THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Our National Debt.

From the Tribune.

The fact that our national debt was reduced more than one hundred and twenty-four millions of dollars during the year which closed on the 1st instant, is believed to be without a parallel in the annals of nations just emerged from a tremendous, desolating war. There is nothing like it in our own history. If we could go on at this rate, we should pay off the last dime of our debt within the next twenty years.

Every one supposed that the debt would be largely increased during the year just closed by the payment of arrearages, claims, suspended accounts, etc.; while the payment of volunteers mustered out of service since August 1, 1865, must have absorbed at least one hundred millions of dollars, and probably far more. But the amounts actually due to contractors and on other unliquidated accounts were less than was supposed; while claims for food and other property taken by our commanders from loyal men appear to have been scrutinized with adequate rigor. Despite the great reduction of taxes and the extra bounty just voted to our faithful defenders, it is now clear that our debt is not likely to exceed the ascertained amount. For, while some claims and arrearages remain to be paid, there are some millions now due from Southern railroads for rolling stock, etc., sold them by the Government, most of which will ultimately be realized; while it is most unlikely that so many claims, suspended accounts, etc., remain to be adjusted as have already been settled and satisfied. And, while the great reduction of taxes just effected must make a large hole in the receipts of future years, we trust this will soon be filled by the increased production of many articles still taxed, and by the augmented efficiency of our taxing machinery. Cotton and tobacco will pay far more in the ensuing than they did in the last year; income will probably pay more; so will the receipts of railroads, theatres, etc. And, if Congress had seen fit to reduce the tax on whisky from two dollars to fifty cents per gallon, we believe that article would also have paid more. The present tax is so high that it is more generally evaded than paid.

On one point, Secretary McCulloch will not permit us to understand him. Why should he persist in keeping so large an amount as $137,317,332 in the Treasury, while he is paying interest on $118 665,470 of temporary loan, is our standing perplexity; and now, when his heavy income tax is about to come in, his doing it seems to us a grave misdemeanor. He ought to have paid off at least $100,000,000 more than he did up to the 1st instant, thereby decreasing by some $5,000,000 the annual interest of the debt and bringing its principal below $2,700,000,000. Money that has been used in paying off our debt can neither be embezzled nor used to inflate speculations; or if so used the Government is in no wise responsible. How much longer must we ask why the Treasury balance is not reduced and the national debt paid off to the farthest extent consistent with the prompt satisfaction of all current demands?

Administration of the Finances.

From the Times

The 1st of August statement of the public debt of the United States, which we published yesterday, exhibits some exceedingly gratifying results. In the last two months the Secretary has been able to extinguish, by actual cash payments from his revenues, the large sum of thirty-seven millions. In the twelve months ending the 1st instant, he has extinguished one hundred and twenty-four millions. The present aggregate unprovided for is $2,633,000,000. Last summer, at its maximum, it was $2,757,000,000. The surplus revenues of the current fiscal year will, it is believed, further reduce the total below $2,500,000,000, of which about one-fifth will be in the form of Treasury circulation and deposits free of interest (or nearly so) to the Government, leaving a funded debt of only two thousand millions to bear interest.

While Mr. McCulloch in the last two months, as in the preceding month of May, has been able to extinguish the public debt at the rate of $18,000,000 per month, he has also accomplished the next best good work of funding into the permanent stocks of the United States $16,814,000 of his temporary obligations, making the total conversions in this way since this time last year about $134,000,000. During the funding process of the last two months, his sales of United States 5-20s at the going rates of the market were about $34,000,000, and his exchanges of the same stock for 7-30 per cents about $14,000,000; and notwithstanding these operations, the market for all our gold-bearing stocks has steadily advanced.

It is scarcely expected that everybody will be satisfied with all that the Secretary has done and is doing in the way of extinguishing and funding the public debt, and gradually reducing the Treasury circulation of legal tenders, but we feel quite sure that the country at large will find much cause of gratulation and increased confidence in the present statement.

The Superiority of American Iron-clad Monitors, and the Folly of American Self-Glorification.

From the Herald.

When business men or a mercantile firm find a good market or engage in a profitable enterprise, or when an inventive genius makes some great discovery, it is usual for them to avail themselves of the benefits of their enterprises and discoveries without letting the whole world know the secret of their prosperity. The American Government has been at immense expense in experimenting upon and testing the value of certain kinds of iron-clad war ships and monitors, and at last its efforts have been crowned with success. The *Monadnock* and *Miantonomah*, iron-clad monitors, have made successful sea voyages—one to California, through the Pacific and Atlantic, and the other has crossed the Atlantic to Europe. In both instances their qualities as sea-going vessels were fully tested, and they were pronounced by scientific and experienced men to be the perfection of invulnerable sea war ships. A prominent official in the Navy Department accompanied the *Miantonomah* in her junketing trip to Europe, and he has been especially distinguished for his urbanity and courtesy to the crowned heads of Europe and their Admiralty officers. Every particular concerning the construction of the hull, the machinery, draught of water, consumption of fuel, calibre of armament, speed, and seaworthiness, was explained to the infinite admiration of the English and French naval officers, and to the especial self-glorification of those who enjoyed the task of showing up the vessel. The London *Times* is excessively laudatory upon the completeness and effectiveness of the *Miantonomah*, and declares that against such vessels the coasts and harbors of England are comparatively defenseless. Of course the English Admiralty will take immediate steps to supply their navy with vessels constructed upon the principle of the American iron-clad monitor; France will do the same, and in a brief space of time we will find that all the advantages we have gained by our enormous expenditures and tedious experiments in perfecting a complete sea going iron-clad war ship are enjoyed by European nations without their incurring either the expense or delay of experimenting upon the vessels. In Europe it is extremely difficult for strangers to obtain access to the Government dockyards; but in our case, in order to gratify some senseless feeling of vanity and self-glory, we parade all the minutiæ of one of our grandest naval inventions to the curious and gaping eyes of foreigners, who, we know not how soon, may become our enemies. Both France and England have attempted to construct iron-clads; but their attempts have in most instances proved complete failures. England, always self-conceited, had her eyes opened to our superiority in shipbuilding by the appearance in her waters of our fleets of packet and clipper ships, and finally by the performances of the yacht *America*. She will now adopt our style of iron-clads, and thus we shall be deprived of the material benefits arising from our important naval inventions and discoveries. The truth is, our naval vessels of new and improved construction should very rarely be allowed to be shown up in foreign ports. We cannot afford to set ourselves up as patterns from which the old Admiralty fogies of Great Britain can copy.

Our naval inventions are a source of our power and strength as a nation, and the secrets of the merits and peculiar construction of our naval vessels should remain sealed in the Navy Department, and not exposed to foreign nations that are notoriously inimical to American interests. As things are now conducted our finest war vessels, like the *Miantonomah*, are sent to Europe to facilitate some private speculation or to secure contracts by some naval constructor or naval officer who has resigned his post in our navy. Favoritism is shown by our Navy Department in this respect to an extent never to be found in the navy of any other country. This evil is at once abominable and disgraceful, and should be no longer tolerated. Our own safety and defense depend upon the inventive genius of our people, and our discoveries and improvements in naval and military warfare should be securely protected. Prussia keeps the secret of her destructive needle-gun to herself up to this day, although it is an invention of many years ago. Why should not our Government in a like manner keep to itself the secret of constructing so powerful an engine of war as an iron-clad monitor?

Peace in Europe.

From the World.

At last the Atlantic cable brings us something like a rational explanation and confirmation of its hasty utterance in the subject of peace in Europe.

Under the date of London, August 4, we are now informed that negotiations for peace between Austria, Prussia, and Italy are going on at Prague upon a basis in no substantial respect differing from the propositions put forward some time since under the auspices of the Emperor Napoleon. Austria, we are told, is expected to surrender Venetia to Italy, and Schleswig Holstein to Prussia; to retire herself from the Germanic Confederation; and to consent to the formation of two new confederacies in Germany, the one of North Germany, under the leadership and control of Prussia, the other of South Germany, under the primacy, as is probable, though upon this point the telegraph is silent, of the kingdom of Bavaria. The importance of the changes to be effected by such a peace as this in the political organization of Europe can hardly be over-estimated; nor can they be more than glanced at in any review of the position predicated upon the meagre sketch which alone we now possess of their scope and their probability. Retiring finally from her preponderance both in Italy and in Germany, Austria, of course, admits the thoroughness of her defeat by the Prusso-Italian alliance; but it may well be questioned whether her prospects for the future are not really brightened rather than clouded by this result. In losing Venetia she loses a population of some two millions and a half of souls, but she gains in return a freedom of action which she has never possessed since she accepted the fatal gift of the first Napoleon, seventy years ago.

Her future now turns from the West to the East. Mistress of the lower Danube, with a powerful Germany and a powerful Italy upon her western and southern frontiers, she at once becomes a formidable rival of Russia for the control of the Black Sea, and for that eventual prize of Constantinople upon which the Czars have so long set their hearts, but which will be further from their grasp upon the day which witnesses the signature of such a treaty of peace as is foreshadowed in the brief telegrams which we yesterday published, than it has ever before been.

Prussia, by the consolidation of North Germany under her sway, will take her place at once in the European hierarchy as a power of the very first rank, while the organization of a South German Confederation will prevent, or at least retard, her acquisition of such an overwhelming moral and military predominance in the affairs of Central Europe as would make her aggrandizement a direct and serious menace to France. Italy, united from the Alps to the Adriatic, will acquire the right and the power to exercise a specify and decisive influence in the final settlement of the Papal question; and this the more certainly that the latest accounts we have of the military situation immediately before the acceptance of the propositions which have resulted in these conferences at Prague, prove the Italian armies to have played a positive, brilliant, and most important part in bringing Austria to terms. While the Prussians were pushing on between the Kaiser at Vienna and his last refuge at Pesth, and were in the act of winning at Presburg a victory which was interrupted only by the news of the acquiescence of Austria in the allied demands, the Italians are reported to have defeated the imperial forces at Borgo di Valsugana and Levico, and thereby to have placed themselves between the Quadrilateral to the south and the Tyrol to the north, so as fully to justify the assertion of the London *Times* that a single day's further delay might have laid the Austrian empire absolutely at the mercy of its invaders. Infinite supplementary diplomatic transactions must, of course, be looked for before the vast and sweeping results here suggested can be fully worked out; but the completeness of the Prussian and Italian triumph is no longer a matter of question, and our late news is extremely satisfactory, because it seems to indicate that the victors are likely to show themselves as sagacious and moderate in council as they have been swift and strong in the field.

The Philadelphia Convention—Mr. Raymond's Platform.

From the Daily News.

The *Times* of Saturday "assents most heartily" to the following platform, which the Albany *Evening Journal* advises the Philadelphia Convention to adopt:—

1. Security for the future—to be guaranteed by a faithful execution of and submission to the Civil Rights and Freedmen's Bureau laws.

2. Adoption of the proposed amendment of the Constitution.

3. The immediate admission to their seats in Congress of all loyal men who can take the test oath; and

4. The recognition of the right of every State to regulate the question of suffrage in its own way.

In what respect this platform differs from that of the radical majority in Congress we cannot see. It certainly sustains the outrageous test oath, and all of the measures which the radicals passed over the President's veto and against his will—the Freedmen's Bureau bill, the Civil Rights bill, and the Constitutional amendment. The fact that the *Times* supports it proves what we have repeatedly said, that Messrs. Seward, Weed, Raymond, and all those whom that paper represents, are not supporting the Philadelphia Convention from any desire to accomplish its avowed object—the restoration of the South to its proper position in the Union—but from a selfish desire to re-establish their own ascendancy in the Republican party.

This they may accomplish if they can so manipulate the Philadelphia Convention as to make that body adopt the platform which the Albany *Journal* proposes. For upon that platform every Republican in the country can stand, and if Seward, Weed, and Raymond shall stand upon it with the Federal patronage at their disposition, to it will also come the great mass of those who now follow Thad Stevens and Greeley.

This is a very smart trick of Mr. Raymond and his friends. He sees, however, one great difficulty in the way of its success, that is, the presence at Philadelphia of "Anti-War Democrats and Rebels" as delegates to the Convention. This difficulty he proposes to surmount by "casting out as evil" all such persons. We think he will find the task a very difficult one, and in fact an impossible one. But still he may succeed. We can only say that in that event he will find that the "Anti-War Democrats" and Southern people have opposed the Constitutional amendment, the Freedmen's Bureau bill, the Civil Rights bill, and the Test Oath act, just because these measures are infamously unjust and ruinous, and not because they were advocated by Mr. Stevens; and they will continue to oppose them just as earnestly and just as uncompromisingly as ever, even if they should be indorsed by a thousand conventions. No honest Democrat or Southern gentleman can or will support Mr. Raymond's platform. We certainly never shall, even if it should be adopted by the Philadelphia Convention—a result which is, in our opinion, morally impossible.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GEARY AND VICTORY!

GRAND UNION

REPUBLICAN MASS CONVENTION

IN OLD BERKS!

AT READING,

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

In obedience to a resolution adopted by the CENTRAL GEARY LEAGUE of the city of Reading, and the Republican Executive Committee of Berks County the Union republicans of the Eastern and Middle Counties of Pennsylvania, favorable to the election of

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY,

For Governor of Pennsylvania,

Are requested to meet in Grand Mass Convention, in the city of Reading,

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

Arrangements will be made with all the Railroad Companies to carry delegations from all parts of the State at the lowest rates. The Committee of Arrangements will make ample provision for the accommodation and comfort of delegations from abroad.

With a reasonable effort on the part of the Republicans of Lancaster, Chester, Lebanon, Dauphin, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Northampton, Montgomery, Delaware Bucks, Philadelphia, and other counties in Eastern and Middle Pennsylvania, this meeting will be the largest ever held in the State. The seven thousand true and tried Republicans of Old Berks will not fail to be represented in full force.

Our aim is totally to eclipse the recent failure to rally the Democracy in this city on the 18th of July. Such a meeting as we expect here on the 22d of August will not fail to infuse confidence into the Republicans everywhere, and go far to convince the honest Democrats of Old Berks that real patriotism, and such mode of reconstructing the Union as will insure peace and goodwill among the people of every section, North and South, can only be found in the measures of the Republican party.

THE BOYS IN BLUE

Of the several counties are especially invited to come *en masse*—by hundreds and thousands. The Republican hatch-strings of Reading will be out. They will have a cordial welcome.

Grand Torchlight Procession.

On the evening before the great meeting (on Tuesday, August 21) there will be a Grand Torch light Procession in Reading, in which the Boys in Blue, the old Wide-Awakes, and other Union organizations are cordially invited to participate.

Marshals or leaders of delegations from the several counties or districts are requested to report by mail to either of the undersigned, not later than August 19, 1866, the probable number who will attend.

Major-General GEARY, the next Governor, will positively attend the meeting.

The following distinguished speakers have been invited to be present and address the meeting:—

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens,	Gov. Hamilton, of Texas,
Hon. John Cessna,	Gov. Brownlow, of Tenn.,
General John A. Logan,	Hon. A. W. Denison,
Major General B. F. Butler,	Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks, Mass.
Hon. John W. Forney,	Hon. Morton McMichael,
Hon. Thomas Struthers,	General L. W. Fisher,
General Joshua T. Owen,	General C. Albright,
Hon. S. E. Dimmick,	Wayne McVeagh, Esq.

Additional speakers will be invited. Also, some to address the meeting in the German language.

J. HOFFMAN,
Chairman Republican Ex. Com of Berks County.
C. H. RAUCH,
President Central Geary League of Reading.
ROOMS UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 1866.

The above call is heartily approved and the Union Republicans of the Eastern and Middle Counties of the State are earnestly requested to respond.

F. JORDAN,
8 1 2w Chairman State Committee.

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York. 8 6§

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CULVER'S NEW PATENT DEEP SAND-JOINT HOT-AIR FURNACE

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS. FOR SALE BY

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DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use. DR. C. L. MUNNS, 5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

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LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING!! FLOORING! FLOORING!! 5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING. 4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING. 5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING. 4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING. 5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING. 4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING. ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING. STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!! PLASTERING LATHS, AT REDUCED PRICES. AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES. CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES. No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES. No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES. WHITE PINE SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!! LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!! RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE. RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS. ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS. SEASONED WALNUT. SEASONED WALNUT. DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH. OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. MAHOGANY. ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS. CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS. SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST! FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG. SPRUCE SILLS. HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST. OAK SILLS. MAULE BROTHER & CO., 5 29 6m rp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS CAN SAVE TEN PER CENT. By purchasing of me W. PINE BOARDS, RUN OF THE LOG. W. PINE ROOFING AND SCAFFOLDING BOARDS. FIRST AND SECOND COMMON BOARDS. THIRD COMMON BOARDS. W. PINE AND SAP PINE FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. W. PINE AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

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UNITED STATES BUILDER'S MILL, Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St., PHILADELPHIA. ESLER & BROTHER, WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC. SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER. The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner FIFTEENTH and STILES Street. OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH, Panel, 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4 4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4, White Pine, Seasoned. First and second quality Yellow (4 4 5-4) and White (4-4) Flooring Boards. First and second quality one and two sides Fence Boards. Shaving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards. White Pine Sills, all sizes. Step Boards, 4 4, 5 4. Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths. Spruce Joist, Sills and Scantling. Plastering Lath (English and Cedar) Pickets. Shingles, Chestnut Posts, etc. Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards. All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice at the lowest price. 7 19 1m

J. C. PERKINS, LUMBER MERCHANT, Successor to R. Clark, Jr., No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET. Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 6 24 §

INSTRUCTION.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERITY, BETHLEHEM, PENNA. This new Institution, liberally endowed by the Hon. Asa Packer of Mauch Chunk, and designed to give a full practical education suited to the requirements of the age, will be open to receive students in the FIRST TWO CLASSES on the 1st of September, 1866. The location is beautiful, and proverbially healthy, and it is situated in the midst of varied industrial interests, all of which will be subsidized for the purpose of instruction. The course will consist of two parts. First, TWO YEARS OF PREPARATORY INSTRUCTION in Mathematics, Chemistry, and Languages (especially the modern languages), studies which every young man should pursue, for whatever profession he be intended. Second, TWO ADDITIONAL YEARS in one of the following schools in each of which an additional special degree is conferred:—
1. The School of General Literature.
2. The School of Civil Engineering.
3. The School of Mechanical Engineering.
4. The School of Metallurgy and Mining.
Applicants for admission will be examined from the 1st to the 15th of August, on presenting themselves to the President, at Bethlehem, or on the opening day. Circulars giving terms, etc., may be had by applying to Messrs. J. B. BUTLER & CO., No. 137 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or to HENRY COPPEE, President. Bethlehem, Pa. 7 13 tf 15

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH. Boarding and day pupils. Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute. Primary department $60 per annum. Day Scholars per annum $100. Day Boarding Pupils, $200. MADAME HERVILLY, 6 22 fmw4m Principal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc., No. 23 North WATER Street and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue, PHILADELPHIA. EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

GEORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, No. 232 CARTER Street And No. 141 DOCK Street. Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8 §

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. JOHN T. BAILEY & CO. REMOVED TO N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia. DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS. 2 22 1 JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES, AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 2 2 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

COTTON AND FLAX SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Dryer Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co., 2 6§ No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. R. Tasker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

SUMMER RESORTS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY. The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and does leave to say that his house is now open for the season and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, 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.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Will open for the reception of guests 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, 6 9 2mrp* Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J. This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS. The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public. McNUTT & MASON, 6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

BROWN'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 Burlington 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 passengers to and from Brown's Mills, will run from Pemberton to depot. JOHN HAVENS, 6 28 6m 2m Proprietor of Stages.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious and elegant establishment will open for the reception of guests on or before the 25th day of June, 1866. 6 15 tfm w2m ROBERT B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

SUMMER TRAVEL, Via North Pennsylvania Railroad. SHORTEST 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 view of unsurpassed beauty and the new hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations of summer visitors. Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY at reduced rates on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening. Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day. THROUGH TRAINS. Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets at 7 30 A. M. and 5 15 P. M. For particulars, see time tables in another column. 6 9 2mrp ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE, CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. THROUGH IN TWO HOURS. Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday. On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6 00 A. M.
Mail	7 30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2 00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4 15 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion	5 15 P. M.
Mail	4 45 P. M.
Freight	11 45 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7 00 A. M.
Accommodation	5 00 A. M.

Connection Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations leaves Vine street, 5 30 P. M. Returning leaves Jackson, 6 32 A. M. Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street, 10 15 A. M. and 2 00 P. M. Leaves Haddonfield, 1 00 P. M. and 5 30 P. M. Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7 30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4 40 P. M. Fare to Atlantic $2. Round trip tickets good only for the day and train on which they are issued. 83. Tickets for sale at No. 828 Chestnut street (Continental Hotel) and at the office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 20 S. Fifth street. The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No. 20 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No. 320 S. Wharves, above Vine will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, 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. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City. 6 25 2m JOHN G. BRYANE, Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS. GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT FOR TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL TO NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC., ETC. These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travelers, 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 point on the route. For tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel. 6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY. Commencing MONDAY, July 16, 1866, Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—
9 00 A. M., Morning Mail, due 12 25.
2 00 P. M., Accommodation, due 6 P. M.
4 00 P. M., Fast Express, due 7 50.
Returning will leave Cape Island—
6 30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10 07.
9 00 A. M., Fast Express, due 12 07.
5 00 P. M., Express, due 8 22.
Ticket Offices, at Ferry, foot of Market street, and No. 828 Chestnut street, Continental Hotel.
Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chestnut street, can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express. 6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

ICE COMPANIES.

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 60 cents per week; 12 lbs. daily, 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs. daily, $1 05 per week. Depot, No. 241 QUEEN Street, below Third. THOMAS J. LYONS, JOHN S. MYERS. 6 1

342 SOUTH STREET. M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies and Gents' cast off Clothing. No. 342 SOUTH Street, below Fourth. 6 6 6m

SUMMER RESORTS.

EXCURSIONISTS, TOURISTS, AND Pleasure Seekers TO NIAGARA FALLS,

Lake Ontario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Saguenay 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 choice of several routes to Niagara Falls, and Through Tickets are sold down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montreal and Quebec via the American and English Lines of Steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight, returning to New York or Boston by

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 Falls and Montreal.

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

For further information and Guide Books descriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office, No. 425 CHESNUT Street. N. VAN HORN, 6 19 w m 2m Passenger Agent.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1866. GEORGE J. BOLTON, 6 27 w fm 2m PROPRIETOR.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS, DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER, WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE, WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED, 802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Etc. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 2§

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS, OF THE Most Superior Workmanship, AT THE NEW STORE No. 704 ARCH STREET. The undersigned, late of the famous Rogers Bros. Manufacturing Company, respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store at the sign of SMITH AND PARKER WARE, at No. 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and the entire patronage of our store will find our patented goods superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be. 5 26§ BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. MUSICAL BOXES. A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs. FARR & BROTHER, Importers, 11 1 mth 6rp No. 324 CHESNUT STREET, Below Fourth.

HENRY HARPER, No. 520 ARCH STREET, Manufacturer and Dealer in Watches, Fine Jewelry, Silver-Plated Ware, AND Solid Silver-Ware. 8 1§

G. RUSSELL & CO., No. 22 North SIXTH St., INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK OF FANCY AND PLAIN SILVER WARE, Of the Finest Quality. 5 26

RICH JEWELRY, JOHN BRENNAN, DEALER IN DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc. Etc. Etc. 9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

EXCURSIONS.

PLEASANT DAILY EXCURSIONS up the River to Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale and Cinnaminson, by the splendid steamer JOHN SWAINE, leaving Chestnut street wharf at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving at Philadelphia about 6 o'clock. On SUNDAY leaves Chestnut street wharf at 10 o'clock P. M., stopping at Magargee's wharf, Kensington. Fare for the Excursion, 40 cents. 7 7 1m

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON, Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street, Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.