THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH

Punishing Traitors.

From the Tribune. The World, snarling at our arguments for the abolition of hanging, says:-

"We warn the Iribune people that capital punishment cannot be abolished before the truition of their infernal radical schemes. It they or their desperate political associates raise the standard of rabellion, is will be at the imminent risk of their necks; and no amount of editorial whining in advance will do them any good. It the radica's have their minds made up for treason, they must be prepared to meet all its consequences, hanging included."

Very well. The Tribune has no objection. It never complained when your sort of people hung old John Brown. If our sort conspire and fight to overthrow the republic, give them the full measure of the law. But what do you propose to do with the Democratic traitors like James C. Faulkner, who, while drawing large salaries from the Treasury of the Union, were preparing the Courts to which they were accredited for a premature recognition of the Southern

What with Democratic traitors like Gustavus W. Smith and Mansfield Lovell, who aban-doned important offices in our city to fight in the Rebel armies for the dissolution of the

What with Democratic editors like Morse, of Connecticut, and his compeer from Ohio, who soon after Buil Run made their way clandestinely into the Confederacy, and did their little atmost to secure its triumph over the Union?

What with the Indiana Democrats who piloted John Morgan's and other Rebei raiders to in-vade their own State, and plunder its people of horses and tood? and what of the Pennsylvania Democrats who piloted the Rebel vanguard to Chambersburg and Gettysburg? What with Pemberton, Gardner, and other Northern Democrats, who entisted in the Rebel

armies, and rose to high commands? What with Clement L. Vallandigham, the Democratic leader, of whom Mr. John B. Jones, in his "Rebel War Clerk's Diary," thus makes

"June 22, 1863 .- To-day, I saw the memorandum "June 22, 1803.—To-day, I saw the memorandum of Mr. Ould of the conversation held with Mr. Vallandigham, for file in the archives. He says, 'If we can only he dout this year, the Peace party of the North would sweep the Lincoln dynasty out of existence' He seems to have thought that our cause was sinking, and feared we would submit; which would of course, be runnous to his party."

What with Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan Jeremiah S. Black, Thomas H. Seymour, William B. Reed, Francis W. Hughes, and ever so many other Northern Democrats whose acts and words proved them in sympathy with the Rebels

throughout our great struggle?
What with the Hon, Ben, Wood, re-elected to
Congress by Tammany Hall in the very agony of that struggle, while he was notoriously in fel-lowship and communion with the Rebels throughout, and who was supplied by them with \$25,000 at one time (we know not how much at others) to enable him to carry out

their common purposes?

Understand that we make no objection to the hanging of radicals if they prove traitors to their country. Give them all that the law allows. But what does the World regard as the proper punishment of those conspicuous Democrats who were implacably and actively hostile—not to the Administration, but to the Government during its long, arduous, doubtful struggle with red-handed treason from 1861 to 1865? Speak

The Curious Complications of the European Troubles. From the Herald.

The important intelligence from Europe, dated to the 15th of July, indicates very plainly that the general opinion tends to the belief that the armistice proposed by Napoleon will amount to nothing, and that the war will have to be resumed. Where the various interests are so conflicting, and where everybody expects so much, a peaceable agreement is by no means likely. Napoleon has undertaken to bring about a settlement; but the almost unanimous sentiment is that he has undertaken too much, and may himself become involved in the difficulties which he is trying to arrange. He has appealed to Russia and to England to assist him; but the interests of these two powers are not all identi-cal, nor do they coincide with those of France. Either England or Russia could afford to let the war go on between the original combatants to its natural results without being very much affected by it one way or the other. Napoleon, on the other hand, is very anxious about boundaries and the balance of power; and this anxiety has led him to so mix himself up with the dispute that he can hardly avoid taking an active part in whatever may follow.

Let us look for a moment at the various complications. Austria, by her own confession, had been badly beaten. History contains the record of no other campaign so grand, so short, and so decisive. The German Confederation isbroken up, and Prussia has overrun several of the minor States. Venetia has been transferred from Austria to France, leaving Italy discontented and augry. Now, in any conference that may be held, the first points to be considered will be the demands of Prussia. What will Prussia require? Bismark has always been a boid and ambitious man, and it is probable that he will rather increase than abate his desires, now that he appears as a conqueror. If Bismark con-sents to a new German Confederation, with Prussia as its leader, and Austria as one of the minor States, that may be arranged; but we doubt whether he will confine himself to so moderate a project. There is much bad blood between Prussia and Austria, and it is more likely that Bismark will insist that Austria shall be excluded alto-gether, and that Prussia shall be adowed to retain all the territory she has occupied, and be come the great German empire, with leave to gobble up the remains of Austria upon some other occasion. Should this proposition be made, England and Russia may be willing to be willing to agree to it—particularly after the expression of that ominous warning contained in the Moscow Gazette, to the effect that it Italy and Prussia permit themselves to be made the "tools" of France, they are not to be trusted—since Austria has certainly deserved her fate, and since a united German empire would be an excellent offset against France. Napoleon could not accept any such scheme, however, and Austria would also object. Here, then, we come upon a lecided difference of opinion, enough of itself to break up the Conference.

But Italy has her demands as well as Prussia.

The Italians feel that Austria should have surgendered Venetia to them instead of to France, and they know that the object of this surprising transfer is to save Rome and the Pope, by affording Napoleon the means of driving a hard bargain with Ith'y. Almost unquestionably, Italy will not consent to make such a bargain, cially as powerful Pressia is her backer, Napoleon may talk about Rome and Venice; but the Italians will contend that Venetia already belongs to them, and therefore cannot be used in the trade, and that Rome is ain a part of Italy, and must not be taken from her. The Italian Government might, perhaps, be willing to yield something to Napoleon, but the Italian people would not permit it. A concession would be the signal for a revolution. But if Italy shall assume this attitude, how is Napo-leon to get out of the squabble gracefully? He may give up Venetia, but he can claim no credit and no compensation for it. In history it will look like giving up a ripe plum to a determined little fellow who says that it is his;
that he will have it; that he will not give a
fe or anything else for it; and that it you
give it to him he will call his big brother.

Prussia, and raise a row. To relinquish the plum is, under the circumstances, the best course to pursue; but it will lack that the strical effect of which Napoleon is so food, and it will not help the Pope of Rome. What will help the Pope? Will Napoleon take part in the war for the sake of his Holiness? Would it be safe for him to do so? France is now a nation of restaurant-keepers, as England is a nation of shop-keepers, and desires, most of all, not glory or territory, but peace and the chance to make a little money. Bismark may be very impudent and tally very ungrateful, but war taxes and the conscription are worse than either. If Napoleon were to go to war, a revolution in France would be among the probabilities. But if he does not go to war, how is he to save the Pope and assist go to war, how is he to save the Pope and assist Austria? This is the problem over which he is now figuring. But in any event we do not see, after the open expression of her opinion just referred to, why Russia should not leave the other powers to settle the matter between them, while she goes quietly on to Constantinople, acquiring its possession as her material guaran-tee against inture eventualities. Only in case of to a very decided victory or a large acquisition on the part of France would Russ a be called upon to interfere. So long as Prussia held Napoleon in check all the ends of Russia would be sub-

Necessity for Conservative Action.

From the Daily News.

The impediments thrown by the radicals in the way of the recuperation of the South have cost the waste of millions that might have been ap plied towards the satisfaction of the public debt It must be apparent to every reasonable being that the proper mission of the people, whether in official station or in the exercise of the simple functions of citizenship, is to develope and make immediate use of the resources upon which the Republic depends for relief from the enormous burdens imposed upon it by the vast expendi-tures and devastation of the late war. There are, in fact, no political issues of a nature to embarrass the action of the commercial and in-dustrial communities, except such as have been thrust upon the country by the turbulence and

ambition of radical demagogues.

The Southern people ask nothing better than the privilege of rebuilding their fortunes by their own labor and enterprise, and the masses of the North are well disposed to encourage and assist the work of redeeming from unproductiveness and waste those rich lands of the South that now lie sale under the curse of radical misrule. But while faction, holding the reins of power, seems bent upon cripping the resources of the conquered territory, and central leelslation aims at degrading the conquered people and paralyzing their energies, it is but natural that Northern capital and Northern industry should fear to venture in a field where the fair hopes of profitable investment are blighted by fanaticism and oppression.

The apathy and discouragement in the South consequent upon the demoralizing influences of the radical policy do not confine their evil effects to the section that is held under this ban of partisan malevolence. The whole commercial and industrial tapric of the republic suffers, and the elements of general prosperity lose a great portion of their attributes of strength. people groan under their load of taxation, they give the lion's snare of the profits of their toil to the National Treasury, they are dismayed at the extravagant prices they have to pay for the necessaries of life; are they not indignant, too, in seeing the National Legislature engrossed, not with legislation for their relief, but with schemes to perpetuate a partisau power and to vent a partisan vindictiveness upon the South? Is it not time for them to arise in their might and overwhelm a faction that thus abuses its supremacy, and standing upon the high places of an usurped authority, throws a shadow upon the broad fields of industry, and sends the poison of lethargy into the arteries of trace? The masses are struggling for bread, while their servants in Congress are struggling for political ascendancy. Is this a condition of affairs that an intelligent and self-governing people can submit to? The Republic has just passed through the ordeal of civil strite; has survived convulsion, but is still faint and has survived convulsion, but is still faint and unsettled under the effects of the terrible trial. It requires rest, reinvigoration, and the absence of all unwholesome and exciting influences. Statesmanship, at such a crisis, would adopt a temperate and conciliatory policy in the adjustment of all questions that have not been determined by the appeal to arms. It is such a policy that the interests of the people demand, and we are therefore confident that the conservative league in behalt of National Union will have a popular support unprecedented in the annals of

The Case of Tennessee-Its Bearings and Results.

political warfare.

From the Times. There are proverbs which teach us to accept good things for what they are worth, instead of scrutinizing too closely the motives in which they originate and the drawbacks by which they are attended. On this ground, perhaps, we ought to be thankful for the action of Congress in the case of Tennessee, without grumbling because of its tardiness, or demurring because it finally comes in a shape other than that which we would have dictated. The members of the Gradgrind family may insist that there is no necessity for travelling beyond the fact-the fact that in the closing hours of the session Senators and Representatives are admitted, whose constitutional right to admission was as valid seven months ago as it is to-day. The charitably disposed may further suggest that on the principle affirmed in the Good Book, we are bound to accord full credit to the eleventh-hour repentance of the sinners whom it has been our painful duty again and again to chastise. And yet, aside from these considerations, it can hardly be amiss to glance at the processes which preceded this late though proper action and the position in which it leaves many of the most pertinacious assatlants of the President's

One notable point has been gained. Whatever else may be open to controversy, the theory of State suicide—of the provincial relations of the States lately in rebellion-has now been demolished. A decisive majority of the Union party bave affirmed, in effect, that Tennessee has not been out of the Union, is in the Union now, irrespective of any enabling legislation by Congress; and what is true in respect of Tennessee is equally true of all other Southern States. The case of one is, to this extent, the case of all. The authority exercised by the one pertains constitutionally to the others. They may ratify the amend-ment or they may reject it; but at least the reterence to them implied their existence as States, and not as Territories. The subjugation doctrine, then, the most ultra of all the ultra-isms which radical philosophy has invented since the war, is abandoned in the house of its friends. Men may talk about it when they have nothing better to fall back upon, but for all

practical purposes it has disappeared from the held of politics. True, the preamble eventually agreed to by both houses declares that Tennessee "can only be restored to its former pointical relations in the Union by the consent of the law-making power of the United States;" and, of course, the same reservation applies to the other States. But the words of a preamble cannot alter the essential conditions of the case. They who have for months opposed the admission of Tennessee may be pardoned for their desire to save what remains of their consistency; they may derive consolation from the repetition of a form of talth which they have at length superseded by more liberal works. But the fact remains that Tennessee has done nothing now beyond exercis ing power vested in it as a State. And, being all the time a State, as the reference logically implies, its constitutional relations to the Union were as sound, as comprehensive, as just, before the ratification of the amendment as after the transmitting of Brownlow's diagraceful despatch. The difference is in Congress, set in the constitutional portion of the State. 15 right to representation, abstractly considered, was as good prior to the recent proceedings of

its Legislature as now. Congress has changed, and the change is happily a divergence from radicalism. It the preamble afford any relief in the circumstances, there are is who will be illiberal enough to begrudge its enjoyment. And the cismor for negro suffrage is simultaneously tabooed. The doctrine of State suicide and the doctrine of compulsory and universal negro subrage fall together. The Union party put an end to both, the radicals looking on helplessly, and some of them even helping to consummate the work. When the critical moment arrived, scarcely a legislator history at the alleged shifts of Consummate. hinted at the alleged ability of Congres to dictate upon the subject to a State which had exercised one of its attributes of sovereignty; and but a small handful favored the idea enacting a suffrage condition, to be complied with before regaining Congressional representation. The pet dogma of the radicals was effectually demolished. For the action of both Houses substantially concedes the right of a State to determine its own franchise. And in-assuuch as the formal admission of Tennessee involves its posse-sion of republican institu-tions, it follows that Congress repudiates the radical notion that the entranchisement of the negro is essential to the maintenance of repub-

In these particulars and in this way the pro-In these particulars and in this way the proceedings of Congress with reference to Tennessee are gratifying signs of the relative weakness of radicalism when the Union party is brought face to face with vital issues. By committees, by reports and resolutions, by success tul resistance to the Executive, by preventing conciliatory and constitutional action, and by infusing into the debates of the session its own spirit of bitterness, the radical element has undoubtedly proved its potency. But the asmission of Tenproved its potency. But the admission of Tennessee in the manner described and upon the grounds stated, establishes the controlling power of the moderate elements when united. As again t conservative Republicans and conservative Republicans and conservative Republicans. vative Democrats, the radicals are subject to restraint; and being restrained, there are among them those who make a virtue of necessity and vote for propositions to which, on their own showing, they are fundamentally opposed.

For this result, however, let us not forget that much is due to the better sense of elements other than the extreme radical. Among those who voted for the joint resolution were several to whom certain parts of it are objectionable. There are Republicans, and there are Demo-crats, who, could each have had his way, would have modified it in one degree or another. have attempted that, would have been to defeat the whole effort, to delay for months a most important initiatory step, and to delight the radicals by plaving their same. Moderation and mutual concession averted this result; and the country now has the satisfaction of se Congress committed to a proceeding which, with all its defects, indicates the weakness of radicalism when brought to a fair trial of its strength.

The Convention and the "Times." From the World.

The Times, which has made one more summersault, returned to a quasi support of the Philadelphia Convention, and professed anew to regard it as a reconstruction of the Republican party, now at last piques public curiosity. Its vacillations bitherto have been amusing, but the constancy of them breeds in people's minds, naturally enough, the notion of a concealed purpose, and sets speculation on edge to discover if tergiversation, too, has its law.

Of course, nolsody is deceived by the Times' renewed pretense that the Philadelphia Convention is to reorganize the Republican party. Mr. Raymond is chairman of its Central Executive Committee, yet neither made nor joined in the call of that Convention. And had he done sc, the Republican hosts would never have come for all his calling, for everybody knows, and Mr. Seward constantly asserts, that the Republican party is radical in the North by as heavy a majority as its representatives are in the Rump Congress. Mr. Raymond sat in us last caucus in a minority of one.

Nor is anybody deceived by the Times' urging upon the Philadelphia Convention a rule of admission which will exclude "Copperheads and Rebels." The purpose of the Convention is to assemble from the South the very men whom the Rump excludes from their rightful seats in the Congress of the United States. The Times protests against the exclusion practised by the Rump, and professes the desire to impose a more wholesale rule of exclusion upon the Convention. In the interest of the Union, it demands admission to Congress of Southern representatives; in the interest of the Union party (needing nationalization), it demands the exclusion of the same Southern representatives from the Convention. So much for those who were "Rebels." But where "Rebels" can enter, "Copperheads" cannot be shut out. Those who thought peace should be tried as a means of restoring the Union, are not for that reason unfit to sit on the same beaches with those who fought against the Union till nghting was hopeless, if present loyalty, present desire for the restoration of the Union, be made the sole test of admission to the Convention, as it is made the sole test by

those who call it.

The Times' insincerity is patent, but it may be

exhibited in still another light.

If the Times, as a Republican journal, were sincere in its complacency towards the Philadelphia Convention, it could only be on such grounds as those from which the only other Republican journal of any consequence in the whole country that does not assail the Convention, regards it with complacency. The Spring-field Republican thinks it will be "a great gain to the country," because "it will be a grand conversion of the nation's enemies into the nation's friends," "The Rebels and Copperheads must abandon their old positions;" "must baptize themselves in a new and national spirit;" * must start airesh on a new tooting, in keeping with the dominant loyalty and unity of the nation.' Now this is intelligible from the point of view of such patriotism as Republicans are capable of

It is intolerant, bigoted, almost Pecksniffian (for the only enemies to the unity of the nation were secessionists, conquered after a four years war, and the radical majority of the Republican party, who have prolonged their struggle agains the Union for more than another year, and thus tar successfully); but its patriotism, such as it is, is pertectly intelligible from the Republican stand-point, and only from such a stand-point protessed Republican, desiring the unity of the nation, with no sinister purpose, regard complacently the Philadelphia Convention. The Times' insincerity is patent from still

another point of view. The Philadelphia Convention is a no-party convention. It cannot, therefore, make any party tests the standard of admission. If it were a Democratic Convention, Mr. Fernando Wood would have to cool his heels outside the door as he did at Chicago, as he has done at Albany for many a year. If it were a Demo-cratic Convention, Mr. Benjamin Wood, who in the Daily News opposed the candidates of the Democratic party in the last national election, in the last State election, in the last city election, and who is a straightforward man as well as a modest one, would never think of asking admission. If it were a Republican Convention, we suppose that to-day, no man who said, as Mr Seward did, "the Union cannot be maintained by force," that "a Union of force was a des-potism." that "he did not know what the Union would be worth if saved by the use of the sword," could be admitted; but if that were parloned, his preference (since he is hopeless now of the Presidency) for the Premiership of two administrations over fidelity to his party and the seclusion of Auburn, would certainly ex clude him. But party tests do not apply to a no-party convention, and it Mr. Fernande or Mr. Seward present themselves at Philadel-phia, thus avowing their accordance with the objects of the call, and are duly elected to represent anybody, no test will exclude them which will not empty the Convention. It is, therefore, as much out of place for Mr. Weed to refuse to sit la the Convention alongside Mr. Pendleton for his copperheadism, as it would be for Mr. Pendleton to refuse to sit alongside Mr. Weed because he always denounces radicals and then votes with them, or because, "corrupting Lesslatures, he makes all good government impossible," or because he is six feet high, or

for any other inappropriate reason. Has he been duly elected to represent any district? Does be approve the call? If yea, then he must be admitted; if nay, then he must be excluded. If the balancing of the Times, which will

If the balancing of the Times, which will doubtless be prolonged till the 14th of August, had no sinister intent in it; if it were to act upon its present opinion of Copperheads and Rebels as it has never acted upon its past opinions of the radicals, all that would not concern the Philadelphia Convention. It may go or stay. Small politics are impossible amid great events. This is a large country. There are many States in it and a few Territories, occupied by several millions of inhabitants, Their representatives in this National Convention will be engaged in representing their constituents; in seeking unity for a divided and distracted nation, which momentous business; not in regarding the

ancings on Mr. Raymond's rope.

In defining beforehand the objects of the Convention, in prescribing beforehand the terms of representation, those who planned it, and whom the extraordinary favor of the people will enable to carry it through successfully, have probably made it impossible that it should be a bob to any party kite, and equally impossible that any squad of political bankrupts should get a price for their staying or their going, or should be able to ruin, having tailed to rule.

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 day of July inclusive.

BENJAMIN H. BROWN,

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those branches which are essentially beautiful teening at viz.:

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For Choulars apply to Piesident CATTELL, or to Prof. B. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON Pennsylvania. April 4, 1866. 510 OFFICE OF THE TARR HOME STEAD OIL COMPANY, No. 274 South THIRE

The Board of Birectors have this day declared a Dividend of TEN CENTS a share, clear of State taxes, payable on and after the 25th instant.

Transfer books will close on the 18th, and reopen on the 25th and reopen on the 25th and reopen on the 25th and reopen on the 25th. C. HIESKELL, Treasurer.

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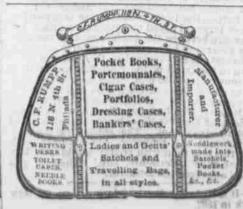
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8. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co., LITIZ SPRINGS. Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P O., Lancaster co

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co APRIL 21, 1866.

SUMMER TRAVEL,

Via North Pennsylvania Railroad,

EHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO WILKESBARRE, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, ALLENTOWN, BETHLEHEM. HAZLETON

AND ALL POINTS IN THE

Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys. Commodious Cars,

Smooth Track, Fine Scenery, Excellent Hotels

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

change of cars.

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

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphis to principal points, lesued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening. evening
Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good tof ten days, issued any day.

THROUGH TRAINS.

Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets at 730 A. M. 230 P. M. and 5:15 P. M.

For particulars, see time table in another column.

6 9 2mip

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE,

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILEDAD.
SUMMER ARPANGEMENT.
Five trains daily to Atlantic Crity, and one on Sunday.
On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1868, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:
Special Excursion.

Mail
Freight, with Passenger Car attached.

BETURNING LEAVE ATLANTIC.
Special Excursion.

BETURNING LEAVE ATLANTIC.
Special Excursion.

BETURNING LEAVE ATLANTIC.
Special Excursion.

Sign 446 P. M.
Mail
Express (through in two hours).

1173 A. M.
Express (through in two hours).

1173 A. M.
Express (through in two hours).

1174 A. M.
Express (through in two hours).

108 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and in-

Express (through in two hours). 198 A. M. Accommodation.

Junotion Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street. 520 P. M. Beturning leaves Jackson. 632 A. M. Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves

Vine street. 19 15 A. M. and 2 50 P. M. Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 130 A. M. and Atlantic at 45 P. M. Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 130 A. M. and Atlantic at 45 P. M. Fare to Atlantic, 82. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, 33.

Tickets for sale at No. 828 Chesnant street (Continental Hotel) and at the office of the rhiladelphia Local Express Company, No. 26 S. stifth street.

The Phi adelphia express Company. Principal Office No. 36 S. Fifth street. Branch Office No. 320 N. Wharves, above Vine. will attend to the usual branches of express business along the libe of the road, and deliver bas gages, etc., to and from all trains. Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City, and all way stations on the road. Basyage checked from residence at Philacelphia to botel or cottage at Affantic City.

525 2m.

SUMMER RESORTS. COLUMBIA HOUSE.

Francisco and many

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

VOL. VI -No. 20. Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1866-THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY.

GEORGE J. BOLTON.

6.27wim2m PROPRIETOR.

MERCHANTS HOTEL CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Botel being entirely refitted and refurnished in

the best manner, IS NOW OPES FOR THE RECEP-TION OF QUESTS. The house is located near the ocean, and every atten-

tion will be given to marif the patronage of the public. McNUTT & MASON.

PROPRIETORS. UNITED STATES HOTEL,

1s now open for the reception of visitors.

75 lm BENJ. A SHUEMAKER, Frontietor.

The Saturday th P. M. ime from vine street where returns on Monday, arriving in Philadelphist at 9 A. S.

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

BOBERT B LEEDS, Proprietor. HOBERT B LEEDS, Proprietor.

EXCURSIONISTS. TOURISTS.

> Pleasure Seekers TO:

NIAGARA FALLS,

Lake Ontario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Moutreal, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Portland. Boston, Lake George, Saratoga, New York, etc. etc., will find it to their advantage to procure

THROUGH TICKETS. WHICH ARE SOLD AT BEDUCED BATES AT THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE

CATAWISSA RAILROAD LINE, No. 425 CHESNUT STREET. Passengers have choice of several routes to Niagara Falls, and Through Tickets are sold down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montrea, and

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

Quebec, via the American and English Line of Steamers.

passing the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the

passed in this country. No extra charge for meals or state-rooms on steamers between Magara Fails 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. N. VAN HORN, 6 13w.m2m Passenger Agent CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA WARE RAILROADS.
GRAND EXCURSION ABRANGEMENT

NIAGABA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBRC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARS WATER GAP, ETC. ETC.

These excursion routes are atranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travellers, enabling them to visit the celebrated 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 agent of the second control of the sec

TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL

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

For Tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company.

A Size CHESAUT Street, Continental Hotal.

6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY. Commencing MONDAY July 16, 1866. Trains with icave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as

icave (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. D., Fast Express due 7-05

Returning will leave Cape Island.

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

9-60 A. M., Fast Express, due 12-07.

5-00 P. M., Express, due 12-07.

Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and Ne 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.

Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No 628 Chesnut street can by leaving orders, have their baggare called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Bagyare Express.

6-28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

COAL.

ONE TRIAL

SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,

LEHIGH.

SCHUYLKILL,

AND BITUMINOUS

No. 935 North NINTH Street,

COAL,

Above Poplar, East Side. [62

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Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater. Bas 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.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth ctreet, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to. A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL.

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

sizes \$700 All Coal warranted and taken back thee of expense to the purchaser is not as represented. Also, the theil for-tettee it not sail welcht.

Offers the celebrated Wass Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Collery, Stove, Egr. and Heater size \$7.50; but at \$8.50. Also, the very superior Schnytkni Coal, from the Recycadale Collery Nutsize \$6.06. All other