COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

#### President Johnson's Responsibility. From the Tribune.

If any doubt existed as to President Johnson's connection with the massacre in New Orleans. it will be removed by reading his despatch to Attorney General Herron, of Louisiana. This despatch, written with the knowledge that loyal citizens of the United States were dying from wounds received by a Rebel mob, assumes the full responsibility of the deed. The policy that prompted Mayor Monroe and his followers found

its inspiration in Washington. This conclusion tills us with inexpressible sadness, but we cannot resist the facts. It is a dreadful thing to arraign the President of the United States as being in any possible sympathy with the unlawful shedders of blood, but when a plain fact is to be stated the plainest words are the best. In the first place, the President recognizes a usurped power to communicate his wishes. James M. Wells is the Governor of Louisiana, and the official representative of the State. To him the President should have spoken. But Governor Wells, a duly elected Governor by Rebel votes, had called this Convention together, and the President steps over the theory of State rights, and sends his commands to an officer of his Convention of the commands to an officer of his commands to an officer Cabinet-his Attorney General-one S. Herron-a conspicuous Rebel in the days of treason. The President directs him to call upon General Sheridan for "sufficient force to sustain the civil authorities in suppressing all illegal or unlawful assemblies," If the President really believes that States have rights, and Governors of States privileges, then his course in recog-nizing an officer of Governors Wells' Cabinet as the proper authority to call out troops is a usurpation. What would have been said if Congress had requested Attorney-General Speed to call out the troops and perform the highest executive functions? Yet Mr. Speed has as much right to call out the troops of the United States as Mr. Herron has to take command of the troops in Louisiana.

This is a small point in our argument, but it shows the tendency of the President. His despatch recognizes a usurpation, and proceeds to defend the massacre. All "unlawful assemblies" must be suppressed. Well, this particular assembly was suppressed—and very effectually-for its leaders were murdered, and these who escaped murder are either lying in the prison or the hospital. According to the Presi dent, this Convention had not "obtained the consent of the people of the State." If it at all entered into our argument, we might ask him right the President had to determine this fact? Governor Wells thought the Convention was legal, and as he is Governor, what business has President Johnson with it? Who gives the President of the United States the power to traverse the decision of a State Executive, or to decide upon the competency of a State Convention? Would be be authorized in sending a de-patch to General Barlow declaring the New York Legislature to be unlawful, and cailing upon General Hooker to disperse its members? According to the President's own theory—the theory that Louisiana is a sovereign State, and her officers competent to govern it—he is guilty of a most dagrant assumption of executive power.

We pass beyond this theory, or indeed any theory of Presidential prerogative. The facts are that certain Union men-conspicuous for their loyalty during years of war-have been murdered by Rebels, who were conspicuous for treason in years of war. The men who did the deed are enabled to show warrant for their crime from the President of the United States When Governor Brownlow asked for troops to compel the obedience of Executive commands, and to protect the Legislature in its legislative power, he was petulantly refused. In Tennessee the majority was loyal, and the President threw his influence with the minority. In Louisiana the majority was Rebel, and the President not only sustained it, but placed in it hands the army of the United States. If it was right to refuse aid to Brownlow in seeing that "the law and the Constitution were sustained, and thereby peace and order," then it was wrong to refuse aid to Governor Wells and his Convention. It that Convention was unlawful, there are remedies in the Supreme Court. We have had a dozen Fenian Conventions in the last year-all unlawful-as organizing war upon a triendly power. The President permitted them to assemble, and sent no troops to disperse them. Why make an exception of loyal men in Louisiana, who, at the very worst, and accepting as truth the charges of the President, were no more illegal than the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood?

It is folly to use soft phrases in speaking of this appalling crime. The policy of Andrew Johnson engendered the demon tury which hashed blood in the streets of the Crescent City His statesman hip has once more raised Rebei flags in New Orleans. His construction of Presidential duty has led him to commit an act of direct usurpation in Louisiana. His oath to ofect and defend the nation finds expression in the unavenged assassination of men whose loyalty was as conspicuous and self-denying and sorely tried as his own. All that we have gained by the war comes to this—that in Louisiana an illustrions general of the Union army is compelled to accept the orders of a notorious punished Rebel. The time has come for the people to speak—and let it be in tones so distinct and unmistakable that even Andrew Johnson will not dare to disobey the warning.

#### The Union Party and the Union Cause. From the Times.

The Republicans of the Fifth District of Illi nois, in a recent Convention, adopted the following resolution:-

Resolved, That the party which stood by the Government through four years of rebellion and treason, and maintened liberty and union in spite of Southern Rebers and Northern Copperheads, is fully capable or taking care of the country in time

This was hoped, expected, believed. But, so far, these hopes have been wholly disappointed. Congress assembled with overwhelming Republican majorities in both Houses. Its first act was one of organized hostility to the President, who "had stood by the Covernment through four years of rebeliion and treason." Its second act was a demonstration in layor of universal negro suffrage. And its subsequent action, through eight months, has been ingloriously distinguished by measures calculated, if designed, to obstruct and delay the work and duty of reunion. The doors of Congress were locked and barred against loyal Representatives from loyal Southern States. And though finally, in an ungracious and gradging manner and spirit, they admitted Tennessee Arkansas, with her devotedly loyal Representa-tives, is "out in the cold," Colonel Johnson, who tought for the Union through four years of rebellion and treason, and then went to Congress by a Union election, was denied even the courtesy of the floor! Governor Parsons and Sharkey, enlightened and pairiotic, anxious to return, with their states, to their allegiance, and to aid in restoring traternity and Union, are regarded and treated as enemies, Congress, so far as the great duty of recon-

struction is concerned, has proved that Dickens' "Circumfocution Office" ceases to be an imagination. Congressional "Barnacles" have been for eight months teaching their constituents "how not to do it." And Congress has finally adjourned, leaving the sections more estranged. and the chances of reunion more remote, than

they were when it me Is it true, then, that the radicals "are capable of taking care of the country in time of peace?" Have they shown either capacity or disposition to do so? The North was successful in over-throwing rebellion. We had conquered and weye prosperous. The South had paid dearly for its attempt to overthrow the Government.

What, therefore, is the probable future of unfor-tor the she to be permitted to four hundred brown trout from eleven in crumble to pieces? Shall she fall back into her jor its attempt to overthrow the Government.

Slavery, with them an element of wealth and power, was destroyed. The rich men were impoverished, their middle classes ruined, their poor perishing for lack of food. Their homes and their hearths were desolate. In a word, they perilled all, and lost all.

Which class, under such circumstances, could best afford to be tolerant and magnantmous? Which, when peace was obtained, should have extended the hand of forgiveness? When before, in the history of week, have conquerors trampled upon the vanquished? Interest and policy, if not magnanimity, induce conciliation in such cases. But with us there is no such spirit. We are neither just nor wise enough to endeavor to heal the wounds or soothe the irritations of a vanquished enemy. While the remembrances of war are ever sorrowful, we have much to console, compensate, and cheer. Not so with our erring brothers. Their reflections are all embittered. There is no bright side, no relief in their war picture. Their leaders are in prison or in exile. Their glory, their wealth, their means of subsistence, and the Government they attempted to

when thus overtaken by the consequences results of rebellion and war, they submit-The Government transmitted the Constitutional amendment, abolishing slavery forever, requiring them to ratity and adopt it. This done, and the great element of discord out of the Constitution, all, North and South, inferred that REUNION was accomplished. But how unfortunate was that inference! The word of promised union was kept to the ear but broken

The "scheme of reconstruction" adopted by Congress was not only wholly impracticable but was adopted because it is impracticable. They proclaimed, to help it through, that all Northern States would call their Legislatures and adopt it immediately. Not the first State Legislature has been so called. "Not to do it" was the great merit of the scheme. The Union s to be kept divided until a radical President can be chosen in 1870. But the "how-not-to-do policy" will "return to plague the inventors. The people will weary of radicalism, and crush it out" before its ambitious hopes are The year 1870 will come, but ere it dawns the men who keep loyal Representatives and loyal States out of Congress and out of the and who deprive the country of benetits of a; peace which cost rivers of blood and thousands of millions of treasure, will seek political caverns to hide or shield them from popular indignation.

#### The Radical Cry for Civil War. From the World.

The riot provoked in New Orleans by the radical representatives of the faction which at the North has sought, through General Paine and other revolutionary members of Congress, to get control of the means for making war upon the Government, has been eagerly seized upon by the Tribune and the Post as an opportunity for calumniating the President and his policy by pretending that the Louisiana negroes have revolted against the Presidential administra tion, and have, in consequence, been murdered by the "Rebel whites" of the Crescent City.

No accusation at once so wicked and so false as this has ever been brought against the negro race in the South by the most extreme Southern advocates of the system of slavery. The history of our civil war stares these slanderers and incenduaries of the radical press in the face, to prove that the Southern negroes, when left to themselves, are, and through all the trials of the war have steadily been, on much better terms with the Southern whites than the Northern radicals are with the Northern millions of sober and law-abiding men. There were no attempts at insurrection in the South between 1861 and 1865. Not even when the Tribune gave up the Federal cause for lost, and waited for peace on the basis of separation, did the blacks of the South attempt to redress the national balance by turning on their masters. We have heard a great deal, but not much to the purpose about black "Unionism" and black "loyalt the South. We have heard little or nothing about black fidelity to the Southern cause and o the Southern leaders and people. But the truth is, that for every black soldier culisted to lo garrison duty on the side of the Umon, at full pay, after the white soldiers had done the for the Union, there were at least fort blacks at the South who clung to the fortune- o their masters, and repudiated all connection with the Northern army. This might have been foreseen as an inevitable result by any person who knew the negro character. It is sublime firentery for radical journals to deny it, now that through a four years' war the obvious character of the negro race thus made exhibition of

It is the pivotal misrepresentation which the radicals make in their campaign of passion and calumny-the misrepresentation of the reciprocal feelings of the blacks and whites of the Son hern States since the blacks became free, One would suppose, to bear and read these calumniators, that the white population of the South hate with acter hatred the very blacks who were taithful to them and their cause with an unexampled fidelity, when the opposite course would have crushed the fondest hopes of their "siave-masters," and secured themselves their freedom; that they desire to starve, mal-treat, maim, and kill the very beings whose industry is essential to their prosperity, whose trust is essential to their domestic peace, whose friendliness is the nabit of the lifetimes of all of them, and whose equal and free exchange of mutual services is to day the condition of the ite and happiness of both to a degree beyond what an enforced exchange of such services

ever was. The whites of the South could become copp colored and the blacks white, sooner than either of them could so become transformed within as to cherish for the other that bitter batred, that active malevolence, which the Northern radi cals impute to both in their efforts to make of the passions of both means for prolonging their own hold upon place and power. To suppose the reverse is to suppose human nature, under black skins and under white skins, different from human nature as it was ever seen under any skin. And the saddest thing in this New Orleans riot is the evidence it gives that the Northern radicals, in their attempt to get possession of the means for making war upon the Government, though pretending concern for negro and his suffrage, care as little for the blacks whom they delude and fool and slaughter, as for the men of their own blood who cannot be deluded by their lies, and whose orderly administration of law they have there assailed with revolutionary and ernel violence.

### The Future of Mexico-The Duty of Our

Government. From the Herald. The events now transpiring in Mexico, as fully set forth by our correspondence, leave no doubt that the empire of Maximilian is doomed. A few months more, and neither French soldiers nor Austrian imperialism will stand between the Mexican republic and its normal condition of anarchy and confusion. The Empress Carlotta has already gone to Europe, whether as an ambassadress to the Court of France, or to look after the estate of her father, the late King of the Belgians, it matters not; her return to Mexico is far more unlikely than the departure of her husband to join her in Europe. Marshal Bazaine, the French commander, appears to be in momentary danger of capture or assassina-tion, and he too contemplates a speedy withdrawal to France with his troops. Meantime the liberal cause is gaining strength, It is said that the French Marshal and the French soldiers and residents seriously object to Maximilian's departure at this juncture, and that even the farewell of the Empress was not regarded with much favor by these classes. But it is expected that the Emperor has made

chiefs, and plundering rniers? Such would seem to be her inevitable rate if some strong power does not interfere to save her. There is no ele-ment within the republic nor among those who are clamoring for supremacy there which can prevent a return to the former miserable condi-tion which has existed for so many years. Some point to Santa Anna as the future savior, and some denounce him as the worst hated man in the country. He has tried to govern Mexico before; he has been hunted out, and has grown immensely rich. It is quite probable, therefore, that the Mexican people hate him as much as people generally hate rulers who have gratified their avarice at the public expense. But if so, why do the agents of the Juarez Government — Romero and the rest—take so much trouble to prove him a traitor and so forth? If the people of Mexico will not and so forth? If the people of Mexico will not have him for a savior, then let the people deal with him. Without their consent he cannot rule them. Santa Anna failed to govern Mexico, and that settles the question of his statesmantike capacity. Juarez has failed also up to this time, and there is no prospect that he will succeed any better in the present state. of affairs. We care nothing for the claims, the schemes, or the fitness of these men. It is manifested that Mexico, as she stands to-day, is almost certain to relapse into a condition of anarchy and perpetual civil war, which may nvite some other foreign power to interfere as France has done. It is the paramount duty of our Government to prevent such a calamity at once establishing a protectorate over Mexico As the great governing power of the two continents of America, we should act as the guar-dian of our nearest neighboring republic, and out a stop to the state of affairs there which has already been allewed to exist too long for our own honor or safety.

We care not what-long drawn out diplomatic

plans Mr. Seward has in his head. We have seen too much of his tedious, truckling, toadying method of conducting our foreign policy. We are sick of the whole thing, and we appeal directly to Andrew Johnson to step in and settle this Mexican question by a friendly necessary, an armed mediation. General Shert-dan proposes to clear up the difficulty with six thousand cavairy, and no doubt he would ac-complish it; but there may be no necessity for Let Mr. Johnson declare that the Mexican people shall be protected in their efforts to elect an entirely new man to govern them under a republican form of government. Let all the old political backs who have been abusing the liberties and plundering the treasures of the people be set aside, and fresh minds be placed in the direction of public affairs. Let immigration, not of the effete Latin race, but the progressiv American people, be encouraged and protected, and we shall soon see an end of the disgraceful broils that have reduced the fairest garden spot on the American continent to a bloodstained wilderness, destroyed her resources, crippled her commerce, and opened wide her gates to the rapacity of foreign nations.

It Andrew Johnson will set aside the timid policy of Seward, throw the segis of his protecion over unbappy Mexico, pay off the debt she owes to France—which France ought to get— and raise up a new and prosperous republic on our Southern body, he will render his Adminis-tration as illustrious as that of Washington, Now is the time. Let not the golden opportunity be lost.

#### The Philadelphia Convention.

From the Daily News. The Southern people, disappointed and deceived in their reliance upon the magnanimity, or at least the justice of their conquerors, are in no condition to build exaggerated hopes upon the basis of any prospective political movement. Still, we find them accepting very cheerfully and hopefully the foreshadowed action of the Philadelphia Convention. And they do this not with the desperation of drowning men clutching at a straw, but with a confidence of swimmers in a rough sea wno at least feel the firm ground beneath their feet. The earnestness with which such men as Alexander H. Stephens enter into the movement, is, in itself, an assurance that the Convention will not be prostituted to the uses of demagogues, but that a broad national

spirit will govern its proceedings.
Still we find, here and there, but very rarely, Southern press. Although the journals that are representative of Southern feeling are enlisted warmly in the interests of the conservative enterprise, one or two of them or position and infinence still seem to harbor a lingering doubt of the probability of fair play for the South in the action of the Convention. This is not to be wondered at in view of the endeavors of certain Northern journals to secure for an insignificant faction a monopoly of the conservative movement, in the same way that the radicals usurped a monopoly of central legislation. A few narrow-minded politicians, hanging on to the shirts of radicalsm, but ready to drop into any new organization that they hope to control, have labored to convey the impression that the principle of the congressional test oath will be applied to Southern delegates to the Convention, and that positive "Union" antecedents will be demanded as credentials to insure admission. It is time for our Southern contemporaries, it there be any of them who are still deceived by taese misrepresentations, to study the situation more closely, and to understand the true nature of conservative rally that is about to be made.

The radicals constitute the numerical strength of the Black Republican party. They possess likewise all the elements of power that are due to thorough organization under the strict disci-pline of the acknowledged leaders of the taction. The Republicans who call themselves conservative have, as a party, no force, no vi-tality whatever, and, as individuals, no more influence than such as they may exercise by the expression of popular doctrines, or by assisting in forwarding a popular movement. They were not able to make a respectable show of resistance, in Congress, to the dictation of the Radi-cal leaders. If they choose to float upon the conservative current, they can do so; but as to guiding it, they have even less capacity than they had to control the radical programme. Let them come, and welcome, to swell the tide that flows spontaneously from that great source of political supremacy, the heart of the people; but they come as tribucaries, and whether they come or not, the stream will roll on in its legitimate channel.

With the evidence of the weakness of the conservative Republicans upon the Congressional record, and being outside of the Congressional arena, an organization in embryo, untried, undisciplined, that has never tested its strength at the ballot-box, it is simply impossible for them to control a great popular uprising. What would the Convention amount to in their hands? Its voice would be, in the political battle, as teche as a schoolooy's squib amid the roar of artillery. The strength of the conservative movement lies in its promise of cleansing the political atmosphere of the taint of civil strife that still lingers in it. Its purpose is the rehabilitation of the South, and we surely shall not begin the work by ostracizing the representa-tive men of the South. If we look forward to national union, we shall not commence by appealing to the bicter memories of domestic con-flict. The South may rest assured that the Democracy of the North will not consent to the proscription of any accredited delegate, North ern or Southern, who is ready to accept the principles enunciated in the call for the Convention. The endorsement of those principles is the only test that will be required, and if a factious minority should attempt to impose any other, they will simply make an exhibition of

their own weakness. FISH-BREEDING IN AUSTRALIA.-A letter from Melboorne announces the safe arrival of upwards of one hundred thou and salmon, sea, and and brown trout ova, and says that forty per cent, of the whole number were hatching in the river Plenty, in Tasmania. The last account re-ceived direct was that two thousand salmon up his mind to abandon the country whether the French will it or not. So runs the news. What, therefore, is the probable future of unfortunate Mexico? Is she to be permitted to crumble to pieces? Shall she fall back inte her thirteen inches long, the produce of the salmon PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

### PEN STLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The United States Covernment baving granted to he Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Land Scrip, representing 780,000 acres of Public Land, for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State, the Board of Commissioners now offer this I and Scrip to the public. Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's office, at Harrisburg, until Wednesday, August

15, 1866. This land may be located in any State or Territory by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General, one third of which must paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board or Com-

> J. M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor-General, For the Board of Commissioners

HARRISBURG, July 11, 1866.

A SSI-TANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIKARD Street.
PEILADD.PHIA. Pa., July 27, 1866,
WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL.
Scaled Proposals will be received at this office
until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, August 7, 1866, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department 500 tons best quanty White Ash Anthracite Coal, or such sizes as may be required, and in such quantities as may be ordered, from August 10, 1868, to April 30, 1867 with the privilege of increasing the quantity to 5000 tons, to weigh 2240 pounds to the ton, to be inspected by an inspector appointed on the part of the Government, to be delivered free of charge at all places ordered in this city; also, on board of vessels at the Port of Philadelphia, in good order and con-dition, free of slate, bone, dust, and all other im-

In case of failure to deliver the Coal in sufficient quantities, and at the proper time and place, the Department reserves the right to make good any eficiency by open purchase at the contractor's ris

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two or more responsible par-tics, their responsibility to be certified to by a United States judge, attorney, or collector of the port that the bidder or bidders will, it has or their bid be ac-cepted, enter into written obligations, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars, to furnish the proposed supplies agreeably to contract. No proposition will be considered unless the terms

of this advertisement (a copy of which should ac-company each proposal) are complied with. Froposals to be made out in duplicate on the reguar printed forms, which may be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed too high or un-

reasonable is rese ved, and no bid from a defau ting contractor will be received. The envelopes to be endorsed. "Proposals for Coal," and addressed to the undersigned. Bids will be opened on Tuesday, August 7, 1886, 12 c'clock M., and bidders are requested to be pre-

By order of
Byt Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Ass't Q M. General U. S. Army,
GEORGE R. ORME, sent. Captain and Ass't Q. M.

DROPOSALS FOR SALE OF WOOD. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,

OFFICE OF CHEF QUARTERMASTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1868

Sealed Proposals are invited at this office until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY. August 6, 1866, for the purchase of (13,000) THIRTEEN THOUSAND CORDS OF GOVERNMENT WOOD, located as follows: located as follows:(1400) FOURTEEN HUNDRED CORDS at the Kendall Green Wood Yard, on the line of the Baltimore and Otno Railroad, about one mile from the depot of said road in this city.

Inis wood consists of about ONE THIRD (†)

PINE and TWO-THIRDS (†) OAK) and is piled immediately along the track of the railroad. (11.600) ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED CORDS at the Wood Yard, three-quarters of a mile north of A'exandria, on the line of

This wood consists of about TWO-THIRDS (§) PINE and ONE-THIRD (§) OAK, is pred along the track and is distant about one-half of a mile from a wharf on the Potomac river, leading to which there is a direct and level road. All of the wood offered for sale is of good or fair quality, and thorough v seasoned.
Proposals will be received for quantities from (50)

the Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown Rail-

lifty cords and upwards, with privilege of taking all of either or both lots. Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the opening of the bios, and upon The right is reserved of rejecting any or all proposals deemed disadvantageons to the United States.

M. I. LUDINGTON,

Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,

7 16 18t

Department of Washington.

## SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

### LACEY, MEEKER & CO., No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE: BUGGY BARNESS, from......822-50 to \$150 LIGHT BAROUCHE do...... 50 00 to 350 HEAVY do do ...... 75 00 to 500 EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS 27:50 to 90 WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING ....... 15:00 to 30 do..... 8400 to 7 GENTS do Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Borse Covers Brushes, Combs, Foaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Eacks, Lunch Baskets Dress og and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Vallses No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

### HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HAR-NESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HAR-NESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales-to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARD WARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS. Be. 114 MARKET Street,

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER. WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS SUPPLIES,

No. 118 MARKET Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF Cotton and Woollen Machinery, Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every de-

scription. Oak Tanned Leather Belting, AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING

14 25 8mrp

Of best quality and manufacture,

SUMMER RESORTS.

#### EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscrit er, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season and ready to recoive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. Inc bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, l'quors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand. Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY. 6 14 thstu2m PROPRIETOR.

## COLUMBIA HOUSE.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1866-

GEORGE J. BOLTON.

INITED STATES HOTEL,

6.27wim2m

PROPRIETOR.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Will open for the reception of guesta on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866 DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.

Persons desiring to engage rooms will address BROWN & WOELPPER

PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY . Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,

MERCHANTS' HOTEL

CAPE ISLAND, N. J. This Botel being entirely refitted and refurnished in

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

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

PROPRIETORS. PROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE.

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

#### THOMAS SCATTERGOOD

N. B.-Stages for the accommodation of passenger to and from Brown's Mills, will run from Pemberton to depot. JOHN HAVENS,

Proprietor of Stages SUMMER TRAVEL,

6 23sw2m

## Via North Pennsylvania Railroad,

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

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 Through to wikesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wikesbarre opens up vie so i unsurpassed beauty, and the new hele provides too beat and most ample accommogations for summer visitors. Excursion Tekets from Philade phia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES CNLY at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till monday Excursion Tickets to Witkesbarre, good tol ten days,

issued any day.

THROUGH TRAINS.

Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON B tree is at 730 A. M. 330 P. M. and 5:15 P. M. For particulars, see time table in another column.

6 9 2mrp ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

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

CHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RALLROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five trains gally to Adantic City, and one on Sunday.
On and stier THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—
Special Excursion.

500 A. M.
Addin.

Freight, with Passenger Car attached.

915 A. M.
Expless (through in two hours).

200 P. M.
Atlantic Accommonation.

518 P. M.

BEITERNING LEAVE ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion.

518 P. M.
Mail.

445 P. M.
Freigh.

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

708 A. M.
Accommodation.

10:34 A. M.
Express through in two hours).

708 A. M.
Accommodation.

10:35 A. M.
Accommodation.

10:35 A. M.
Beturning leaves Jackson.

672 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves
Vine street.

10:35 A. M. and 2:60 P. M.
Leaves Haddonfield.

10:37 A. M.
Sunday Mari Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at
700 A. M. and Atlantic at 4:45 P. M.
Fare to Atlantic, \$2. Round trip tickets, good only
for the day and train on which they are issued, \$3.

7 ickets for sale at No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental
Hotel). and at the office of the rhiadelphia Local
Express Company, No. 28 S. sith street.

The Phi adelphia: Adress Company. Principal Office
No. 26 S. Fith street, Branch Office No. 220 N.
Wharves, above Vine will attend to the usual branches
of express business along the line of the road, and deliver bargage, 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 Bargage checked frem residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic (ity.
6252m.

AMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA WARE RAILHOADS. GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL

NIAGABA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBFC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC. ETC.

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

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 "icket Office of the Jompany, No 828 CHENAUT Street, Continental Hotel.

638 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent

### FOR CAPE MAY

Commencing MONDAY July 16, 1866. Trains will leave (Opper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as

leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Finingerphis, 2006 A. M., Morning Mail, due 12 25.
2006 P. M., Accommodation due 8 P. M.
400 P. M., Fast Express due 7 0b
Returning will leave cape Island—
6:30 A. M., Fast Express, due 12 07.
5:00 P. M., Express, due 12 107.
5:00 P. M., Express, due 5 22.
Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No ErsChennur street, continental Hotel.
Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No 828 Chesnur street can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Exerces.
6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

SUMMER RESORTS.

# EXCURSIONISTS

TOURISTS,

Pleasure Seekers

#### TO NIAGARA FALLS.

Lake Cutario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Moutreal. Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Secuency River, 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 Ningara Falis, and Through Tickets are sold down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montrea . and Quebec, 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

FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES.

These routes offer to pleasure seekers scenery unsurpassed in this country. No extra charge for meals or state rooms on steamers

between Niagara Fa is and Montreal. Tickets good until Novemoer 1st, 1868, and entitle the holders to stop over at any point on the route, For inriher information and Gaide Books descriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office . No. 425 CHESNUT Street. N. VAN HORN,

NITED STATES HOTEL,
Is now open for the reception of visitors.
To Im BENJ. A SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.
The Saturday 45 P. M. line from Vine street wharf returns on Monday, arriving in Philadelphiat at 9 A. M.

Passenger Agent.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.-This spacious and olegant establishment wall open for the reception of guests on or before the 27th day of June, 1866.

ROBERT B LEEDS, Proprietor. ROBERT B LEEDS, Proprietor.

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO. beg most respectfulls to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent. THE UNIVERSAL ATARMIST.

which by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:
- lst. Simplicity of construction cheapness and case in application, so that a servant or child may set it.
2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.
3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window. Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish-Fond, etc.

Fish Fend etc.

4th. It gives a check to burglass by alarming the inmares, neighbors and police.

5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, in temale loneliners or old age especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.

6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamiter doors. of sreat value are kept in the house.

6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten
on chamter doors.

7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out

of order.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.
We have put our article at the low price of ONE
DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps and it cannot be got
cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further
particulars inquire of or addr 8s.
STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO...
Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street.
Roem No. 18.
We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the
country on receipt of piece, and 25 cents extra for
postage.

Postage. Country Agents wanted,

### GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF MACHINERY, ETC.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
WASHINGTON, June 16, 1866
Will be sold at Public Auction at the Navy Yard,
NORFOLK, on FRIDAY, the 3d day of August next, the following articles, viz. I wenty-one Rollers of Rolling Mill. Seven Nail Machines One Guide Mi I (complete) 38 Rollers.

Two bundles Saws for Slotting Screws. 1 wo Machines for Slotting Screws Seven Machines for Cutting Pareads. Four Oil Retainers, Two Oil Press Rolers.
Eight pices fron Shafting.
Six sets Couplings for Shafting.
Lot of Taps and Dies for Gas Fitting. Ore box Lacines (leather). Three boxes Be ting.

One Gun-screw Machine. One piece Leather Belting, 6 inches wide, 164 One piece Leather Belting, 6 inches wide, 141 pounds. One piece Leather Belting, 20 inches wide, 234 pounds I wo rolls Gum Packing.

Six bars Octagon Steel (cast).
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.
Terms—Casb, in Government funds; and all articles to be removed from the yard within ten days By order of Navy Department.

JOSEPH SMITH,

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC. CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

6 19tuth13t Chief Bureau Yards and Docks.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

It anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisiy, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic sumplant knows commanding sude econorcian contains a contained of the sample of the sample of the should grave the carefully tested the sample of the should grave the contains none of the should grave the project of the sample of the contains some of the Poisonous substance known et sil out, which is the characteristic and injurious gredient of the whiskles in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC, Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK September 3 1858.

I have snalyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from air charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia: and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely fare from Polsonou on Deletteriors substances. It is an unusually par Philagelphia
piessed to state that it is entared it is an unusually
on Deletration substances. It is an unusually
and fine flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. (HILTON, M. D.,
JAMES R. (HILTON, M. D.,
188

Analytical Chemis

Boston, March 7, 1859

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial sam ples of Chesnul Grove Wallsky, which provests be free from the heavy Fusil Olis, and periodily pure an unsubtrated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derive from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectibly. A. A. HAYES, M. D. Etate Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For saie by carrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia.

M. NATHANS & SONS IMPORTERS

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS

Etc. Etc. No. 19 North FRONT Street.

MOSES NATHANS. HORACE A. NATHANS, ORLANDO D. NATHANS,

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC. PHILADELPHIA SUBGEONS
BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N.
AINTH Street, above Market.—B. C.
EVIELT, after thirty veers' practical experience,
guarantees the skillul adjustment of his Fremium
Fatent Graduatins Freesure Trans, and a variety
others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulage Race
Grutchea, Suspensories, etc. Ladles' apartments coducted by a Lady.

52

POR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lampat it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant Also saves quethird the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents No. 263 BACE street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to and bart of the United Shitted on receipt of 26 cents. 3 10

PARASOLS AT \$1-25, \$1-56, \$1-75, AND\$2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, \$1-40, \$1-50, \$1-75, AND4 lswim | We. 21 S. EIGHTE Str. .