COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVERING TELEGRAPH.

The New Complication in Europe. From the Tribune.

The great question, Whether there will be peace in Europe? has not yet been officially answered. Sensational rumors of every kind still abound, but it should be borne in mind that we continue to be without an official announcement of either the acceptance or the rejection of the armistics. A few days ago we expressed a doubt as to the news of the formal acceptance of the armistice by Prussia, and it will appear from the news published yestering that now just the reverse is announced. We again believe this latter announcement to be devoid of an official basis, and to lack confirma-tion. Still more do we believe this to be the case with regard to the sensational rumors about a formal threat of armed intervention on the part of France. Until an official announcement is made of the result of the important diplomatic negotiations now going on, all the newspaper despatches should be received with great caution. The following points, we think, may be considered as certain:-

France is determined to use her whole influence to save Austria from an utter collapse, and from losing her posit on as a grand power. She will exert herself for saving for the Emperor of Austria every province of his empire except Venetia, and even for finding some territorial compensation for the loss of Venetia. To this view neither Italy nor Prussia will make an absolute resistance. It is true the Italian in-habitants of the Tyrol and of Trieste have just made a new exhibition of their desire to be incorporated with Italy, and the Italian Government is said to have insisted that the question of Southern Tyrol be regarded as an epen one; but after the cession of Venetis, the enmity between Italy and Austria will never again assume the former dimensions, and the chief cause why Italy sought to weaken Austria will have been removed.

As regards Prussia, Count Bismark would be likely to have little or no objection to indemni-fying Austria for her territorial losses, it she will consent to withdraw her opposition to the consolidation of the minor German States under the rule of Prussia. But it is this point which Austria is determined not to yield, and which may yet lead to the failure of the armistice. Expulsion from Germany would naturally acpear to Austria as preliminary to her expulsion from the number of the great powers of Europe. Prussia, flushed with her unparalleled successes. feels of course but little inclined to listen in this question to diplomatic counsel, and would prefer to solve the question by the Russia and the present administration of England desire, with France, that Austria remain one of the great powers of Europe, and are reported to make new efforts to this end. The cession of Veneria to France has caused intense indignation in both Italy and Prussia. In both countries the idea of ceding some territory to France meets with the unanimous and most determined opposition of the people, and any actual concession of this kind would be the

countries and France. On the whole, the complications in Europe have, by the latest steps of the French Government, again become more serious; but perther France, nor Italy and Prussia, we believe, are so eager to rush into a new war as the latest despatches from Europe represent them to be.

germ of the most intense hostility between these

France.

From the Times. The French people have surely reason to be proud of the present position of their country. No wonder that we read in the Parisian papers that upon the announcement of the cession of Venice to France, all parties. Legitimists or Bourbonists, Orleanists, Imperialists, and both wings of the Republicans, the blue or moderate, and red or ultra, joined in common congratulations at the great and bloodless victory France had won. And no one could deny that it was a personal victory for the Emperor. The people of Paris indeed seem to have considered it so, which of course inures to the honor of France

councils of Europe. To compare the France of to-day with France under the arst Empire would be unjust and improper. Then France was leared; now she is respected. Then the colossal power she wielded was the work of the military genius of Napoleon; now the influence she exerts is the result of the moral force of her diplomacy and the peaceful development of her innate strength. character of the two Emperors is widely different. so there is a wide distinction in the nature of the power the two Empires have unfolded in Europe. In one respect they resemble each other; the power of France was under the First, as it is now under the Taird Napoleon, purely personal, and solely the work of the Emperor. Modern France dates from the outbreak of

and increases her prestige and weight in the

the first Revolution, in 1789. From the days of her Grand Monarque, of her Richellen and Mazarin, she was gradually sinking in the scale of the world's estimation. Her military influence in Central Europe was annihilated at Ross-bach by Frederick the Great, her moral induence was destroyed by her own Pompadours. The only great not that the French monarchy, in space of all the depressing influences of debauchery, vice, and libidisusness, could nerve itself up to, was the assistance to the American Colonies in their War of Independence against England. The Treaty of Paris in 1783, by which England recognized the independence of the United States, ended this sporadic exertion of power, and the life of France continued to be divided between the tricks of a Cagliostro and

the indecencies of a Casanova.

The terrible Revolution, with its oceans of blood, was a tremendous retribution for all the lust and dissoluteness that had ruled uppermost in France for nearly a century. The worst passions of the human heart gained control of the country, and provoked the whole of Europe to intervention. It was then that the whole extent of the power of the French people became evi-dent, for in this unequal contest France came out victorious, and in 1796 her armies dictated peace to all her defeated neighbors. But these victories had also brought upon the stage a man than whom a greater had not existed since the day: of Charlemague, and who, after his first accession to power in 1800, considered it his mission to revive the empire of him whom he considered his prototype. For fifteen years this mighty mind swayed the power of France to his will, and the whole of Europe, excepting England and Russia, was almost literally at his feet. The power of France was then undoubtedly great. But it was the power of brute force wielded by superior intellect. It was hated and feared, and all its victims, whom it had thought to have completely subjected to its control, took advantage of the first favorable opportunity to the yoke. And hence the France of the first Napoleon was crushed in 1815, and among her enemies she found those whom she

had raised and benefited. A sorry time followed for France for the next afteen years under the "Restoration." The Bourbons had "learned nothing and forgotten nothing," and gracifude to the allied powers who restored them to the throne made the Bourbons their subservient tools. The ordinances of Polignac at last roused the sleeping lion, and the three memorable July days of 1830 saw the end of Bourbon rule and the accession of the Orleans Louis Philippe as "Citizen King." what was France under him? Mocked and rooffed at in almost every Court of Europe towards the latter part of his reign, troubling himself more about arranging marriages for his sons and daughters than about the best interests of France, it was no wonder that the Revolution of 1848 quietly disposed of him amid the rejoicings of the French people.

AND RELATED BY MALE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY A

This closes the second epoch of modern French history-the first the period of military greatness under Napoleon, the second the period of de-gradation under the Bourbons and Orleans. When the new Republic of France started in life, with Lamartine for the chie of its provi-sional government, no one predicte i for it a long career. That a monarchy of some forty, would career. That a monarchy of some form would develop uself out of the incongruous material of French Republicanism, all capable of judging assumed for certain. But no one thought of another Napoleon, none of a second Empire. When Louis Napoleon crossed the channel and announced himself a candidate for a seat in the first Republican Chamber of Deputies, he was laughed at in and out of France, Germans called him a mooncall, the Parisians ridiculed him as a visionary and a fool, and all the politicians in Europe considered him an imbecile and half-idiot. He contrived to be elected, and made a speech, and his oracular and sententions mode of expression, with nothing of that vivacity so characteristic of French oratory, occasioned another outburst of laughter and contempt. A President was to be elected. and he became a candidate for the office. The Parisians, priding themselves upon their superior knowledge, thought his can tidacy an excellent loke, as the political posters on the walls of the city during that canvass show. The renowned soldier C. vaignac, it was thought, would carry the day, but he did not. The "mooncalt," the "mbecile," and "hall-idiot" was elected in 1849 by a popular vote; he had his term extended ten years, and in 1852 he was Emperor as Napoleon the Third. leon the Third, and France an empire again.

From the ludicrous, or rather boyish attempts at Strasbourg and Boulogne, through the prison gates of Ham, to the Imperial throne of France, there can but ten years of time, and nothing had occurred in the life of Louis Napoleon that could approach, much less resemble in massive, heroic features, the Titanic career of his uncle-from a Licotenant of Artillers in 1792 to the Imperial

ruler of Europe in 1804.

And yet but fourteen years have clapsed since the second empire was proclaimed; and where and how stands France gow? Her achievements in war nave not been as nume-Trous, but equally as brilliant as under the Great Uncle. Sebastopol. Magenia, Solferino are as oright names for France's glory as Marengo, Austerlitz, or Jens. But immensely have been her victories of peace and dislomacy. The treaties of 1815 deposed his family from the throne, and exiled them forever from France Those treaties are no longer; they have crumbled to pieces from the constant attrition caused by the present Emperor. And now the oldest Imperial house in Europe voluntarily appeals to him to mediate between it and its enemies, and selects him as the channel through which it makes its concessions. It may have been unusual good luck that has so shaped circumstances that, without any special exh bition of great genius on his part, Louis Napoleon has risen superior to all other mon-archs, but then it also must have required unusual sacacity to take hold of them, and bend them to his use.

The Admission of Tennessee-President Johnson Master of the Situation. From the Herald.

The adoption by the Senate of the House joint resolution, slightly amended, recognizing the State of Tennessee as restored to the Union, and consequently entitled to representation in Con. gress, practically settles the question in regard to the South. No matter from what point of view it may be considered, it amounts to a sarrender by the radicals of the points for which they have been contending so long against the unanimous sentiment of the country. When we recall their former position in relation to restora, tion, we see at once the completeness of their deteat. They formerly held, with Mr. Thad. Stevens, that the South was mere conquered terthat the Southern Legislatures were illegal; that the State Governments of the South were not republican in form; and that negro suffrage must be adopted as a sine qua non. Now they admit that Tennessee is in the Union; that she is entitled to her rights as a State; that the action of her Legislature is legitimate; that her State Government is republican; and that her retusal to adopt negro suffrage is no bar to her restoration. A few of the more honest and consistent radicals voted against the resolution, both in the Senate and the House; but Wade and Stevens led the majority and hauled down their colors. The defeat of the Austrians at

Sudowa was not more decisive. The pretense put forward by the radicals to cover up their abandonment of what they called their principles, is that the Legislature of Tennessee has ratified the Constitutional amend-ment proposed by this Congress. That amendment simply provides that representatives snall be apportioned to the several States according to the number of male citizens allowed to vote in each State; that Federal or State officials who violated their official oaths by joining the Rebellion shall not be eligible for office; and that the Rebel debt shall not be paid. This ground has been covered before by the Southern Legis-latures, under the advice of President Johnson; and, as Mr. Sumner explained in the Senate and Mr. Boutwell in the House, it does not touch the negro suffrage issue, once so vital to the radicals. Neither Sumner nor Boutwell, however, could muster even a corporal's guard to preserve the consistency of their party. The season for re-nominations and elections is approaching too nearly for the radicals to continue to dety the opinions of their constituents any longer upon the restoration question, and their panic was general and their rout disastrous. Probably they hope that by restoring Tonnessee as a sop to the popular Cerberus, they may keep the other secedea States out a little longer; but the people are too intelligent to be deceived by so transgrarent a scheme. They know that the ad-mission of Tannessee concedes the whole subject of restoration; but they will not be any more disposed to favor the re-election of those radicals who have by their own votes contessed themselves wrong. The idea of a party retain-ing piace and power by repudiating itself is perfectly absurd; but it is precisely what the radicals have now attempted.

Great stress was laid, both in the Senate and the House, upon the "whereas" which preceded the jo nt resolution. It was altered and tinkered in every possible way, and some conservative members declined to vote for it. Unquestionably the radicals hope to get the "whereas" into a shape that will present some appearance of consistency with their former utterances and record; but we advise them to waste no more time and trouble upon so puerile an undertaking. Nobody cares what may be said in the "whereas." The resolution, which has been adopted, is the only thing tust will have any practical effect, and that resolution makes President Johnson master of the situation. After all these weary months of bitter animosity Congress has adopted the President's policy. The manner of doing so has been most ungracious, but the fact is none the less apparent. The President did not approve of the Constitutional amendment which Tennessee has endorsed; but his disapproval only led the radicals into a trap, for the President does approve of the principles of the amendment, although he thinks their repetition in this form unnecessary. The first article of the amendment provides that all persons born in the United States or naturalized here are citizens thereof. This everybody admits as a logical consequence of the abolition of slavery, and President Johnson has repeatedly asserted

it. The second section provides for the appor-tic ment of representatives according to the number of actual voters; but this President Johnson himself suggested. The third section excludes Rebels from office, as President Johnson has done. The fourth section prohibits the payment of the Rebel debt; but President Johnson has already secured this prohibition. Congress has only done the President's work over again. The amendment will never become part of the Constitution, because it is unneces sary; but the other Southern States have only to indorse it, like Tennessee, and they are at once restored to the Union. Congress thus adopts the President's policy in substance, and only differs

with him about the form.
We heartily congratulate the President and the people upon their triumph over the radicals. It is a victory that leaves the fanatical faction-

ists in a more demoralized condition than ever. | pigeor-holes, sent to the pressione time since The abandonment of their platform will gain | an epistle from our Portuguese friend, Mr. them no popularity, but it will deprive them of all their really honest though misguided sup-porters, like Mr. Wendell Phillips. They have contended that no Southern Legislature is legal; but they now illogically accept the action of the Tennessee Legislature as the basis of Congres-sional restoration. They have insisted that no Southern State was truly republican unless it admitted negroes to the ballot-box and official stations; but now they recognize Tennessee as in the Union, although she has decided against negro suffrage. They intended to keep all the Southern States from participation in the next Presidential election; but now they have opened the door so widely that it caunot be

They have accused the President of usurpations of power; but now they endorse his whole policy. Their fear of the popular yote has proved stronger than their dislike to the Presient, and they have inadvertently paid him a nigh compliment by admitting his own State first of all. But at the same time their conces sions will gain them no advantage at the elections. Even it all the Southern States were restored to-day, the people would not be any better satisfied with this Congress and the Republican party. They would ask why all this had not been done long ago, without so much delay. They would argue that as Congress had officially acknowledged the President's policy to correct, Congress must have been all this

while in the wrong.

The people also have other issues to settle with the radicals. They do not see why Congress should escape censure for its lobs, its extravagance, its corruption, its public swindles, and its drivate peculations, occause it has at last conlessed its imbecility regarding restoration. These abuses alone demand a thorough reconstruction of parties. The admission of Tennessee has ndered President Johnson stronger than ever; on it will not enable the radicals to e-cape from the political deluge of the fall elections. One at issue may be removed from the cauvass; but the other great issues, touching the pockets the people, through taxation, the tariff and gh prices, will remain in full lorce and damag ing effect.

Admission of Tennessee.

From the Daicy News. The process by which the State of Tennessee is being reinstated into the political household is one that conflicts so much with the principles of our form of government, that Congress is sorely perplexed in attempting to carry out the details. In the Senate, on Saturday, a number of modifications of the programme followed by the House were suggested, and the radicals were puzzled to devise some pian for the practical application of their theory that the life of States is in the hands of the National Legislature. The difficulty to be met is the simple lac that the Southern States bave, in right, a State existence that does not depend on Congressional action; and it is, in truth, an abourd proceeding to legislate it to existence that which arready exists, or to pretend to create, by joint or concurrent resolution, that imperishable political essence that was a power, a reality, and sovereignty before the first Federal Congress was organized under the Constitution.

It is true that Tennessee and other States have been for a time without representation in the Central Legislature, but that was the consequence not or any interruption or cessation o State existence, but of the usurpations of a fact on that had taken possession of the National Capitol, and in the exercise of an authority to which they had no claim, ignored the leg timate claims of others. This monopoly of central leg slation might have been assumed at any period in the course of the republic by any faction that had the audacity to attempt it, and the power to trample upon right. It is because the southern States are weak and powerless that the radicals have deprived them of their grivileges, and they would continue to go so were it not that they are aware of a popular sentiment in the North that has been aroused for the vindi cation of the principles of self-government and the integrity of the republic. It has been the confessed purpose of the radicals to disfrauchise the Southern people until after the next Presidential election; and the scheme has only been abandoned under the pressure of a popular opinion so earnest and emphatic in its protest. that even the most reckless demagogues felt that

n was dangerous and useless to resist it.

But we are willing to leave to the radical Congress the poor gratification of seeming to conter upon the South a boon, while they are in fact acknowledging, upon compulsion, an inatienable right. If our enemies permit our reinforcements to march into our camp, we will not too closely question whether they come by the byways or by the highways. The point is to secure Southern representation in Con-gress. If the Southern States have to bend a little at the threshold, it is only to pick up the keys to the vaults where the treasures of their pointical inture are stored. They will resume their dignity and independence when they become a power and an influence in the National Legislature. What though Brownlow presents e passport of Tennessee stained with his insult and alsehood; the shame is his, not hers. When her voice is heard in the Capitol she can brand the talsebood and resent the insult. Soldiers that march to victory do not hesitate to travel a little through the mire; and the Southern States should not hesitate to do whatever they honorably can to secure Congressional representation.

The admission of Tennessee is the first step towards reconstruction, and the first step is the most difficult. The radicals are bold and stubborn, but they have been compelled to take a step backwards, and in their case retrogression means a consciousness of deteat. The exposure of their conspiracy to obtain pessession of the Federal arms and munitions of war, with intent to provoke another civil strife, was scarcely needed to demonstrate their unworthiness even to exist as a party in the political arena. But their organization is still strong enough to be dangerous, and never more dangerous than now, when prompted by desperation. Let no attribute of strength be neglected in forming the great of strength be neglected in forming banner of conservative party that is to bear the banner of the national Union in the coming struggle. commence this campaign auspiciously, with the rehabilitation of Tennessee as a good omen of success; let the fight go on till every star in the flag of the Union symbols a State in the full enjoyment of its rights, in the full exercise of its duties as a State, under the Constitution and laws of the Republic.

The Dignity of Congress.

From the World. The dignity of the House of Representatives has been vindicated against General Rousseau, of Kentucky, who had infringed upon that a wiul thing by laying his rattan over the shoulders of a scurvy little political parson named Grinnell. This wretched little being had previously inflicted a much worse wound upon the dignity of the House by making it his passive accomplice in an atterly blackguardly attack apon the character of the gallant officer who subsequently chastised him. But as Grinnell belongs to the party of "great moral ideas," his colleagues of the majority lacked the heart to call him to account for indulging in the established verns

cular of their faction.

Speaker Colfax made his reprimand of General Rousseau as short as possible; but he could not make it so short that it should not give him an make it so short that it should not give him an opportunity of being ungrammatical. It is a small matter, comparatively, to be reprimanded by a Rump Congress; but it is hard to be told, in the name of an assembled 'House of Representatives," that "they have declared" one guilty of "violating its privileges." Now that the House has eased its mind, we submit that the Senate ought to take some natice of the the Senate ought to take some notice of the affront put upon its more august self by Senator Sumner, when he confessed, as he did the other morning, that he had committed it to what he knew to be an "undignified" proceeding because he was airaid of Thaddeus Stevens! Secretary Seward, who has such a passion for publishing correspondence that, when his own pen for a moment pauses in its productive flow, he prints all the letters he can find in his

Minister Harvey.

This epistle Thaddeus Stevens and his friends This epistle Thaddeus Stevens and his friends consider that Mr. Harvey had no business to write; and by way of letting all our foreign Ministers know that they are a lot of sweeps and lackeys, with no right to opinions of their own, these liberal politicians made up their minds that if Mr. Sumner and the Senate would not agree to cut of Harvey's rations by name in the Diplomatic Appropriation bill, the mission to Portugal should be abolished. cutright! Comment upon such a proceeding is needless. Even the radical Senators had the grace to be ashamed of it; and Mr. Fessoreden spoke on the subject with some little glow of wounded self-respect. But under the whip of Sumner. Mr. Fessenden and the rest crouched down, just as Sumner himself had crouched under the whip of Stevens; and the Senate actually joined with the House in snatching away Mr. Harvey's dinner off h s table, because he was so audacious as to express his own views in a letter to the head of his own department. To have stopped the salary Secretary Seward or the President would have been not one whit more decent and constitutional, but it would, at least, have been more courageous. And it the Senate has any real teeling of "dignity" left, this transaction should be taken up, and the parties to it exco-riated in the most impressive manner "upon

PRESS PROSECUTIONS. - There are seven literary fournals in Paris which have been prosecuted by the Government for having treated of political

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 Fourteenth, 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 28th

BENJAMIN H. BROWN,

COLLECTOR. PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the g neval Course of Instruction in this Lepartment, usual neit to by a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue these branches which are essentially practical and technical viz.—

ENGINEERING—Civil. Topographical and Mechanical Mining and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICUL-14 Rr and the ABTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of Trade, and to the MERCE; or 3 ODERN LANGUAGE and COMMERCE; or 3 ODERN LANGUAGE and FILIOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Chemistry of President CATTFLL, or to Prof. R. B. VOUNGMAN.

Cerk of the Faculty.

EASTON Pennsylvania. April 4.1866.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FRANKFORD LYCEUM OF SCIENCE for the acquirement and diffusion of useful knowledge are hereby notified that the property belonging to the said institution has been sold and the funds ready for distribution. The stockholders are the e ore requested to produce their certificates or other evidences of claim within one year from this date, otherwise they will be debayed from all tight in said limits. debarred from all right in said fund
WILLIAM OVUINGTON,
ISAAC SHALLCROSS,
ROBERT HUCK L.

No. 4610 Frankford street, Frankford FEANKFORD, June 18, 1866 6 19 tu6w

OFFICE OF THE TARR HOME-STEAD OIL COMPANY, No. 274 SOUGH THIRD Birect.

PHILDADELPHIA, July 5, 1866.

The Board of Directors have tols day desiared 4 Divi dend of TEN CENTS a share, clear of State taxes, payable on and af er the 25th instant.
Transfer books will close on the 18th, and reopen on

C. HIESKELL, Treasurer. THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON FIRST THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON FIRST WAY COMPANY, Eastern Division, due August I, will be paid on presentation of the Compons at the Banking House of JAT COOKE & CO., New York, on and after that date.

WILLIAM J. PALMER,

7 19 11:*

WILLIAM J. PALMER,

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Fublic generally that he has lest nothing undone to make
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BOAEL is immissed with ERANDIES, WINES,
WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

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accommodation. The grounds have been very much
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Fine livery is in attendance. Excursion Tickets are
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1. Fasse meers leaving Fhilade phia at 10 A.M., come
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Fishing lines and tackle always on hand. Stable room on the premises.

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Excellent Hotels Are the Specialities of this Route. Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without

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The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarro opens up views of unsurpassed boauty, and the new bote provides the best and most ample accommonations for summer visitors. Excursion Tekens from Philadelphia to principal points, is-sued FEOM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, sood to return till monday Excursion Tickers to Witkesbarre, good for ten days, Excursion richers to whitesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.

THROUGH TRAINS.

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

For particulars, see time table in another column. 6 9 2mm ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

For particulars, see time table in another column.

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SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARPANGEMENT.

THROUGH IN 1 WO HOURS.

Five trains daily to A lantic city, and one on Sunday On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion.—

600 A. M. Mail.—

730 A. M. Express (through in two hours).—

8 pecial Excursion.—

9 18 P. M. Mail.—

11:33 A. M. Express (through in two hours).—

7 48 A. M. Accommodation.

10:33 A. M. Express (through in two hours).—

7 48 A. M. Accommodation.

10:45 P. M. Beturning leaves Jackson.—

10:45 P. M. And 2 60 P. M. Leaves Haddonfield.—

10:45 P. M. Bunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 30 A. M. Juncilon Accommodation.

10:45 P. M. Bunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 30 A. M. June Jon A. M. Bunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 30 A. M. Bunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 30 A. M. Bunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 30 A. M. Bunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 30 A. M. Fare to Atlantic at 4 5 P. M.

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

Tickets for sale at No. 828 Chesnut street (tontimental lotel). and at the office of the rhiladelphia Local Express Company. Principal Office No. 220 N. Wharves, above Vine will attend to the usual branches of supress to Atlantic City, and all way stations of the road Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1863.

GEORGE J. BOLTON.

6 21 w fm 2m PROPRIETOR.

MERCHANTS HOTEL CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE BEGEP. TION OF QUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attentien will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

MeNUTT & MASON. PROPRIETORS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
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LISTON OPEN FOR THE STATES HOTEL,
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The Saturday 48 P. M. line from Vine street whare
returns on Monday, arriving in thilade phiat at 9 A. M.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. This spacious and elegant establishment with oper for the reception of guests on or before the fria day of June, 1866.

ROBERT B LEEDS, Proprietor.

EXCURSIONISTS.

TOURISTS,

Pleasure Seekers

NIAGARA FALLS,

Lake Ontario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Moutreat Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Saguenay kiver, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake George, Saratoga, New York, etc. 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 enoice of several routes to Niagara Falls, and Through Tickets are sold down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montrea . and Quenec via the American and English Line or Steamers,

River St. Lawrence by daylight, returning to New York or Boston by FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES. These routes offer to pleasure seekers scenery unsur-

passing the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the

passed in this country. No extra charge for meals or state-rooms on steamers between Niagara Fa.ls and Montreal. Tickets good until Novemoer 1st, 1866, and entitle the holders to stop over at any point on the route.

For further information and Guide Books de-

scriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office. No. 425 CHESNUT Street. 6 13w.m2m Passenger Agent. CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA
WARE RAILROADS.
GRAND EXCURSION ARBANGEMENT

TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL

NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBFC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA DF LAWARS WATER GAP, ETC. ETC.

These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure traveilers, enabling them to visit the celeorated watering places of the North, at 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, infermation, and circulars descriptive of the routes apply at the Ticket Office of the company, No 8.8 CHENAUT Street Continental Hotal.

6.39.2m

W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing MONDAY July 16, 1866. Trains will feave (Upper Ferry) Markot street, Philadelphia, as

leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—

19-16 A. M. Morning Mail, due 12-25.

2 00 P. M. Accommodation due 6 P. M.

4 00 P. b. Fast Express due 7-05

Returning will save Cape Island—

6-20 A. M., Morning Mail due 10-07.

9 00 A. M., Fast Express, due 12-07.

5 00 P. M. Express, due 8-22.

Tichet Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No828Che-brut street, Continental Hotel

Fersons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No-818

Chesnut street, can by leaving orders, have their bagpage called for and checked at their residences by

Graham's Bagrage Express.

6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

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ONE TRIAL

SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,

SCHUYLKILL,

LEHIGH.

AND BITUMINOUS COAL,

No. 935 North NINTH Street,

Above Poplar, East Side. [62 JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater. Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the atove superior Coal, surable for farmly use, to

which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally. Orders selt at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch of Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS BENDER'S

COAL AND ICE DEPOT, S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWFILL STREETS,

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coul from the Greenwood Colhery, Stove, Egw. and Beater size \$7:30; & ut at \$6:50. Also, the very superior Schuyfkill Coal, from the Recvesdale Colliery Nut size \$6:50. Al other sizes \$7:50. All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, is not as represented. Also, the fool fortetted if not full weight.

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