fimits of Federal power of State legislation. But the reply is, that to advise is one thing; to constrain, another. Letters are one thing, bayonets are another, Mr. Johnson went to the outermost limit of what was sitting in his successful endeavor to procure the passage of the last amendment in all the Southern States. His advice was very urgent advice; it was reite rated, it was privately pressed and publicly recorded. But it was not constraint; and the result has shown that in thus shaping the case of the South, as a benevolent Chief Magistrate of the whole nation might do; in thus persuading them to accept the inevitable results of the war and to present themselves for restoration war, and to present themselves for restoration to all Federal functions after having fulfilled the most exacting demands which any one had then undertaken to prescribe as the condition of their undertaken to prescribe as the condition of their restoration to the Union, President Johnson did not underestimate the intolerance, the fanati-cism, and the unscrupulous partisanship which has till now refused them admission, and daily rees, higher in its imperious and selfish demands.
But, were that all wrong, this is all right, and
so, deserves to be mentioned and signalized.—

so decerves to be mentioned and signalized.—
capecially at a time when so many of the a ment
landmarks have been displaced, and the public
mind has been so unsettled by the general discommon and has been so unsettled by the general dismind has been so unsettled by the general dis-- one was some as pendangone that as he fighter a new solid manner of leading the party and the party of the

We do not, however, regard this as a new and unwonted step which President Johnson has taken. His veto measage in refusing his signature to the second Freedmen's Bureau bill is grounded upon other ancient landmarks not less needing to be re-established in their place, to will the suborquestion of the mitters to the civil needing to be re-established in their place, to wit,—the subordination of the military to the civil power: the injustice of all class legislation; the necessity of economy in public expenditures; the danger of interrupting the due and orderly course of judicial proceedings by resort to military tribunals, with their summary, headlong, and unguarded methods of procedure, their derivation of the fixed rules of law and evidence, their denial of law tribunated by the their denial of jury trials guaranteed by the Constitution, and of other indispensable muniments of civil liberty; and, finally, the duty of circumscribing, to the line and letter of the Constitution, Congressional expansions of retional authority.

Constitution, Congressional expansions of national authority.

It were quite impossible, doubtless, that a quick and susceptible people like ours should have passed through the evenis of the last five years without finding at their close some traditional and accustomed habits of thought regarding the nature of our constitutional Government. and the relations of its parts, seriously unsettled. It has happened, moreover, that those five years fell upon an era when had closed, or were closing the lives of a group of great statesmen but little interior, in the order of their abilities, to the tramers of the Government, and who had been for long lifetimes the expounders of its Constitution, the inheritors of its tradi tions, the wise makers of its laws, and the successful administrators of these and its successful administrators of these and its affairs. If those traditions and habits of owr netional life have not become aften to our thought, it must at Teast be admitted that there is danger of it. Military glory has eclipsed civil renown; and although the great armies have been dissolved into the great peoples of the North and the South, the strite stirred the blood in every heart, and the great energies which were red as well as put forth in our continuously war, still pulse and throb, and, until they nentsl war, still pulse and throb, and, until they are again wholly absorbed in the labors of industrial and commercial life, will be tending to obscure and disturb those traditions and babits which permitted the development of our giant energies, and made us a people not less ree than great.

It is because President Johnson is administering this Covernment in the spirit of those who framed it, and according to the traditions of those who were most wise and honored among his predecessors, that a large patriotism, looking before and atter, and superior to the tides of party strite, may to-day find most cause to be

Removals from Office-Congressional Precept and Practice. From the Times.

In the House, on Thursday, Mr. Spalding, of Ohio, from a Committee of Conference, reported in favor of a provision that the present United States Minister to Portugal should receive no compensation for any further services he may render in that expectly. Mr. Baymond asked him it he had any objection to stating for what reasons the Committee made the anusual report. Judge Spalding reptied that he would state no reason, except that the Committee was unanimous in its recommendation; and relusing very peremptorily and emphatically to permit Mr Enymond to ask any tartner question or make any turiner remark on the subject, he moved the previous question, and torced the report, without debate, explanation, or delay, through the House.

There is nothing very remarkable in Judge Spaloing's action in shutting off delate and forcing action upon a delicate and doubtful party question. It has come to be the common practice under the pressure of party emergencies, and Judge Spalding only follows the tashion -discourteous and discreptible as it is.
But the action of Congress on this matter is

worthy of a more full and distinct statement, Mr. James E. Harvey has been for the last four years and is now United States Minister at Por-tugal. Some three months since he wrote an unofficial letter to Secretary Seward on current political topics, in the course of which he ex-pressed his concurrence in the policy of the President and his dissent from the action of Congress. This letter was published in the Times, and at once attracted the attention of members of the House. Mr. Stevens, when the Diplomatic Appropriation bill was before the House, moved an amendment that the mission to Portugal be abolished, and the House concurred. On reaching the Senate this amendment was rejected; and when it came back the House rejused to concur, and asked a Committee of Conference; and this Committee, finding that the mission could not thus be abolished, and yet determined to get rid of Mr. Harvey, reserted to the means reported by Judge Spalding, but which Judge Spalding refused to explain or to allow any body cise to explain on the floor of

Congress has thus indorsed, in the strongest possible manner, by its own action, the removal or office holders for expressions of opinions hos-tile to its own. The only offcuse alleged against Mr. Harvey is the writing of a private letter expressing dissent from the political opinions and actions of Congress! Congress, by the Constitution, has nothing whatever to do with appointments or removals of office-holders; jet it resorts to, the remarkable and extraordinary process of legislation, for the sole purpose of accomplishing the removal of an office-holder guitty of the beinous crime of differing from Congre s in opinion, and of expressing that difterence in a private letter.

And at the very time Congress is thus resort ing to such means of exercising a power never conterred upon it, for such a reason, it is trying to rouse the indignation of the whole country against the President of the United States for loing the same thing, in the exercise of a power expressly conferred upon him by the Constitu on, and in exact conformity with what has been the usage of the Government from the day of its foundation until the present time.

The zeal of Congress in regard to removals from office evidently is a very one-sided and not a very disinterested sentiment. They have no sort of objection to such removals when they can make them on their own behalf and against those who differ from them in opinion. In all other cases they are opposed to them on principle! Judge Spalding is not exactly the man whom we expected to lead off in such a

The First Step.

From the Daily News. If the Southern people should ask us. What shall we do to be politically saved?-we would answer, secure your representation in Congress. If they should ask: What else shall we do to be politically saved ?-we would an wer: secure your representation in Congress. If there are concessions to be made, humiliations to be incurred, sacrifices of pride or of convenience to be accepted to attain that first step towards their salvation, we would say, Embrace every proposition, that does not involve dishonor. through which can be accomplished a foothold for the South in the National Legislature.

Thaddens Stevens fully appreciates the value, to his faction, of that monopoly of central legislation that he is able to control so long as he bars the doors of the Capitol in the maces of the Representatives of eleven Democratic States. We find him, therefore, keeping unceasing vigil at the threshold, and, with a sullen, stubborn, dogged persistence, dispu ing ever theory, and combating every movement that looks to reconstruction. There is no limit to this man's audacity, for he confronts popular sentiment with the same cool effrontery with which he ignores reason and argument, and turns his back upon the convictions even of his own partisans. But the scene in the House of Representatives on Thursday, in reference to the admission of Tennessee, shows conclusively that it is the purpose of the radicals who are in the harness of the Peunicals who are in the harness of the Peunicals and the Southsylvania demagogue, to exclude the South-ern States under any circumstances, upon the simple ground that the war severed them from Union. It is impossible for any State to

regard of our fundamental law practiced by the highest public functionaries throughout four years of war.

yield more completely to the dictation of the central power, or to comply more thoroughly with the exactions of the dominant party, than Tennessee has done, through the action of her Legislature (or rather Brownlow).) Still, when she has at last passed the ordeal demanded of her, and when even such a hearty Seath-hater as Mr. Bingnam acknowledges her credentials and invites her to a sent among the sisterhood, Thaddeus Stevens starts up alert, inflexible, cracks his waip in her tace, and buts her forego he reward of her submission, and retire to territorial dependency.

It is apparent that it is a part of the programme of the radicals—at least of those in the guiding strings of Mr. Stevens—to prevent the South, at all bazards, from resuming its share in the direction of the machinery of the central Govern-ment until the next Presidential election shall have been decided. We say, therefore, that the first thing for the South to do is to secure a footoold in Congress. They must get fate the arens before they can expect to strike effectively for their cause. Let them march in, with flying colors, by virtue of their rights, if possible. If not, let them crawl in, climb in, push in, buy themselves in, bribe themselves in, or steal in, get in what way they can, so that the next session of Congress unds them there. It is not a struggle in a lair field, where truth can hope to conquer with the weapons of chivalry. It is a struggle for political life and property against political robbers and assassing. These that are perishing from exposure will rather suder from extertion than go without saelier. Let the South get shelter first at any price; when the storm is over, and the discipline of the household restored, there will be an oppertunity to adjust the reckoning and put

SPECIAL NOTICES:

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE

Fourth District,

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,

OFFICE, SPRING GARDEN HALL, COR. THIRTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN, PHILADELPHIA, July 17, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to all persons residing or doing business in the FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT. embracing the Fourieenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-Seventh Wards, that the Annual Tax for 1866, upon Incomes. Licenses, Pianos Watches, etc., Is now due, and will be received at this Office without penalty, until the 28 h day of July inclusive.

BENJAMIN H. BROWN.

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Cerk of the Faculty.

EASTON Pennsylvania. April 4, 1866. 510

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FRANKFORD LYCKUM of SCIENCE for the sculrenent and direction of useful knowledge are hereby netffied that the property belonging to the said institution has been sold and the funds ready for distribution. The stockholders are the core requested to produce their certificates of other evidences of claim within one year from this date, otherwise they will be debarred from a light in said junction.

debarred from all right in Said land
WILLIAM OVUING TON,
1-AAC - HALLOROSS,
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No. 4610 Fr.nkford street, Frankford,
FEANKFORD June 18, 1866 619 tags* OFFICE OF THE TARR HOME-STEAD OIL COMPANY, No. 274 South THIRD

Birect. PHILDADELPHIA, July 5, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Th.N.CEN'S a share, clear or State taxes, payable on and after the 25th instant.

Transfer books will close on the 18th, and reopen on C. HIESKELL, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON FIRST Meritage Bonds of UNION PACIFIC RAIL-WAY COMPANY, Fastern Division, due August I, Wil be pai) on presentation of the Coupons at the Banking House of JAY COOKE & CO., New York, on and aner that date. WILLIAM J. PALMER.

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4th It gives a check to burgions by alarming the inmates, neighbors and police.

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ALLENTOWN, EASTON. BETHLEHEM, HAZLETON AND ALL POINTS IN THE

Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys. Commedious Cars, Smooth Track,

Excellent Hotels Are the Specialities of this Route.

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Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views or unsurpassed beauty, and the new buter provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.

Exacusion Tckets from Philade phis to principal points, issued I how Ticket Offices with the control of the cont points, resued r ROM TICKET OFFICES CNLY, atre-duced rates, on raturdays, youd to return this monday evening. racursion lickers to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, tractision it can be writtened, you lot the days, issued any day.

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

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SUMMER AREANGEMENT.

THROUGH IN TWO FOURS.

Five trains galy to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.
On and at er THURDDAY, June 28, 1986. trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as to lows:

Special Facultics.

Freight, with Passenger Car strached.

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Express (through in two hours).

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Accommodation.

Accommodation.

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Accommodation.

Accommodation.

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SUMMER RESORTS.

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CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1863.

GEORGE J. BOLTON.

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MERCHANTS' HOTEL.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J. This Botel 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 atten-

tien will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

MeNUTT & MASON, PROPEI STORS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.

18 new open for the reception of visitors.

75 lm BENJ. A SHOEMAKER Proprietor.

The Saturday 4% P. M. line from Vine street wharf
returns on Monday, arriving in rhiladelphiat at 9 A. M.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—
This stactous and eigent establishment with
oper for the reception of guests on or before the 27th
day of June, 1866.
6 15 in w2m ROBERT B LEEDS, Proprietor.

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Pleasure Seekers

NIAGARA FALLS, Lake Ontario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Moutreal Quebec Riviere du Loup.

Saguency River, White & ountains, Portland, Boston, Lake George, Saratoga, New York, etc. etc., will find it to their advantage to procure THROUGH TICKETS,

WHICH ARE SOLD AT REDUCED RATES AT THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE CATAWISSA RAILROAD LINE,

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

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No extra charge for meals or state rooms on steamers between Magara Fa is and Montreal. Tickets good until November 1st, 1856, and entitle the holders to stop over at any point on the route. For turther information and Guide Books descriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office,

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NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNT-1NS. LAKE GRORGE, SARATOGA DI LAWAR. WATER GAP, ETC. ETC.

These excursion routes are arranged for the special accouncedation of tourists and pleasure travellers, enabling them to visit the celeorated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of rare.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866 and entitle the holder to sop over at any point on the route.

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6.30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing MONDAY July 16, 1866 Trains will cave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as

leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—
9:08 A. M., Morning Mail, due 12:25.
2:00 P. M., Accommodation due 6 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Fast Express due 7:00

Returning will eaves age island—
6:30 A. M., Morning Mail due 10:07.
5:00 P. M., Express, due 12:07.
5:00 P. M., Express, due 8:22.
Ticket Offices, at Ferry took of Market street, and No 828 Chesnut street, Continerval Hotel
Persons turchasing tickets of the Agent, at No 828 Chesnut street can by eaving orders, have their bagging called for and cheeked at their residences by Graham's Pageage Express.
6:28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

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SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,

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LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL BY THE CAEGO OR SINGLE TON. Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the atove superior Coal, surable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

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